Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00633)

TargetMol

Anti-HVEM Antibody (7C883)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	7C883
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Human HVEM(CD270) expression on human whole blood lymphocytes. Cells were stained with purified anti-Mouse Human HVEM(CD270), then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	FCM: 1:25-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human HVEM/TNFRSF14/CD270 Protein (TMPY-01750)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 14;ATAR;TR2;HVEM;HVEA;CD270;LIGHTR
Biology Area:	Cancer Drug Targets

Research Background

Herpesvirus entry mediator (HVEM), also referred to as TNFRSF14, TR2 (TNF receptor-like molecule) and ATAR (another TRAF-associated receptor), is a member of type I transmembrane protein belonging to the TNF-receptor superfamily. It is expressed on many immune cells, including T and B cells, NK cells, monocytes, and neutrophils. Two TNF superfamily ligands lymphotoxin α (TNF-β) and LIGHT (TNFSF14) are identified as cellular ligands for HVEM and initiate the positive signaling. However, recent studies have revealed that HVEM is also involved in the unique inhibitory signaling pathway for T cells through activating tyrosine phosphorylation of the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) in B and T lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA). HVEM provides a stimulatory signal following engagement with LIGHT (TNFSF14) on T cells. In contrast, it can also provide an inhibitory signal to T cells when it binds the B and T lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA), a ligand member of the Immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily. Thus, HVEM may be viewed as a molecular switch, capable of facilitating both stimulatory and inhibitory cosignaling in T cells. Substantial evidence from both human disease and from experimental mouse models has indicated that dysregulation of the LIGHT-HVEM-BTLA cosignaling pathway can cause inflammation in the lung and in mucosal tissues.Cancer ImmunotherapyCo-inhibitory Immune Checkpoint TargetsImmune CheckpointImmune Checkpoint Detection: AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint ProteinsImmune

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