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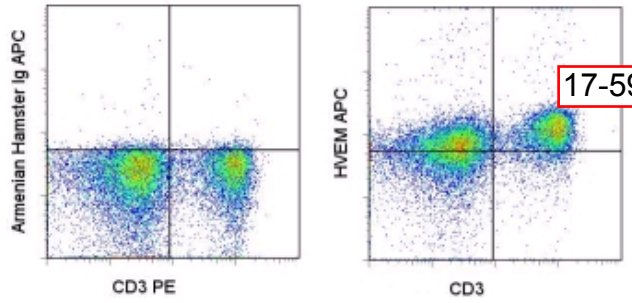
Anti-Mouse CD270 (HVEM) APC

Catalog Number: 17-5962
Also Known As:herpes virus entry mediator, TNFRSF14, LIGHTR
RUO: For Research Use Only



Staining of C57BL/6 splenocytes with Anti-Mouse CD3e PE (cat. 12-0031) and 0.5 µg of Armenian Hamster IgG Isotype Control APC (cat. 17-4888) (left) or 0.5 µg of Anti-Mouse CD270 (HVEM) APC (right). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

Product Information

Contents: Anti-Mouse CD270 (HVEM) APC
REF Catalog Number: 17-5962
Clone: LH1
Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml
Host/Isotype: Armenian Hamster IgG

Formulation: aqueous buffer, 0.09% sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer
Temperature Limitation: Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Light sensitive material.
LOT Batch Code: Refer to Vial
Use By: Refer to Vial
Caution, contains Azide

Description

The LH1 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse Herpes Virus Entry Mediator (HVEM, TR2), a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. HVEM is found on most cell types, including T cells, B cells, monocytes, neutrophils and dendritic cells. This receptor was identified as a cellular mediator of herpes simplex virus (HSV) entry. Binding of HSV viral envelope glycoprotein D (gD) to this receptor protein has been shown to be part of the viral entry mechanism. The cytoplasmic region of HVEM was found to bind to several TRAF family members, which may mediate the signal transduction pathways that activate the immune response. HVEM has also been demonstrated to be a unique ligand for BTLA (B and T lymphocyte attenuator). The conservation of the BTLA-HVEM interaction between mouse and human suggests that this system is an important pathway regulating lymphocyte activation and/or homeostasis in the immune response. The LH1 antibody has been reported as a blocking antibody, interfering with the HVEM-LIGHT interaction but not the HVEM-BTLA interaction.

Applications Reported

This LH1 antibody has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Tested

This LH1 antibody has been tested by flow cytometric analysis of mouse splenocytes. This can be used at less than or equal to 1 µg per test. A test is defined as the amount (µg) of antibody that will stain a cell sample in a final volume of 100 µL. Cell number should be determined empirically but can range from 10^5 to 10^8 cells/test. It is recommended that the antibody be carefully titrated for optimal performance in the assay of interest.

References

Anand S, Wang P, Yoshimura K, Choi IH, Hilliard A, Chen YH, Wang CR, Schulick R, Flies AS, Flies DB, Zhu G, Xu Y, Pardoll DM, Chen L, Tamada K. Essential role of TNF family molecule LIGHT as a cytokine in the pathogenesis of hepatitis. J Clin Invest. 2006 Apr;116(4):1045-51. (LH1, FA, PubMed)

Fan Z, Yu P, Wang Y, Wang Y, Fu ML, Liu W, Sun Y, Fu YX. NK-cell activation by LIGHT triggers tumor-specific CD8+ T-cell immunity to reject established tumors. Blood. 2006 Feb 15;107(4):1342-51. (PubMed)

Granger SW, Rickert S. LIGHT-HVEM signaling and the regulation of T cell-mediated immunity. Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. 2003 Jun-Aug;14(3-4):289-96. (PubMed)

Related Products

17-4888 Armenian Hamster IgG Isotype Control APC (eBio299Arm)

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