

**Anti-TNFRSF14/HVEM Picoband Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO11722****Specification**

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**Anti-TNFRSF14/HVEM Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q92956</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14(TNFRSF14) detection. Tested with WB, ELISA in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-TNFRSF14/HVEM Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 8764

**Other Names**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14, Herpes virus entry mediator A, Herpesvirus entry mediator A, HveA, Tumor necrosis factor receptor-like 2, TR2, CD270, TNFRSF14, HVEA, HVEM

**Calculated MW**

30392 MW KDa

**Application Details**

ELISA , 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, -<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

**Tissue Specificity**

Widely expressed, with the highest expression in lung, spleen and thymus.

**Protein Name**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Na<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E. coli-derived human TNFRSF14/HVEM recombinant protein (Position: L39-V202).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

#### Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

#### Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

### Anti-TNFRSF14/HVEM Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** TNFRSF14 ([HGNC:11912](#))

#### Function

Receptor for four distinct ligands: The TNF superfamily members TNFSF14/LIGHT and homotrimeric LTA/lymphotoxin-alpha and the immunoglobulin superfamily members BTLA and CD160, altogether defining a complex stimulatory and inhibitory signaling network (PubMed:[10754304](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10754304), PubMed:[18193050](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18193050), PubMed:[23761635](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23761635), PubMed:[9462508](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9462508)). Signals via the TRAF2-TRAF3 E3 ligase pathway to promote immune cell survival and differentiation (PubMed:[19915044](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19915044), PubMed:[9153189](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9153189), PubMed:[9162022](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9162022)). Participates in bidirectional cell-cell contact signaling between antigen presenting cells and lymphocytes. In response to ligation of TNFSF14/LIGHT, delivers costimulatory signals to T cells, promoting cell proliferation and effector functions (PubMed:[10754304](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10754304)). Interacts with CD160 on NK cells, enhancing IFNG production and anti-tumor immune response (PubMed:[23761635](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23761635)). In the context of bacterial infection, acts as a signaling receptor on epithelial cells for CD160 from intraepithelial lymphocytes, triggering the production of antimicrobial proteins and pro-inflammatory cytokines (By similarity). Upon binding to CD160 on activated CD4+ T cells, down-regulates CD28 costimulatory signaling, restricting memory and alloantigen-specific immune response (PubMed:[18193050](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18193050)). May interact in cis (on the same cell) or in trans (on other cells) with BTLA (By similarity) (PubMed:[19915044](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19915044)). In cis interactions, appears to play an immune regulatory role inhibiting in trans interactions in naive T cells to maintain a resting state. In trans interactions, can predominate during adaptive immune response to provide survival signals to effector T cells (By similarity) (PubMed:[19915044](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19915044)).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

#### Tissue Location

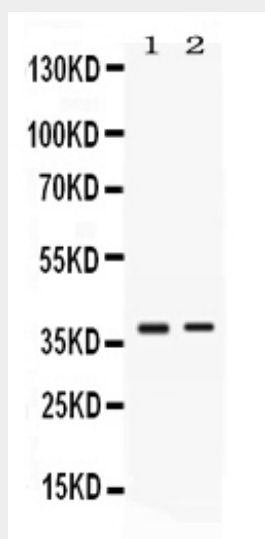
Widely expressed, with the highest expression in lung, spleen and thymus. Expressed in a subpopulation of B cells and monocytes (PubMed:18193050). Expressed in naive T cells (PubMed:19915044).

### Anti-TNFRSF14/HVEM Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **Anti-TNFRSF14/HVEM Picoband Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of TNFRSF14/HVEM expression in HELA whole cell lysates (lane 1) and SW620 whole cell lysates (lane 2). TNFRSF14/HVEM at 37KD was detected using rabbit anti-TNFRSF14/HVEM Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO11722) at 0.5 µg/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

#### **Anti-TNFRSF14/HVEM Picoband Antibody - Background**

Herpesvirus entry mediator (HVEM), also known as tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14 (TNFRSF14), is a human cell surface receptor of the TNF-receptor superfamily. The encoded protein functions in signal transduction pathways that activate inflammatory and inhibitory T-cell immune response. It binds herpes simplex virus (HSV) viral envelope glycoprotein D (gD), mediating its entry into cells. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.