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Product Datasheet

Biotinylated Human TIM-3 (C-Fc-Avi)
EBT-EPT024

Article Name	Biotinylated Human TIM-3 (C-Fc-Avi)
Biozol Catalog Number	EBT-EPT024
Supplier Catalog Number	EPT024
Alternative Catalog Number	EBT-EPT024-100
Manufacturer	ELK Biotechnology
Category	Proteine/Peptide
Product Description	Biotinylated Recombinant Human T-Cell Membrane Protein 3 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser22-Arg200 is expressed with a Fc, Avi tag at the C-terminus....
Molecular Weight	Molecular weight: 48.8 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 60-75 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	AAL65157.1
Purity	Greater than 85% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Application Notes	Redissolve: 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.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Background: Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 (HAVCR2) is a single-pass type I membrane protein and it contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. The protein belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily, and TIM family of proteins. The protein regulates macrophage activation. It inhibits T-helper type 1 lymphocyte (Th1)-mediated auto- and alloimmune responses and promotes immunological tolerance. It may be also involved in T-cell homing and it is receptor for LGALS9. CD4 (MIM 186940)-positive T helper lymphocytes can be divided into types 1 (Th1) and 2 (Th2) on the basis of their cytokine secretion patterns. Th1 cells and their associated cytokines are involved in cell-mediated immunity to intracellular pathogens and delayed-type hypersensitivity reactions, whereas Th2 cells are involved in the control of extracellular helminthic infections and the promotion of atopic and allergic diseases. The 2 types of cells also cross-regulate the functions of the other. TIM3 is a Th1-specific cell surface protein that regulates macrophage activation and enhances the severity of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mice