



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human TIM-3/HAVCR2 Protein (Fc & His Tag)(Active)

RPES0512

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0512

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q8TDQ0

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 47.7 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 80 kDa

Tag: C-Fc-6His

Bio-activity: Immobilized Human Galectin9-His(Cat: PKSH032470) at 10µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Human TIM-3-Fc. The ED50 of Human TIM-3-Fc is 4.9ug/ml.

Purity: > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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

Storage: 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.

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

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2; T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-containing protein 3; T-cell membrane protein 3; FLJ14428;KIM-3;Tim-3;TIM3;TIMD3

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Ser22-Arg200

Background:

Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 (HAVCR2) is a single-pass type I membrane protein and it contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. The protein belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily, and TIM family of proteins. The protein regulates macrophage activation. It inhibits T-helper type 1 lymphocyte (Th1)-mediated auto- and alloimmune responses and promotes immunological tolerance. It may be also involved in T-cell homing and it is receptor for LGALS9. CD4 (MIM 186940)-positive T helper lymphocytes can be divided into types 1 (Th1) and 2 (Th2) on the basis of their cytokine secretion patterns. Th1 cells and their associated cytokines are involved in cell-mediated immunity to intracellular pathogens and delayed-type hypersensitivity reactions, whereas Th2 cells are involved in the control of extracellular helminthic infections and the promotion of atopic and allergic diseases. The 2 types of cells also cross-regulate the functions of the other. TIM3 is a Th1-specific cell surface protein that regulates macrophage activation and enhances the severity of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mice.