

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human LIGHT/TNFSF14 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) APRIL is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with rhFas Ligand, rhTRAIL, and rhTNF- $\alpha$ is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human LIGHT/TNFSF14 Asp74-Val240 Accession # O43557
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS.

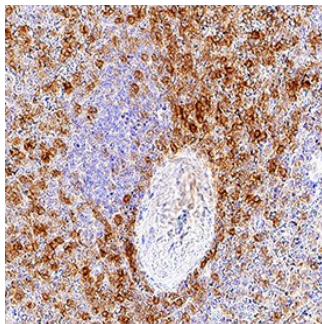
## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 $\mu$ g/mL	Recombinant Human LIGHT/TNFSF14 (Catalog # 664-LI)
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	3-15 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize LIGHT/TNFSF14-induced proliferation in the HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells. Conn, G. <i>et al.</i> (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA <b>87</b> :1323. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 5-20 ng/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human LIGHT/TNFSF14.	

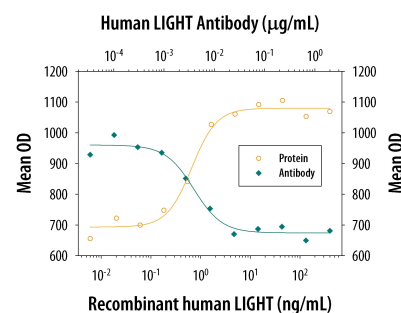
## DATA

### Immunohistochemistry



**LIGHT/TNFSF14 in Human Spleen.** LIGHT/TNFSF14 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human spleen using Goat Anti-Human LIGHT/TNFSF14 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF664) at 3  $\mu$ g/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to splenocytes. View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

### Neutralization



**Cell Proliferation Induced by LIGHT/TNFSF14 and Neutralization by Human LIGHT/TNFSF14 Antibody.** Recombinant Human LIGHT/TNFSF14 (Catalog # 664-LI) induces proliferation in the HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Human LIGHT/TNFSF14 (10 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Human LIGHT/TNFSF14 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF664). The ND<sub>50</sub> is typically 5-20 ng/mL.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Human LIGHT is a type II membrane protein that is a member of the TNF superfamily. LIGHT is an acronym which stands for "is homologous to lymphotoxins, exhibits inducible expression, and competes with HSV glycoprotein D for HVEM, a receptor expressed by T lymphocytes". LIGHT has also been called HVEM-L and LT- $\gamma$ . Under the new TNF nomenclature, it is called TNFSF14. LIGHT is a 240 amino acid (aa) protein that contains a 37 aa cytoplasmic domain, a 22 aa transmembrane region, and a 181 aa extracellular domain. Similar to other TNF ligand family members, LIGHT is predicted to assemble as a homotrimer. LIGHT is produced by activated T cells and was first identified by its ability to compete with HSV glycoprotein D for HVEM binding. LIGHT has also been shown to bind to the lymphotoxin beta receptor (LT $\beta$ R) and the decoy receptor (DcR3/TR6). LIGHT overexpression in tumor cells induces apoptosis, which can be enhanced by IFN- $\gamma$ . The full roles of LIGHT remain to be elucidated.

## References:

1. Mauri, D.N. *et al.* (1998) *Immunity* **8**:21.
2. Zhai, Y. *et al.* (1998) *J. Clin. Invest.* **102**:1142.
3. Harrop, J.A. *et al.* (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**:27548.
4. Yu, K-Y. *et al.* (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* **274**:13733.