Anti-LIGHT antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to LIGHT.

Model	STJ93926
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IF
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human LIGHT
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa, Internal
Gene ID	8740
Gene Symbol	TNFSF14
Dilution range	IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	LIGHT Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of LIGHT protein.
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed in the spleen but also found in the brain. Weakly expressed in peripheral lymphoid tissues and in heart, placenta, liver, lung, appendix, and kidney, and no expression seen in fetal tissues, endocrine glands, or nonhematopoietic tumor lines.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14 Herpes virus entry mediator ligand HVEM-L Herpesvirus entry mediator ligand CD antigen CD258 Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14, membrane form

	Tumor nec
Molecular Weight	26.351 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11930OMIM:604520
Alternative Names	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14 Herpes virus entry mediator ligand HVEM-L Herpesvirus entry mediator ligand CD antigen CD258 Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14, membrane form Tumor nec
Function	Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF3/LTBR. Binding to the decoy receptor TNFRSF6B modulates its effects. Activates NFKB, stimulates the proliferation of T-cells, and inhibits growth of the adenocarcinoma HT-29. Acts as a receptor for Herpes simplex virus.
Cellular Localization	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14, membrane form: Cell membrane. Single-pass type II membrane protein.. Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14, soluble form: Secreted.. Isoform 2: Cytoplasm.
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated. The soluble form of isoform 1 derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.