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TNFRSF14 antibody - middle region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI14667

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q92956
Other Accession	NM_003820, NP_003811
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	30392

Additional Information

Gene ID	8764
Alias Symbol	ATAR, HVEA, HVEM, LIGHTR, TR2, CD270
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
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-TNFRSF14 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TNFRSF14 antibody - middle region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

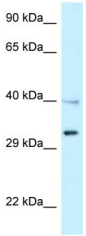
Name	TNFRSF14 (HGNC:11912)
Function	Receptor for four distinct ligands: The TNF superfamily members TNFSF14/LIGHT and homotrimeric LTA/lymphotoxin-alpha and the immunoglobulin superfamily members BTLA and CD160, altogether defining a complex stimulatory and inhibitory signaling network (PubMed:10754304, 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).

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).

Images



WB Suggested Anti-TNFRSF14 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: NCI-H226 Whole Cell