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TNFRSF14 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21380b

Specification

TNFRSF14 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q92956
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**30392**

TNFRSF14 Antibody (C-term) - 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

Target/Specificity
This TNFRSF14 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 269-302 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TNFRSF14.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
TNFRSF14 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TNFRSF14 Antibody (C-term) - 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: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).

TNFRSF14 Antibody (C-term) - 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

TNFRSF14 Antibody (C-term) - Images

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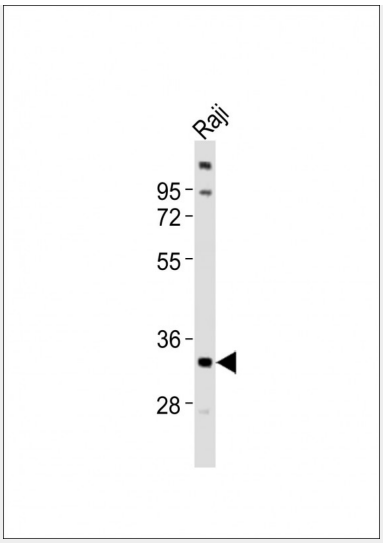

Anti-TNFRSF14 Antibody (C-term)at 1:1000 dilution + Raji whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 30 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

TNFRSF14 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Receptor for BTLA. Receptor for TNFSF14/LIGHT and homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. Involved in lymphocyte activation. Plays an important role in HSV pathogenesis because it enhanced the entry of several wild-type HSV strains of both serotypes into CHO cells, and mediated HSV entry into activated human T-cells.

TNFRSF14 Antibody (C-term) - References

Montgomery R.I.,et al.Cell 87:427-436(1996).
Kwon B.S.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 272:14272-14276(1997).
Zhang W.,et al.Submitted (MAY-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Struyf F.,et al.J. Infect. Dis. 185:36-44(2002).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).