

Anti-HVEM Antibody-FITC (8R903)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	FITC
Clone:	8R903
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Human HVEM(CD270) expression on human whole blood lymphocytes. Cells were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-Human HVEM(CD270). The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	10 µl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human HVEM/TNFRSF14/CD270 Protein (TMPY-01750)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	TR2;tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 14;HVEA;ATAR;HVEM;LIGHTR;CD270
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 Immunotherapy Co-inhibitory Immune Checkpoint Targets Immune Checkpoint Immune Checkpoint

A DRUG SCREENING EXPERT

Detection: AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint ProteinsImmune Checkpoint TargetsImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

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