

Product Name: Recombinant Human LIGHT (N-mFc)
Catalog #: PHH2062

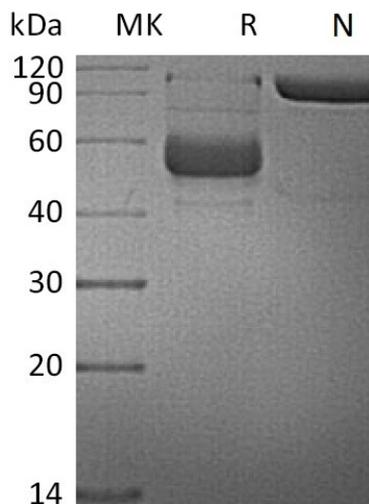


Summary

Name	LIGHT/HVEM-L/TNFSF14/CD258
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human TNF Ligand Superfamily Member 14 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ile84-Val240 is expressed with a mouse IgG1 Fc tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	AAC39563.1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	43.3 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 14; Herpes virus entry mediator ligand; TNFSF14; HVEM-L; LIGHT

Background

Human TNFSF14 Protein, also known as LIGHT, belongs to a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) ligand family. It can bind to NFRSF3/LTBR. It is a ligand for TNFRSF14, which is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, and it is also known as a herpesvirus entry mediator ligand (HVEM). TNFSF14 encodes a protein with a 37 aa cytoplasmic domain, 21aa transmembrane domain and 182 aa extracellular region. The gene is predominantly expressed in the spleen and also found in the brain. 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. TNFSF14 protein was found to probably function as a costimulatory factor for the activation of lymphoid cells and as a deterrent to infection by herpesvirus. Studies have shown that this protein can prevent tumor necrosis factor alpha mediated apoptosis in primary hepatocyte. Two alternatively spliced transcript variant encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.