

TNFRSF14 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (C-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS11731**Specification****TNFRSF14 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	O92956
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	30kDa KDa

TNFRSF14 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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

16 amino acid peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human TNFRSF14

Reconstitution & Storage

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

Precautions

TNFRSF14 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TNFRSF14 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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

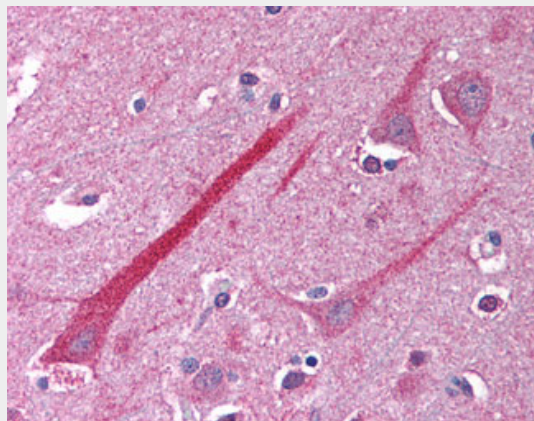
Widely expressed, with the highest expression in lung, spleen and thymus. Expressed in a subpopulation of B cells and monocytes (PubMed:18193050). Expressed in naive T cells (PubMed:19915044).

TNFRSF14 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Anti-TNFRSF14 / CD270 antibody IHC of human brain, cortex.

TNFRSF14 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background

Receptor for BTLA. Receptor for TNFSF14/LIGHT and homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. Involved in lymphocyte activation. Plays an important role in HSV pathogenesis because it enhanced the entry of several wild-type HSV strains of both serotypes into CHO cells, and mediated HSV entry into activated human T-cells.

TNFRSF14 / CD270 / HVEM Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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).