Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human TIM4/TIMD4 Protein (His Tag)

RPES4602

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4602

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q96H15

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 32.3 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 60-90 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°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:

Synonyms: T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-containing protein 4; TIMD-4; T-cell immunoglobulin mucin receptor 4; TIM-4; T-cell membrane protein 4; TIMD4; TIM4;SMUCKLER

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Glu25-Leu315

Background:

T-cell Immunoglobulin and Mucin Domain-containing Protein 4(TIM-4) belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily, is a member of the TIM family of immune regulating proteins. TIMs are type I transmembrane proteins with one Ig-like V domain and one Ser/Thr-rich mucin domain. Structurally, TIM-4 is distinguished from other TIMs by the presence of an RGD motif in its Ig domain and the lack of a site for tyrosine phosphorylation in its cytoplasmic tail. The mucin domain in TIM-4 is larger than in TIM or TIM-3. TIM-4 is expressed by macrophages and mature dendritic cells but not by lymphocytes. it is Involved in regulating T-cell proliferation and lymphotoxin signaling. The interaction of TIM-4 with TIM induces costimulatory and hyperproliferative signals in T cells. TIM-4 binds specifically to TIM which is also the cellular receptor for the hepatitis A virus, and has been implicated in the development of asthma.