

Rabbit Anti-TNFRSF14 antibody

SL2457R

Product Name:	TNFRSF14
Chinese Name:	Tumour坏死因子受体超家族成员14抗体
Alias:	HVEM; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14; HVEML; ATAR; CD258; CD258 antigen; CD40 like protein precursor; Herpesvirus entry mediator A; Herpesvirus entry mediator; Herpesvirus entry mediator ligand; HVEA; HVEM L; HVEML; LIGHT; LIGHTR; TNFSF 14; TR2; Tumor necrosis factor receptor like gene2; TNR14_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Dog,Horse,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	27kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TNFRSF14:51- 150/283 <extracellular></extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	TNFRSF14 is a type I membrane protein belonging to the TNF receptor superfamily. This receptor mediates herpes virus entry into cells during infection. TNFRSF14 is able

to inhibit the proliferation, activation, and cytokine production of T cells. It has an extracellular domain containing several cysteine-rich repeats and a short cytoplasmic region containing a TRAF (TNF receptor-associated factor) interaction domain. The extracellular domain of TNFRSF14 interacts with the herpes simplex virus envelope glycoprotein D. TNFRSF14 binds two cellular ligands: lymphotoxin alpha and LIGHT. LIGHT is a transmembrane protein expressed and shed from the surface of activated T cells, exhibits inducible expression, and competes with HSV glycoprotein D for HVEM, a receptor expressed by T lymphocytes. The LIGHT:TNFRSF14 interaction controls immune response functions by cell death induction as well as cell activation. TNFRSF14 is expressed by peripheral blood T cells, B cells, monocytes and in various tissues enriched in lymphoid cells.

Function:

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.

Subunit:

Interacts with TRAF2, TRAF3 and TRAF5. Interacts with herpes simplex virus 1 (HHV-1) and herpes simplex virus 1 (HHV-2) envelope glycoprotein D; functions as an entry receptor for these viruses.

Subcellular Location: Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Specificity: Widely expressed, with the highest expression in lung, spleen and thymus.

Post-translational modifications: N-glycosylated.

Similarity: Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.

SWISS: Q92956

Gene ID: 8764

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 8764Human

Entrez Gene: 230979Mouse





by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TNFRSF14) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL2457R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.