

**TNFRSF14 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP9094c****Specification**

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**TNFRSF14 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q92956](#)**TNFRSF14 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP9094c](/products/AP9094c) was selected from the Center region of human TNFRSF14. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TNFRSF14 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10754304), PubMed:[18193050](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18193050), PubMed:[23761635](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23761635), PubMed:[9462508](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9462508)). Signals via the TRAF2-TRAF3 E3 ligase pathway to promote immune cell survival and differentiation (PubMed:[19915044](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19915044), PubMed:[9153189](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9153189), PubMed:[9153189](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9153189)).

[9162022](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10754304)). Interacts with CD160 on NK cells, enhancing IFNG production and anti-tumor immune response (PubMed:[23761635](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18193050)). May interact in cis (on the same cell) or in trans (on other cells) with BTLA (By similarity) (PubMed:[19915044](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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 (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **TNFRSF14 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **TNFRSF14 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

TNFRSF14 is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor was identified as a cellular mediator of herpes simplex virus (HSV) entry. Binding of HSV viral envelope glycoprotein D (gD) to this receptor protein has been shown to be part of the viral entry mechanism. The cytoplasmic region of this receptor was found to bind to several TRAF family members, which may mediate the signal transduction pathways that activate the immune response.

### **TNFRSF14 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Dubois,P.C., et.al., Nat. Genet. 42 (4), 295-302 (2010) Davila,S., et.al., Genes Immun. (2010) In press