abcam

ab277138

Anti-Poliovirus Receptor/PVR antibody [305] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	305
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A

Reactivity data

ICC

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/50 - 1/1000
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/25 - 1/100
Notes	-

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

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

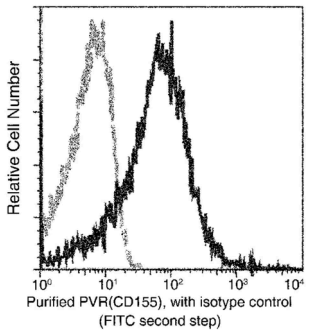
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

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

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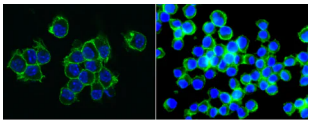
2 product images



Flow Cytometry - Anti-Poliovirus Receptor/PVR antibody [305] - BSA and Azide free (ab277138)

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

Flow cytometric analysis of Poliovirus Receptor/PV expression on mouse BABL/c splenocytes. Cells were stained with ab277138 at 1/25 dilution, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody (Black). Cells were also staibed with an isotype control (Grey). The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunocytochemistry - Anti-Poliovirus Receptor/PVR antibody [305] - BSA and Azide free (ab277138)

Poliovirus Receptor/PVR Immunocytochemistry staining using rabbit Anti-Poliovirus Receptor/PVR antibody

Immunofluorescence staining of Poliovirus Receptor/PV in Raw264.7 (mouse macrophage cell line transformed with Abelson murine leukemia virus) cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with ab277138 at 1/100 dilution at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated (left panel, captured by laser confocal scanning microscope; right panel, captured by fluorescence microscope) Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody, counterstained with DAPI (blue).

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