

Screening Libraries

Product Data Sheet

Animal-Free LIGHT/TNFSF14 Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.: HY-P700136AF

Synonyms: Herpes virus entry mediator ligand; HVEM-L; Herpesvirus entry mediator ligand; CD258; HVEML;

LIGHT; UNQ391; PRO726;

Human Species: Source: E. coli

Accession: O43557 (R64-V240)

Gene ID: 8740

Molecular Weight: Approximately 20.30 kDa

PROPERTIES

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AA	~	മവ	11	Δ	n	~	Δ

MRLGEMVTRL PDGPAGSWEQ LIQERRSHEV NPAAHLTGAN SSLTGSGGPL LWETQLGLAF LRGLSYHDGA LVVTKAGYYY IYSKVQLGGV GCPLGLASTI THGLYKRTPR YPEELELLVS SSRVWWDSSF LGGVVHLEAG EKVVVRVLDE QQSPCGRATS

RLVRLRDGTR SYFGAFMV

Biological Activity

1. Measure by its ability to induce cytotoxicity in HT-29 cells in the presence of IFN-gamma. The ED $_{50}$ for this effect is <23 ng/mL.

2. Measure by its ability to induce proliferation in HUVEC cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is <3 ng/mL.

Appearance

Lyophilized powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a solution containing 0.1% sarkosyl in 1X PBS, pH 8.0.

Endotoxin Level

<0.1 EU per 1 μ g of the protein by the LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH₂O.

Storage & Stability

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

LIGHT/TNFSF14 is a type II transmembrane protein produced by activated T cells, belongs to tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family. LIGHT/TNFSF14 is a TNFRSF14/HVEM (herpesvirus entry mediator) ligand, engages the receptor for the LTalphabeta heterotrimer but does not form complexes with either secreted lymphotoxin alpha (LTalpha) or LTbeta^[1]. LIGHT/TNFSF14 is predominantly expressed in the spleen but also found in the brain. It is weakly expressed in peripheral

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Proteins

lymphoid tissues and in heart, placenta, liver, lung, appendix, and kidney, and no expression seen in fetal tissues, endocrine glands, or nonhematopoietic tumor lines^[1].

LIGHT/TNFSF14 has a transmemberane, thus it can be leaved into 2 chains: membrane form and soluble form. The soluble form of isoform 1 derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.

In tumor immunology, TNFSF14/LIGHT also serves as a novel immune checkpoint molecule for glioblastoma multiforme (GBM), as well as lung carcinoma, breast carcinoma, cervical cancer, and prostate cancer. TNFSF14/LIGHT can stimulate NK cells to produce IFN γ via nuclear factor- κ B (NF κ B) RelA/p50 signaling. TNFSF14/LIGHT sustains the function of CD8⁺ effector T cells, trigger apoptosis of various tumor cells^[2].

In cell signaling, TNFSF14/LIGHT binds to lymphotoxin- β receptor (LT β R) and HVEM for activating both of them, and disrupts the HVEM-BTLA complex in surface-bound form, and facilitates HVEM-BTLA complex formation in the soluble form^[2]. TNFSF14/LIGHT promotes an inflammatory esophageal fibroblast in vitro via a LT β R-NIK-p52 NF- κ B dominant pathway with promoting inflammatory gene expression and down-regulating homeostatic factors including WNTs, BMPs and type 3 semaphorins^[3].

Beside that, TNFSF14/LIGHT protein is a costimulatory factor for the activation of lymphoid cells and as a deterrent to infection by herpesvirus. TNFSF14/LIGHT also prevents tumor necrosis factor alpha mediated apoptosis in primary hepatocyte^{[4][5]}.

REFERENCES

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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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