Datasheet for ABIN7198448

HVEM Protein (His tag,Fc Tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	HVEM (TNFRSF14)
Origin:	Mouse
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 Mouse HVEM/TNFRSF14 Protein (His & Fc Tag)(Active)
Sequence:	Met 1-Gln 206
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Gln 206) of mouse HVEM (NP_849262.1) precursor was fused with C-terminal His-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.Immobilized mouse HVEM-Fch at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated mouse BTLA-Fc,The EC50 of biotinylated mouse BTLA-Fcis 64-96 ng/mL.

Target Details

Target:	HVEM (TNFRSF14)
Alternative Name:	HVEM/TNFRSF14 (TNFRSF14 Products)
Target Type:	Viral Protein
Background:	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 CheckpointImmune Checkpoint Detection: Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint ProteinsImmune Checkpoint Targets Co-inhibitory Immune Checkpoint Targets Immunotherapy Cancer Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy Synonym: Tnfrsf14; Herpesvirus entry mediator;HVEM; TR2;TNF receptor-like molecule;ATAR;another TRAF-associated receptor;Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 14;Atar;HveA
Molecular Weight:	46.4 kDa
NCBI Accession:	NP_849262
Pathways:	Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response, Cancer Immune Checkpoints

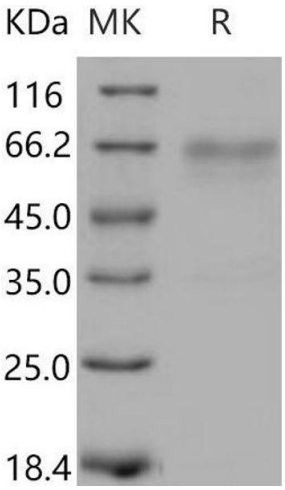
Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
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.

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1.

