

Recombinant Human LIGHT, Human protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH034125

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human LIGHT, Human protein Asp 38-Val 204, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	20.3 kDa
Observed MW	17 kDa
Accession	O43557-2
Bio-activity	Measure by its ability to induce cytotoxicity in HT-29 cells in the presence of IFN-gamma. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is < 10 ng/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.1 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS with 0.1% sarkosyl, pH 8.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

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.

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017