

Product Data Sheet

HVEM/TNFRSF14 Protein, Human (Sf9, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P7366
Synonyms:	rHuHVEM, Fc Chimera; TNFRSF14; TR2; CD270; HVEA
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	Q92956 (L39-K184)
Gene ID:	8764
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 45 kDa

PROPERTIES

An Sequence	LPSCKEDEYP	VGSECCPKCS	PGYRVKEACG	ELTGTVCEPC	
	PPGTYIAHLN	GLSKCLQCQM	CDPAMGLRAS	RNCSRTENAV	
	CGCSPGHFCI	VQDGDHCAAC	RAYATSSPGQ	RVQKGGTESQ	
	DTLCQNCPPG	TFSPNGTLEE	CQHQTKRSCD	КТНТСРРСРА	
	PELLGGPSVF	LFPPKPKDTL	MISRTPEVTC	VVVDVSHEDP	
	EVKFNWYVDG	V Ε V Η Ν Α Κ Τ Κ Ρ	REEQYNSTYR	VVSVLTVLHQ	
	DWLNGKEYKC	KVSNKALPAP	IEKTISKAKG	QPREPQVYTL	
	PPSRDELTKN	QVSLTCLVKG	FYPSDIAVEW	ESNGQPENNY	
	KTTPPVLDSD	GSFFLYSKLT	V D K S R W Q Q G N	VFSCSVMHEA	
	LHNHYTQKSL	SLSPGK			
Biological Activity	1.The ED ₅₀ < 0.1 μg/ml, me	easured by the neutralizatio	n assay using 929 cells in pre	esence of 0.25 ng/mL of human TNF-b	eta,
	corresponding to a specifi	c activity of > 1.0 × 10 ⁴ units	/mg.		
	2. Immobilized HVEM, hFc,	, Human at 2.0 μg/mL (100 μ	l/well) can bind biotinylated	human BTLA with a linear range of 0	.39-
	3.13 μg/mL.				
	3. Immobilized HVEM, hFc,	, Human at 2.0 μg/mL (100 μ	l/well) can bind biotinylated	CD160, hFc, Human with a linear ran	ige of
	0.39-3.13 μg/mL.				
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.				
Farmulation					
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive	e dialysis against PBS.			
Endetexin Level	<0.2 EU/ug determined by	(1A) mothed			
Endotoxin Level	<0.2 EU/µg, determined by	/ LAL method.			
Deservititution	14 in 11 to 11 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 12		in less then 100 we wall in d		
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to r	reconstitute to a concentrat	ion less than 100 μ g/mL in d	dH ₂ O. For long term storage it is	
	recommended to add a ca	rrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5%	HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehald	use).	
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years.	After reconstitution, it is st	able at 4°C for 1 week or -20°	C for longer (with carrier protein). It is	S
	recommended to freeze al	iquots at -20°C or -80°C for e	extended storage.		
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DESCRIPTION

Background	HVEM is widely expressed in a range of hematopoietic cells, including B cells, T cells, NK cells, monocytes and immature
-	dendritic cells, and several non-hematopoietic cells and tissues, including the liver, kidney and lung ^[1] .
	The amino acid sequence of human HVEM protein has low homology for mouse HVEM protein.
	HVEM is known as the "molecular switch" models of activation and inhibition. HVEM provides an inhibitory or activating
	signal and bi-directionally regulates host immune function. HVEM binds to LIGHT or LIGHT-α exerts a positive stimulatory
	effect, stimulating lymphocyte proliferation, activation, and inducing inflammatory reactions; thus, providing a second
	stimulatory signal for T cell activation. Besides, the Binding of HVEM to BTLA and CD160 exerts an adverse regulatory effect,
	promoting signal transduction through the ERK1/2 and PI3K (phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase)–AKT (protein kinase B (PKB))
	pathways, leading to the production of IFNγ, inhibiting T- and B-lymphocyte activation and proliferation and binding of
	HVEM to HSV-gD, which can promote HSV infection in target cells ^{[2][3]} .
	HVEM is considered to be a molecular switch for immune responses, HVEM induces DCs to produce IL-10 and shows
	protection against experimental autoimmune myocarditis (EAM) caused by myosin ^[4] .

REFERENCES

[1]. Ma B, et al. High expression of HVEM is associated with improved prognosis in intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Oncol Lett. 2021 Jan;21(1):69.

[2]. Yu X, et al. BTLA/HVEM Signaling: Milestones in Research and Role in Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection. Front Immunol. 2019 Mar 29;10:617.

[3]. Rodriguez-Barbosa JI, et al. HVEM, a cosignaling molecular switch, and its interactions with BTLA, CD160 and LIGHT. Cell Mol Immunol. 2019 Jul;16(7):679-682.

[4]. Cai G, et al. Amelioration of myocarditis by HVEM-overexpressing dendritic cells through induction of IL-10-producing cells. Cardiovasc Res. 2009 Dec 1;84(3):425-33.

[5]. Montgomery RI, et al. Herpes simplex virus-1 entry into cells mediated by a novel member of the TNF/NGF receptor family. Cell. 1996 Nov 1;87(3):427-36.

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