

**CD155 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP73811**Specification**

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**CD155 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P15151</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**CD155 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5817**Other Names**

PVR; PVS; Poliovirus receptor; Nectin-like protein 5; NECL-5; CD155

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**CD155 Polyclonal 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**

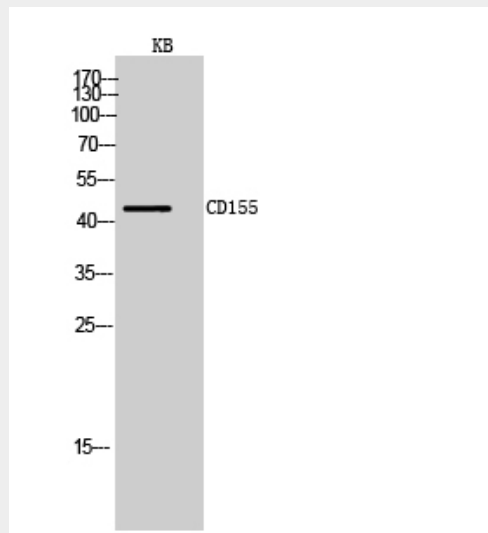
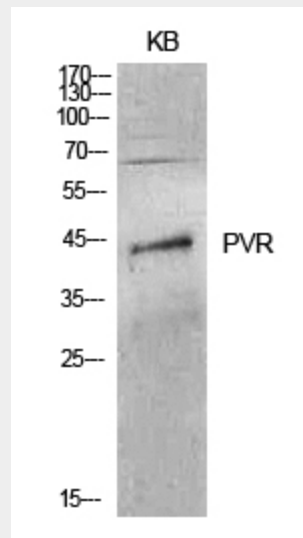
[Isoform Alpha]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform Beta]: Secreted.

## CD155 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## CD155 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



## CD155 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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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.