

PVR / CD155 Antibody Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ALS16495

## Specification

# PVR / CD155 Antibody - Product Information

IHC <u>P15151</u> Human Rabbit Polyclonal 45kDa KDa

## PVR / CD155 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5817

Other Names Poliovirus receptor, Nectin-like protein 5, NECL-5, CD155, PVR, PVS

Target/Specificity Human PVR / CD155

**Reconstitution & Storage** Long term: -80°C; Short term: -20°C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** PVR / CD155 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### PVR / CD155 Antibody - Protein Information

Name PVR

Synonyms PVS

#### Function

Mediates NK cell adhesion and triggers NK cell effector functions. Binds two different NK cell receptors: CD96 and CD226. These interactions accumulates at the cell-cell contact site, leading to the formation of a mature immunological synapse between NK cell and target cell. This may trigger adhesion and secretion of lytic granules and IFN-gamma and activate cytotoxicity of activated NK cells. May also promote NK cell-target cell modular exchange, and PVR transfer to the NK cell. This transfer is more important in some tumor cells expressing a lot of PVR, and may trigger fratricide NK cell activation, providing tumors with a mechanism of immunoevasion. Plays a role in mediating tumor cell invasion and migration.

#### **Cellular Location**

[Isoform Alpha]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform Beta]: Secreted.



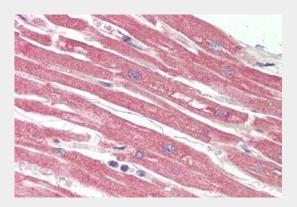
Volume 50 μl

# PVR / CD155 Antibody - Protocols

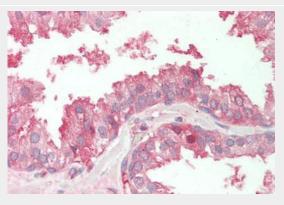
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

### PVR / CD155 Antibody - Images



Human Heart: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)



Human Prostate: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)

# PVR / CD155 Antibody - Background

Mediates NK cell adhesion and triggers NK cell effector functions. Binds two different NK cell receptors: CD96 and CD226. These interactions accumulates at the cell-cell contact site, leading to the formation of a mature immunological synapse between NK cell and target cell. This may trigger adhesion and secretion of lytic granules and IFN-gamma and activate cytoxicity of activated NK cells. May also promote NK cell-target cell modular exchange, and PVR transfer to the NK cell. This transfer is more important in some tumor cells expressing a lot of PVR, and may trigger fratricide NK cell activation, providing tumors with a mechanism of immunoevasion. Plays a role in mediating



tumor cell invasion and migration. Serves as a receptor for poliovirus attachment to target cells. May play a role in axonal transport of poliovirus, by targeting virion-PVR-containing endocytic vesicles to the microtubular network through interaction with DYNLT1. This interaction would drive the virus-containing vesicle to the axonal retrograde transport.