

# **Product** Data Sheet

## HVEM/TNFRSF14 Protein, Human (HEK293, hFc)

**Cat. No.:** HY-P700452

Synonyms: Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 14; Herpes Virus Entry Mediator A;

Herpesvirus Entry Mediator A; HveA; Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor-Like 2; TR2; CD270;

TNFRSF14; HVEA; HVEM

Species: Human
Source: HEK293

Accession: Q92956 (L39-V202)

Gene ID: 8764

Molecular Weight: 48.5 kDa

#### **PROPERTIES**

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AA	Sec	ıueı	ıce

LPSCKEDEYP VGSECCPKCS PGYRVKEACG ELTGTVCEPC PPGTYIAHLN GLSKCLQCQM CDPAMGLRAS RNCSRTENAV CGCSPGHFCI VQDGDHCAAC RAYATSSPGQ RVQKGGTESQ DTLCQNCPPG TFSPNGTLEE CQHQTKCSWL VTKAGAGTSS

SHWV

Appearance Lyophilized powder.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 6% Trehalose, pH 7.4.

**Endotoxin Level** <1 EU/ $\mu$ g, determined by LAL method.

**Reconstitution** It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100  $\mu$ g/mL in ddH<sub>2</sub>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

HVEM/TNFRSF14, a receptor for four distinct ligands, intricately orchestrates a complex network of stimulatory and inhibitory signaling pathways. Ligands, including TNFSF14/LIGHT, homotrimeric LTA/lymphotoxin-alpha, and immunoglobulin superfamily members BTLA and CD160, collectively define this intricate signaling network. Operating through the TRAF2-TRAF3 E3 ligase pathway, HVEM/TNFRSF14 signals to promote immune cell survival and differentiation, playing a pivotal role in bidirectional cell-cell contact signaling between antigen-presenting cells and lymphocytes. Upon TNFSF14/LIGHT ligation, HVEM/TNFRSF14 delivers costimulatory signals to T cells, fostering cell proliferation and effector functions. Interactions with CD160 on NK cells enhance IFNG production and anti-tumor immune responses. In bacterial infections, HVEM/TNFRSF14 acts as a signaling receptor on epithelial cells for CD160 from intraepithelial lymphocytes,

triggering the production of antimicrobial proteins and pro-inflammatory cytokines. Furthermore, HVEM/TNFRSF14, through binding CD160 on activated CD4+ T cells, down-regulates CD28 costimulatory signaling, restricting memory and alloantigen-specific immune responses. HVEM/TNFRSF14 exhibits both cis and trans interactions with BTLA, playing diverse roles in immune regulation and survival signaling during adaptive immune responses. Additionally, as a receptor for Herpes simplex virus 1/HHV-1, HVEM/TNFRSF14 is implicated in microbial infection.

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

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