

HVEM Protein, Rhesus macaque, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	CD270;TNFRSF14;TR2;Herpesvirus Entry Mediator A;Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor-Like 2; Herpes Virus Entry Mediator A;HVEM;Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 14;HVEA
Protein Construction:	Pro37-Val203
Species:	Rhesus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	A0A2K5W0R1
Molecular Weight:	60 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Pro37-Val203

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein 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 naïve 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

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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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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