

Datasheet for ABIN2663260 anti-HVEM antibody (PE)

1 Image



Overview

| Quantity: | 100 μg |
|--------------|----------------------------------------|
| Target: | HVEM (TNFRSF14) |
| Reactivity: | Mouse |
| Host: | Armenian Hamster |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Conjugate: | This HVEM antibody is conjugated to PE |
| Application: | Flow Cytometry (FACS) |

Product Details

| Clone: | HMHV-1B18 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Purification: | The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody. |

Target Details

| Target: | HVEM (TNFRSF14) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alternative Name: | CD270 (TNFRSF14 Products) |
| Target Type: | Viral Protein |
| Background: | Herpes Virus Entry Mediator (HVEM, TR2) is a type I transmembrane protein of TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor was identified as a cellular mediator of herpes simplex virus (HAS) |
| | entry. Binding of HSV viral envelope glycoprotein D to this receptor has been shown to be part |

Target Details

of the viral entry mechanism. It is expressed on most cell types, including T cells, B cells, monocytes, neutrophils, and dendritic cells. It is also found in brain, heart, kidney, liver, and other organs. The ligands of HVEM are LIGHT, BTLA, LT α , and CD160. HVEM activates NF-kB through the TNF-related cytokine LIGHT to serve as a costimulatory pathway during T cell activation. HVEM also functions as a ligand for the lg superfamily members B and T lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA) and CD160 to deliver a coinhibitory signal and limit inflammatory responses initiated by T cells. HVEM plays an important role in regulating lymphocyte activation and homeostasis in immune responses.

Pathways:

Buffer:

Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response, Cancer Immune Checkpoints

Application Details

| Application Notes: | Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
| Handling | |
| Concentration: | 0.2 mg/mL |

Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09 % sodium azide.

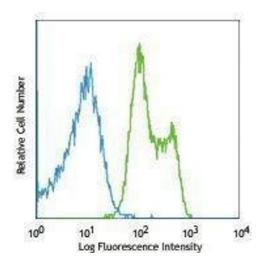
Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Handling Advice: Protect from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

Storage: 4 °C

Storage Comment: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C.



Flow Cytometry

Image 1.