abcam

ab275717

FITC Anti-Poliovirus Receptor/PVR antibody [305]

Recombinant

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	FITC
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.5% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	305
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	10 µl/Test.

Target data

See full target information Poliovirus Receptor/PVR

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze, Store in the dark

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The Poliovirus Receptor (PVR) also known as CD155 is a cell surface glycoprotein with a molecular mass of approximately 70 kDa. This receptor is expressed on a variety of cell types including epithelial and endothelial cells immune cells and fibroblasts. Another name for PVR is Necl-5 which falls under the nectin-like molecule family. It acts as an adhesion molecule and contributes to cellular signaling and junctional complexes. The expression of PVR is widespread across multiple tissues but it exhibits stronger expression in areas such as the skin and the gastrointestinal tract.
Biological function summary	The Poliovirus Receptor plays meaningful roles in immune response modulation and cell-cell adhesion. PVR interacts with components of the immune system and forms complexes with other proteins like CD226 and TIGIT. These interactions help regulate immune cell activities especially in the context of natural killer (NK) cells and T-cells. The CD155 protein also links to migration and proliferation processes which are essential for tissue formation and repair.
Pathways	PVR is involved in the regulation of immune and signaling pathways. It fits into pathways like NK cell activation and T-cell inhibitory signaling which are important for maintaining immune tolerance and preventing autoimmunity. In these pathways PVR interacts closely with other immunoregulatory proteins including CD226 and TIGIT. The partnership of PVR with these proteins shapes the delicate balance between immune activation and suppression demonstrating a clear role in immune homeostasis.
Associated diseases and disorders	PVR relates to conditions such as cancer and viral infection. Its overexpression or altered signaling has been observed in several cancers where it may contribute to tumor growth and immune evasion. The interaction between PVR and its related protein TIGIT can affect antitumor immune responses complicating cancer progression. Additionally as its name suggests PVR binds to the poliovirus facilitating viral entry and spread during infection. This highlights the importance of PVR not only in pathogenic interactions but also in broader immune response contexts.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

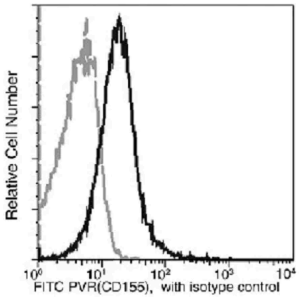
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

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1 product image



Flow Cytometry - FITC Anti-Poliovirus Receptor/PVR antibody [305] (ab275717)

Poliovirus Receptor/PVR Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-Poliovirus Receptor/PVR antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of mouse spleen lymphocytes labeling Poliovirus Receptor with ab275717 (Black) at 10 µl/test compared with an isotype control (Grey). BALB/c splenocytes were treated with a mouse BD Fc Block purified anti-CD16/CD32 mAb 2.4G2. The histogram were derived from the gated events based on light scattering characteristics of lymphocytes.

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