www.innocyto.com

InnoCyto Inc.

15375 Barranca Pkwy, Suite I-103
Irvine, CA 92618
Email: info@innocyto.com
Phone: 1-949-418-7543

Anti-human CD112 (Nectin-2) Antibody

Catalog Number:	113601, 113602
Size:	25 μg, 100 μg
Target Name:	CD112, Nectin-2, Poliovirus Receptor Related 2 Protein (PRR2), Hve B
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	112AMg1
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Human
Format:	Purified
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide
Protein Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored between 2°C and 8°C
Isotype Controls:	301401
Antibody Family:	Human Antibodies

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Human CD112, also known as nectin-2 or poliovirus receptor-related protein 2 (PVRL2), is a cell adhesion molecule belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is broadly expressed on epithelial cells, endothelial cells, and antigen-presenting cells. CD112 plays a dual role in maintaining cell–cell adhesion and regulating immune responses, particularly in interactions between immune cells and target tissues.

Structurally, CD112 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein composed of three extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains (one V-type followed by two C2-type domains), a single transmembrane region, and a short cytoplasmic tail. This structure enables it to participate in both homophilic (CD112–CD112) and heterophilic interactions with other nectin family members.

Functionally, CD112 serves as a ligand for several immune receptors, most notably CD226 (DNAM-1), TIGIT, and CD112R (PVRIG). Binding to CD226 provides co-stimulatory signals that enhance T cell and natural killer (NK) cell activation, while interactions with TIGIT and CD112R deliver inhibitory signals that dampen immune responses. Thus, CD112 is part of a regulatory axis balancing immune activation and inhibition.

In disease, CD112 is frequently upregulated in various cancers, where it contributes to immune evasion by preferentially engaging inhibitory receptors such as TIGIT and CD112R on T cells and NK cells. This suppresses anti-tumor immunity and supports tumor progression.

Therapeutically, CD112 is an emerging target in cancer immunotherapy. Strategies include blocking inhibitory pathways (e.g., TIGIT or CD112R antibodies) or enhancing CD226-mediated activation. These approaches aim to restore immune function and improve anti-tumor responses, often in combination with other checkpoint inhibitors.