Active Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily, Member 14 (TNFRSF14)

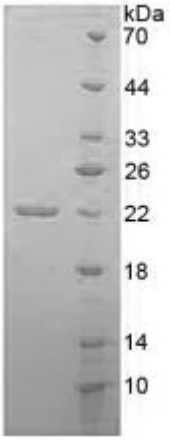
Catalog#:PEH12921

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	CD270; TR2; ATAR; HVEA; HVEM; LIGHTR; Herpesvirus Entry Mediator; Herpes virus entry mediator A; Tumor necrosis factor receptor-like 2
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Ser41-Ser209】
Accession #	Q92956
表达宿主（Host）	E.coli
种属（Species）	Homo sapiens (Human)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	21.6 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% SKL, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	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. Signals via the TRAF2-TRAF3 E3 ligase pathway to promote immune cell survival and differentiation. 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. Interacts with CD160 on NK

cells, enhancing IFNG production and anti-tumor immune response. 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 proinflammatory cytokines. Upon binding to CD160 on activated CD4+ T cells, downregulates CD28 costimulatory signaling, restricting memory and alloantigen-specific immune response. May interact in cis (on the same cell) or in trans (on other cells) with BTLA. 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.; (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Herpes simplex virus 1/HHV-1.; (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Herpes simplex virus 2/HHV-2.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

活性图（Bioactivity image）

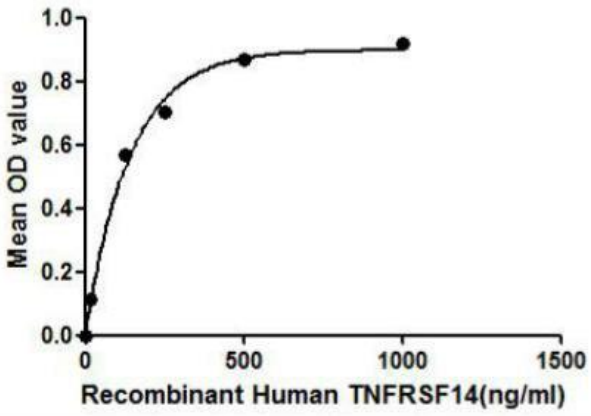


Figure 1. The binding activity of TNFRSF14 with TNFa.

TNFRSF14 (Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14) belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. TNFRSF14 functions in signal transduction pathways that activate inflammatory and inhibitory T-cell immune response. It binds herpes simplex virus (HSV) viral envelope glycoprotein D (gD), mediating its entry into cells. A binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the association of TNFRSF14 with TNFa. Briefly, TNFRSF14 were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01%BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100uL TNFRSF14 were then transferred to TNFa-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37℃. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-TNFRSF14 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 3 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50μL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of TNFRSF14 and TNFa was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

注意事项（Note）

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