

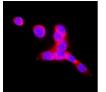
Human CD155/PVR Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 1072806 Catalog Number: MAB11503

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD155/PVR in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1072806
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD155/PVR Gly27-Asn343 Accession # P15151
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS				
Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.				
	Recommended Concentration	Sample		
Flow Cytometry	2.5 μg/10 ⁶ cells	Detection of CD155/PVR in U937 cells by Flow Cytometry		
Immunocytochemistry	3-25 μg/mL	fixed HT‑29 human colon adenocarcinoma cell line (Positive) and absent in Daudi human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line (Negative)		

DATA



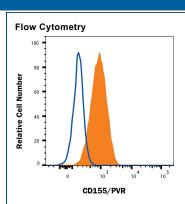
Immunocytochemistry





Daudi (Negative) cells

Detection of CD155/PVR in HT-29 cells (Positive) and Daudi cells (Negative). CD155/PVR was detected in fixed HT-29 human colon adenocarcinoma cell line (Positive) and absent in Daudi human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line (Negative) using Mouse Anti-Human CD155/PVR Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11503) at 8 µg/ml for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to the cytoplasm and membrane. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips.



Detection of CD155/PVR in U937 cells by Flow Cytometry U937 cells were stained with Mouse Anti-Human CD155/PVR Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB11503, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB004, open histogram) followed by Phycoerythrin-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0102B). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS. For liquid material, refer to CoA for concentration.	
Shipping	Lyophilized product is shipped at ambient temperature. Liquid small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store immediately at the temperature recommended below.	
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.	

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BACKGROUND

CD155 [also known as PVR (poliovirus receptor) and Necl-5 (nectin-like molecule-5)] is a 70 kDa type I transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein that is a member of the nectin-like (Necl) family of nectin-related molecules (1). Like nectins, Necl molecules are Ig superfamily members that contain three Ig-like extracellular domains, a TM segment, and a cytoplasmic tail. Unlike nectins, Necl molecules cannot interact with cytoplasmic afadin (1). While Nectins serve as cell adhesion molecules, the actual functions of most Necls are yet-to-be determined. CD155/PVR was originally isolated based on its ability to mediate polio virus attachment to host cells (2, 3). The full-length (or CD155α isoform) is synthesized as a 417 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 20 aa signal sequence, a 323 aa extracellular region, a 24 aa TM segment and a 50 aa cytoplasmic tail. The extracellular region contains one N-terminal V-type and two C2-type Ig-like domains (2, 3). The V-type domain mediates polio virus binding (4). Three other isoforms exist, all of which retain the Ig-like domains. CD155δ is transmembrane with a shortened cytoplasmic tail of 25 aa. CD155β (352 aa) and CD155γ (344 aa) are 60-65 kDa soluble forms that show removal of the TM segment and surrounding amino acids (2, 5). The soluble forms will bind the polio virus (due to the presence of the V-type Ig domain) but afford no protection against polio infection because of low circulating levels (5). CD155 has been demonstrated to bind vitronectin, nectin-3, and DNAM-1 (6-8). DNAM-1 binding promotes monocyte migration and NK cell killing. CD155 is expressed in all normal tissues and is highly expressed in tumor cells of epithelial and neuronal origin.

References:

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- 2. Mendelsohn, C.L. et al. (1989) Cell 56:855.
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