

TIM-3/HAVCR2 Protein, Human (HEK293, Fc-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P72419
Synonyms:	Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2; HAVcr-2; TIMD-3; TIM-3; T-cell membrane protein 3; HAVCR2; TIMD3
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	AAL65157.1(S22-R200)
Gene ID:	84868
Molecular Weight:	60-75 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> S E V E Y R A E V G Q N A Y L P C F Y T P A A P G N L V P V C W G K G A C P V F E C G N V V L R T D E R D V N Y W T S R Y W L N G D F R K G D V S L T I E N V T L A D S G I Y C C R I Q I P G I M N D E K F N L K L V I K P A K V T P A P T L Q R D F T A A F P R M L T T R G H G P A E T Q T L G S L P D I N L T Q I S T L A N E L R D S R L A N D L R D S G A T I R </pre>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>T cell immunoglobulin mucin-3 (TIM-3) belongs to the Ig superfamily. TIM-3 is usually expressed by multiple murine and human immune cell types. TIM-3 was first discovered on IFN-γ producing Th1 and Tc1 cells. TIM-3 acts as an inhibitory receptor, and inhibits T cell functions. TIM-3 is associated with the regulation of immune responses in autoimmunity and cancer^{[1][5]}.</p> <p>TIM-3 has multiple different ligands: galectin 9, phosphatidylserine (PtdSer), CEACAM1 and HMGB1, and these ligands bind to different regions on the TIM3 extracellular immunoglobulin V domain. The TIM-3-ligand axis is critical in the pathogenesis of numerous conditions, including autoimmune diseases, infections, cancers, transplant rejection, and chronic</p>
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inflammation. For example, the binding of TIM-3 with galectin-9 can downregulate Th1 responses^{[2][3][4]}. In addition, dysregulation of Tim-3 expression is associated with autoimmune diseases^[5].

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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