

**TNFRSF14 antibody - middle region**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AI14667****Specification****TNFRSF14 antibody - middle region - Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | WB  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q92956</a>                                |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NM_003820</a> , <a href="#">NP_003811</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human   |
| Predicted         | Human   |
| Host              | Rabbit  |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal  |
| Calculated MW     | 31kDa KDa   |

**TNFRSF14 antibody - middle region - 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.

**TNFRSF14 antibody - middle region - 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:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10754304>">10754304</a>, PubMed:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18193050>">18193050</a>, PubMed:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23761635>">23761635</a>, PubMed:<a href="<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9462508>">9462508</a>). Signals via the

TRAF2-TRAF3 E3 ligase pathway to promote immune cell survival and differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19915044" target="\_blank">19915044</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9153189" target="\_blank">9153189</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9162022" target="\_blank">9162022</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10754304" target="\_blank">10754304</a>). Interacts with CD160 on NK cells, enhancing IFNG production and anti-tumor immune response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23761635" target="\_blank">23761635</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18193050" target="\_blank">18193050</a>). May interact in cis (on the same cell) or in trans (on other cells) with BTLA (By similarity) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19915044" target="\_blank">19915044</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19915044" target="\_blank">19915044</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

#### **Tissue Location**

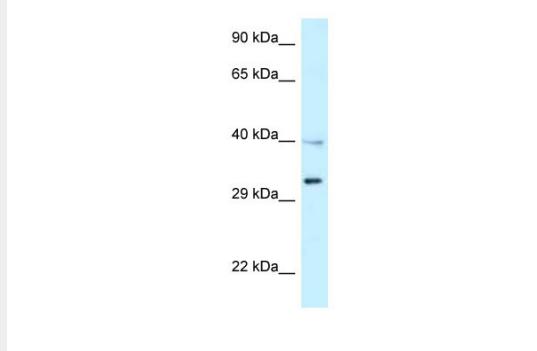
Widely expressed, with the highest expression in lung, spleen and thymus. Expressed in a subpopulation of B cells and monocytes (PubMed:18193050). Expressed in naive T cells (PubMed:19915044).

#### **TNFRSF14 antibody - middle region - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **TNFRSF14 antibody - middle region - Images**



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

#### TNFRSF14 antibody - middle region - 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).