



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human HVEM/TNFRSF14 Protein (His Tag)

RPES2279

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2279

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q92956

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 18.38 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 28 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, PH7.4.

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

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

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Leu39-Val202

Background:

Herpesvirus entry mediator (HVEM) is a type I membrane protein in the TNF receptor superfamily, and it can both promote and inhibit T cell activity. HVEM is highly expressed on na?ve CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T memory cells, regulatory T cells, dendritic cells, monocytes, and neutrophils. It functions as a receptor for BTLA, CD160, LIGHT/TNFSF14, and Lymphotoxin-alpha. Ligation of HVEM by LIGHT triggers T cell, monocyte, and neutrophil activation and contributes to Th1 inflammation and cardiac allograft rejection. In contrast, HVEM binding to CD160 or BTLA suppresses T cell and dendritic cell activation and dampens intestinal inflammation. HVEM enhances the development of CD8+ T cell memory and Treg function. It is additionally expressed on intestinal epithelial cells, where its binding by intraepithelial lymphocyte (IEL) expressed CD160 promotes epithelial integrity and host defense. The herpesvirus envelope glycoprotein gD, which binds HVEM to initiate membrane fusion, can antagonize both BTLA and LIGHT binding.