Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus TIM-3 (N-8His) Enkilife Catalog #: PHV1870

Summary

Name TIM-3/HAVCR2/TIMD3/T Cell Immunoglobulin and Mucin Domain-3

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Cynomolgus T Cell Immunoglobulin And Mucin Domain-3 is

produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene

encoding Ser22-Arg201 is expressed with a 8His tag at the N-terminus.

Accession # G7P6Q7

Host Human Cells
Species Cynomolgus

Predicted Molecular Mass 20.8 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Stability&Storage Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3

months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

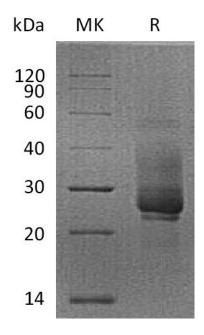
Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

T cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain3; HAVCR2; Tim-3; TIM3

Background

T cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain 3 is a member of the TIM family of immune regulating molecules. Mature cynomologus TIM3 consists of a 182 amino acid (aa)extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 78 aa cytoplasmic tail. TIM3 is up-regulated on several populations of activated myeloid cells (macrophage, monocyte, dendritic cell, microglia, mast cell) and T cells (Th1, CD8+, NK, Treg). Its binding to Galectin9 induces a range of immunosuppressive functions which enhance immune tolerance and inhibit anti-tumor immunity. TIM3 ligation attenuates CD8+ and Th1 cell responses and promotes the activity of Treg and myeloid derived suppressor cells. TIM3 interactions with Galectin-9 can trigger immune stimulatory effects, such as the coactivation of NK cell cytotoxicity.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.