

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Source</b>	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human Lymphotoxin protein					
	Human Lymphotoxin alpha (Leu35-Leu205) Accession # P01374	GGGGS	Human Lymphotoxin beta (Gln49-Gly244) Accession # Q06643-1	GGGGS	Human Lymphotoxin beta (Gln49-Gly244) Accession # Q06643-1	HHHHHH, Avi-tag
	N-terminus					
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Leu35					
<b>Structure / Form</b>	GS-linked heterotrimer, biotinylated via Avi-tag					
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	63 kDa					

## SPECIFICATIONS

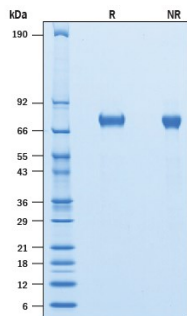
<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	69-80 kDa
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Human Lymphotoxin beta R Fc Chimera (Catalog # 629-LR) is immobilized at 25 ng/mL (100 µL/well), the concentration of Biotinylated Recombinant Human Lymphotoxin alpha1/beta2 His-tag Avi-tag (Catalog # AVI8884) that produces 50% of the optimal binding response is 0.75-4.5 ng/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<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>• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

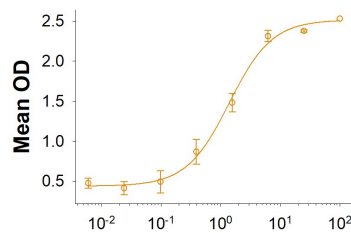
## DATA

### SDS-PAGE



2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human Lymphotoxin alpha1/beta2 His-tag Avi-tag (Catalog # AVI8884) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 69-80 kDa.

### Binding Activity



Biotinylated Recombinant Human Lymphotoxin alpha1/beta2 Avi-tag (ng/mL)

When Recombinant Human Lymphotoxin βR/TNFRSF3 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 629-LR) is immobilized at 25 ng/mL, 100 µg/well, Biotinylated Recombinant Human Lymphotoxin alpha1/beta2 His-tag Avi-tag (Catalog # AVI8884) binds with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 0.75-4.5 ng/mL.

## BACKGROUND

Lymphotoxin alpha (LT- $\alpha$ ), and Lymphotoxin beta (LT- $\beta$ ) are pro-inflammatory TNF superfamily ligands that play important roles in immune system development (1, 2). The 25 kDa mature human LT- $\alpha$  is a secreted protein that shares 75% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat LT- $\alpha$  (3, 4). The 33 kDa mature human LT- $\beta$  is a type II transmembrane protein that shares 73% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat LT- $\beta$  within common regions of their extracellular domains (5). Relative to the human protein, mouse and rat LT- $\beta$  have a 66 aa or 65 aa insertion within the ECD, respectively. LT- $\alpha$  can be secreted as a homotrimer that binds and activates TNF RI/TNFRSF1A, TNF RII/TNFRSF1B, HVEM/TNFRSF14, and Troy/TNFRSF19 (6-8). LT- $\alpha$  is required for development of the spleen, lymph nodes, and Peyer's patches (9). It also regulates T cell homing to the gut and IgA induction (10). In addition, LT- $\alpha$  can form membrane-associated heterotrimers with two copies of LT- $\beta$  on the surface of B, T, LTi, and ILC3 cells (2, 5, 11). The Lymphotoxin  $\alpha$ 1/ $\beta$ 2 heterotrimer binds and activates the Lymphotoxin beta R/TNFRSF3 (LT $\beta$ R) which is expressed on macrophages, dendritic cells, hepatocytes, intestinal epithelial cells (IEC), follicular dendritic cells (FDC), and high endothelial venules (HEV) (2, 12, 13). LT $\beta$ R also serves as a receptor for LIGHT/TNFSF14 (14). LT- $\alpha$ 1/ $\beta$ 2 promotes the development of FDC networks and HEV in lymphoid tissue, the class switching of immature B cells for IgA production, and the production of homeostatic IL-22 by ILCs (10, 15-17). It can be shed by ADAM17 or MMP-8 mediated cleavage, and the released heterotrimer circulates in the serum and is elevated in synovial fluid of rheumatoid arthritis patients (18).

## References:

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