TIM-1/KIM-1/HAVCR Protein, Human (HEK293, His-Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73604
Synonyms:	Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 1; HAVcr-1; KIM-1; TIM-1; CD365; HAVCR1
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	AAC39862 (S21-G290)
Gene ID:	26762
Molecular Weight:	120-140 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
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	TIM1 belongs to a family of immunoglobulin-like domain-containing transmembrane proteins that include three members in humans (human TIM1, TIM3, and TIM4) and eight members in mice (murine TIM1 to TIM8), of which the human TIM1, TIM3, and TIM4 are direct orthologs of murine TIM1, TIM3, and TIM4, respectively. These proteins are expressed on the cell surface, with their N-terminal immunoglobulin-like (IgV) and mucin domains present in the extracellular milieu and their C-terminal sequences in the cytoplasm. An important feature of all TIM proteins is a highly conserved phosphatidylserine (PtdSer)-binding pocket in the IgV domain that recognizes PtdSer on the outer membrane leaflet of apoptotic cells, facilitating their uptake by phagocytic cells[1]. TIM-1 is a type I membrane protein with an IgV domain followed by a heavily glycoslyated mucin domain, a transmembrane domain and an intracellular cytoplasmic tail with one tyrosine phosphorylation motif. TIM-1 can function as a co-stimulatory molecule for T cell activation. Cross-linking Tim-1 with antibodies, in conjunction with TCR and CD28 stimulation, enhances the proliferation of CD4+ T cells. over-expression of Tim-1 leads to NFAT/AP-1 transcriptional activation, dependent on Y276 in the cytoplasmic tail[2].

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

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