

TIM-3/KIM-3/HAVCR2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

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| Synonyms: | TIMD-3; hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2; HAVcr-2; Tim-3; TIM3; TIMD3; KIM-3; HAVCR2; CD366 |
| Protein Construction: | A DNA sequence encoding the human HAVCR2 (AAL65157.1) (Met1-Arg200) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Ser 22 |
| Species: | Human |
| Expression Host: | HEK293 Cells |
| Accession: | AAL65157.1 |
| Molecular Weight: | 21.3 kDa (predicted); 42.8 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation) |

QC Testing

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| Biological Activity: | Captured Anti-TIM-3 Mab (Human IgG4) on proA Chip can bind TIM-3 with an affinity constant of 2.351 nM as determined in a SPR assay (QC tested). |
| Purity: | ≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC. |
| Endotoxin: | < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Formulation: | Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization. |

Preparation and Storage

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| Reconstitution: | Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot. |
| Stability & Storage: | It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small> |
| Shipping: | In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice. |

Protein Background

Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 (HAVCR2), formerly known as T cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-3 (TIM-3), is a transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on the surface of terminally differentiated Th1 cells but not on Th2 cells. It was the first surface molecule that specifically identifies Th1 cells in both the mouse and human. Recently, the identification of Galectin-9 as a ligand for TIM-3 has established the TIM-3-Galectin-9 pathway as an important regulator of Th1 immunity and tolerance induction. Engagement of Tim-3 by its ligand galectin-9 negatively

regulates IFN-gamma secretion and influences the ability to induce T cell tolerance in both mice and man. It suggests a novel paradigm in which dysregulation of the TIM-3-galectin-9 pathway could underlie chronic autoimmune disease states, such as multiple sclerosis. Recent work has explored the role of TIM-3 in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), and their results indicate that TIM-3 may represent a novel target for the treatment of SLE. Numerous studies have demonstrated that Tim-3 influences autoimmune diseases, including diabetes and multiple sclerosis, and its role in other inflammatory diseases including allergies and cancer is beginning to become clear. In the tumor rejection model, the soluble form of Tim-3 (sTim-3) significantly impaired T cell antitumor immunity, evidenced by decreased antitumor CTL activity and reduced amount of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes in the tumor. sTim-3 as an immunoregulatory molecule that may be involved in the negative regulation of T cell-mediated immune response. Cancer Immunotherapy Co-inhibitory Immune Checkpoint Targets Immune Checkpoint Immune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Detection: IP Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Detection: WB Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Proteins Immune Checkpoint Targets Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

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- Anderson AC, et al. (2006) TIM-3 in autoimmunity. *Curr Opin Immunol.* 18(6): 665-9.
- Anderson DE. (2007) TIM-3 as a therapeutic target in human inflammatory diseases. *Expert Opin Ther Targets.* 11(8): 1005-9.
- Pan HF, et al. (2010) TIM-3 as a new therapeutic target in systemic lupus erythematosus. *Mol Biol Rep.* 37(1): 395-8.

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