

**bs-2457R****[ Primary Antibody ]****TNFRSF14 Rabbit pAb**

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**— DATASHEET —**

<p><b>Host:</b> Rabbit</p> <p><b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal</p> <p><b>GeneID:</b> 8764</p> <p><b>Target:</b> TNFRSF14</p> <p><b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TNFRSF14: 51-150/283.</p> <p><b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A</p> <p><b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.</p> <p><b>Background:</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Applications:</b> <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ICC/IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000)</p> <p><b>Reactivity:</b> Human (predicted: Dog, Horse)</p> <p><b>Predicted MW.:</b> 27 kDa</p> <p><b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane</p>
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**— SELECTED CITATIONS —**

- **[IF=5.048]** Yang Gao. et al. HSV-1 Infection of Epithelial Dendritic Cells Is a Critical Strategy for Interfering with Antiviral Immunity. VIRUSES-BASEL. 2022 May;14(5):1046 WB ;Mouse. 35632787
- **[IF=3.8]** Xiaohong Ren. et al. Analysis of the Interaction Between the Attenuated HSV-1 Strain M6 and Macrophages Indicates Its Potential as an Effective Vaccine Immunogen. viruses. 2025 Mar 10;17(3):392. Blocking ;Mouse. 10.3390/v17030392