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HVEM / TNFRSF14 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11778

Specification

HVEM / TNFRSF14 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	Q92956
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**30392**

HVEM / TNFRSF14 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8764

Positive Control	**IHC, WB, IFC**
Application & Usage	**IHC: 1 µg/ml; WB: 1-2 µg/ml; IFC: 10 µg/ml**
Alias Symbol	**TNFRSF14**

Other Names
TNFRSF14 Antibody: TR2, ATAR, HVEA, HVEM, CD270, LIGHTR, UNQ329/PRO509, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14, Herpes virus entry mediator A, Herpesvirus entry mediator A, tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 14 (herpesvirus entry mediator)

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
HVEM / TNFRSF14 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HVEM / TNFRSF14 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, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18193050" target="_blank">18193050, PubMed:23761635, PubMed:9462508). Signals via the TRAF2-TRAF3 E3 ligase pathway to promote immune cell survival and differentiation (PubMed:19915044, PubMed:9153189, PubMed: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). Interacts with CD160 on NK cells, enhancing IFNG production and anti-tumor immune response (PubMed: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). May interact in cis (on the same cell) or in trans (on other cells) with BTLA (By similarity) (PubMed: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).

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).

HVEM / TNFRSF14 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HVEM / TNFRSF14 Antibody - Images

HVEM / TNFRSF14 Antibody - Background

TNFRSF14 Antibody: Tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily members are defined by cysteine-rich domains in their extracellular regions that bind TNF-related ligands that share a common structural homology in their extracellular domain. TNFRSF14 was initially identified as the Herpesvirus entry mediator and upon binding to the herpes simplex virus (HSV) envelope glycoprotein D or either of its natural ligands LIGHT and lymphotoxin alpha (LT), activates the transcription factors NF-κB and AP-1. Activation of this signal transduction pathway in T cells

stimulates T cell proliferation and cytokine production, leading to inflammation and enhanced CTL-mediated tumor immunity, suggesting that these proteins may be useful as potential targets for controlling cellular immune responses.