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Anti-TNFRSF14 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (aa240-251)

Goat Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17910

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q92956
Predicted	Human, Monkey
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	30392
Concentration (mg/ml)	0.5 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	8764
Alias Symbol	TNFRSF14
Other Names	TNFRSF14, CD270, CD270 antigen, CD40-like protein, Herpesvirus entry mediator, Herpesvirus entry mediator A, HVEM, LIGHTR, Herpes virus entry mediator A, TR2, ATAR, HVEA
Target/Specificity	Human TNFRSF14.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-TNFRSF14 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (aa240-251) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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).

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