Product Name: Recombinant Human PVR (C-Fc)

Catalog #: PHH2012



Summary

Name CD155/PVR/Poliovirus Receptor/Nectin-Like Protein 5/NECL-5/PVS

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Human Poliovirus Receptor is produced by our Mammalian

expression system and the target gene encoding Trp21-Asn343 is expressed

with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # P15151

Host Human Cells

Species Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 62.2 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Stability&Storage Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3

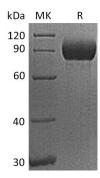
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names Poliovirus Receptor; Nectin-Like Protein 5; NECL-5; CD155; PVR; PVS

Background Poliovirus Receptor (PVR) is a 70 kDa type I transmembrane single-span

glycoprotein that belongs to the nectin-like (Necl) family and was originally identified based on its ability to mediate the cell attachment and entry of poliovirus (PV), an etiologic agent of the central nervous system disease poliomyelitis. PVR contains three Ig-like extracellular domains, a transmembrane segment, and a cytoplasmic tail. The normal cellular function of PVR maybe the involvement of intercellular adhension between epithelial cells. Alternate splicing of the PVR mRNA yields four different isoforms (α , β , γ , and δ) with identical

extracellular domains.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.

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