

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

Cat. No.:	HY-P700221AF
Synonyms:	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14; TNFSF14; HVEM-L; LIGHT
Species:	Mouse
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9QYH9 (R58-V239)
Gene ID:	50930
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 20.92 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> M R L H Q R L G D I V A H L P D G G K G S W E K L I Q D Q R S H Q A N P A A H L T G A N A S L I G I G G P L L W E T R L G L A F L R G L T Y H D G A L V T M E P G Y Y Y V Y S K V Q L S G V G C P Q G L A N G L P I T H G L Y K R T S R Y P K E L E L L V S R R S P C G R A N S S R V W W D S S F L G G V V H L E A G E E V V V R V P G N R L V R P R D G T R S Y F G A F M V </pre>
Biological Activity	Measure by its ability to induce cytotoxicity in HT-29 cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <2 µg/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a solution containing 1X PBS, pH7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<0.1 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
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	<p>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 LTalpha heterotrimer but does not form complexes with either secreted lymphotoxin alpha (LTalpha) or LTbeta^[1].</p> <p>LIGHT/TNFSF14 is predominantly expressed in the spleen but also found in the brain. It is 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^[1].</p>
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LIGHT/TNFSF14 has a transmembrane, thus it can be divided 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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