10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# Anti-TNFRSF14/HVEM Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11722

## Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, E |
| **Primary Accession** | Q92956 |
| **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. |

## 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 |
| **Application Details** | ELISA , 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human, -<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human |
| **Subcellular Localization** | Membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . |
| **Tissue Specificity** | Widely expressed, with the highest expression in lung, spleen and thymus. |
| **Source** | Eukaryota |
| **Protein Name** | Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14 |
| **Contents** | Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3. |
| **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 r˚Constitution, 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.

## Protein Information

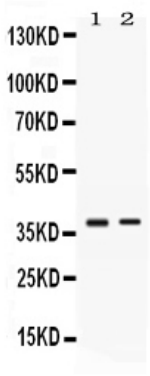
| | |
|---|---|
| **Name** | TNFRSF14 ( HGNC:11912) |
| **Function** | Receptor for four distinct ligands: The TNF superfamily members TNFSF14/LIGHT and homotrimeric LTA/lymphotoxin-alpha and the immunoglobulin superfamily members BTLA and CD160, altogether defining a complex stimulatory and inhibitory 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). |

## 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.

## 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 ??g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .




Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.