



[Go to Product page](#)

Datasheet for ABIN7198446
HVEM Protein (His tag,Fc Tag)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	HVEM (TNFRSF14)
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This HVEM protein is labelled with His tag,Fc Tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human HVEM/TNFRSF14 Protein (His & Fc Tag)(Active)
Sequence:	Met 1-Val 202
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Val 202) of human HVEM (NP_003811.2) precursor was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.
Purity:	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated mouse BTLA-Fc in functional ELISA.

Target Details

Target:	HVEM (TNFRSF14)
---------	-----------------

Target Details

Alternative Name: HVEM/TNFRSF14 ([TNFRSF14 Products](#))

Target Type: Viral Protein

Background: Herpesvirus entry mediator (HVEM), also referred to as TNFRSF14, TR2 (TNF receptor-like molecule) and ATAR (another TRAF-associated receptor), is a member of type I transmembrane protein belonging to the TNF-receptor superfamily. It is expressed on many immune cells, including T and B cells, NK cells, monocytes, and neutrophils. Two TNF superfamily ligands lymphotoxin α (TNF- β) and LIGHT (TNFSF14) are identified as cellular ligands for HVEM and initiate the positive signaling. However, recent studies have revealed that HVEM is also involved in the unique inhibitory signaling pathway for T cells through activating tyrosine phosphorylation of the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) in B and T lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA). HVEM provides a stimulatory signal following engagement with LIGHT (TNFSF14) on T cells. In contrast, it can also provide an inhibitory signal to T cells when it binds the B and T lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA), a ligand member of the Immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily. Thus, HVEM may be viewed as a molecular switch, capable of facilitating both stimulatory and inhibitory cosignaling in T cells. Substantial evidence from both human disease and from experimental mouse models has indicated that dysregulation of the LIGHT-HVEM-BTLA cosignaling pathway can cause inflammation in the lung and in mucosal tissues.

Immune Checkpoint Immune Checkpoint Detection: Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Proteins Immune Checkpoint Targets Co-inhibitory Immune Checkpoint Targets Immunotherapy Cancer Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Synonym: 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

Molecular Weight: 45.4 kDa

NCBI Accession: [NP_003811](#)

Pathways: [Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response, Cancer Immune Checkpoints](#)

Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Handling

Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile 100 mM Glycine, 10 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.