

Product datasheet for **MR223946L3V**

Tnfrsf14 (NM_178931) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Tnfrsf14 (NM_178931) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Tnfrsf14
Synonyms:	Atar; HveA; Hvem; Tnfrs14
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_178931
ORF Size:	825 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR223946).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_178931.2 , NP_849262.1
RefSeq Size:	893 bp
RefSeq ORF:	828 bp
Locus ID:	230979
UniProt ID:	Q80WM9
Cytogenetics:	4 E2



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Gene Summary:

Receptor for four distinct ligands: The TNF superfamily members TNFSF14/LIGHT and homotrimeric LTA/lymphotoxin-alpha and the immunoglobulin superfamily members BTLA and CD160, altogether defining a complex stimulatory and inhibitory signaling network (By similarity). Signals via the TRAF2-TRAF3 E3 ligase pathway to promote immune cell survival and differentiation (PubMed:19915044). Participates in bidirectional cell-cell contact signaling between antigen presenting cells and lymphocytes. In response to ligation of TNFSF14/LIGHT, delivers costimulatory signals to T cells, promoting cell proliferation and effector functions (By similarity). Interacts with CD160 on NK cells, enhancing IFNG production and anti-tumor immune response (PubMed:25711213). In the context of bacterial infection, acts as a signaling receptor on epithelial cells for CD160 from intraepithelial lymphocytes, triggering the production of antimicrobial proteins and proinflammatory cytokines (PubMed:22801499). Upon binding to CD160 on activated CD4+ T cells, downregulates CD28 costimulatory signaling, restricting memory and alloantigen-specific immune response (By similarity). May interact in cis (on the same cell) or in trans (on other cells) with BTLA (PubMed:19915044, PubMed:15568026). In cis interactions, appears to play an immune regulatory role inhibiting in trans interactions in naive T cells to maintain a resting state. In trans interactions, can predominate during adaptive immune response to provide survival signals to effector T cells (PubMed:19915044, PubMed:15568026).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]