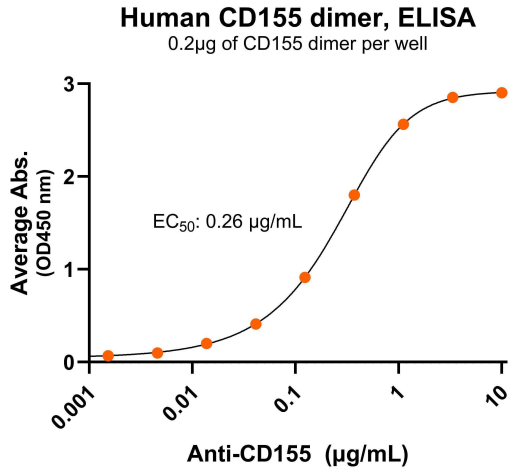
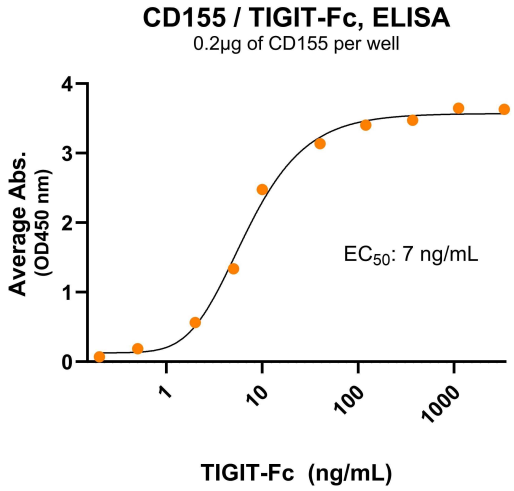
Bioactive, Human CD155 Dimer, His Tag
Product Code: CSP-24029
For Research Use Only (RUO)

Bioactivity – Antibody Binding



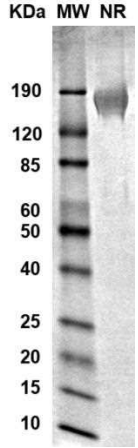
Immobilized human CD155 dimer protein, His Tag (Cat. No. CSP-24029) at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind anti-human CD155 monoclonal antibody with half maximal effective concentration (EC50) range of 0.21-0.83 μg/mL (QC tested).

Bioactivity – Ligand Binding



Immobilized human CD155 dimer protein, His Tag (Cat. No. CSP-24029) at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind human TIGIT dimer protein, with half maximal effective concentration (EC50) range of 4-16.2 ng/mL (QC tested).

SDS-PAGE



MW: Molecular Weight marker reduced condition
NR: CD155 dimer under non-reducing condition

The migration range of the dimer under non-reducing condition is 120-190 kDa on SDS PAGE.

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Expression Host
HEK293T

Protein Name
CD155

Purity
Greater than 90% dimer form as determined by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing condition.

Alternate Name(s)
PVR, HVED, NECL5, Necl-5, PVS, TAGE4, FLJ25946

Protein Construct
CD155 dimer protein contains a CD155 extracellular domain (Uniprot# P15151) fused with a proprietary dimer motif followed by a His tag at the C-terminus. Expressed in HEK293T cell line.

Amino Acid Range
W21-N343

SDS-Page Molecular Weight
150 kDa. The migration range of the dimer under non-reducing condition is 120-190 kDa on SDS PAGE.

Formulation
0.22µm filtered PBS, pH 7.4

Shipping Conditions
Frozen Dry Ice

Stability & Storage
-80^0C

Background

Human CD155 (cluster of differentiation 155) is a cell-surface type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the Nectin/Nectin-like family. It is also known as Poliovirus Receptor (PVR), HVED, NECL5, Necl-5, PVS, TAGE4, and FLJ25946. It consists of three extracellular immunoglobulin-like (Ig-like) domains (D1-D3), one transmembrane region, and a C-terminal cytoplasmic domain. CD155 is widely expressed on various cell types and often overexpressed on cancer cells. CD155 dimerization has emerged as an important factor in various diseases, especially cancer, poliovirus infection, and autoimmune disorders. Upregulation of CD155 in several types of human cancers is associated with a poor prognosis. Although CD155 itself is not an immune checkpoint, it's a ligand for checkpoint receptors like TIGIT (T-cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains), CD226 (DNAM-1), and CD96. The interactions between CD155 and its receptors on immune cells modulate immune responses, such as T cells and natural killer (NK) cells. This makes CD155 a critical player in immune regulation and a promising target in checkpoint cancer therapies.