

**Synonym**

HAVCR2, TIM3, TIMD3, FLJ14428, KIM3

**Source**

Cynomolgus TIM-3, His Tag(TI3-C52H4) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ser 22 - Arg 201 (Accession # [EHH54703.1](#) ).

Predicted N-terminus: Ser 22

**Molecular Characterization**

TIM-3(Ser 22 - Arg 201)	Poly-his
EHH54703.1	

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 21.6 kDa. The protein migrates as 30-45 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

**Endotoxin**

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

**Purity**

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation**

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

**Reconstitution**

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

*For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.*

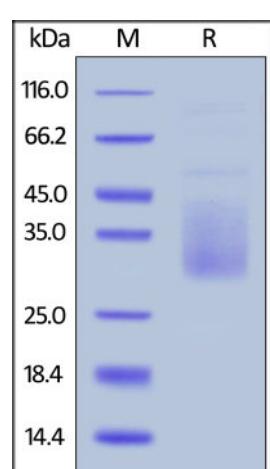
**Storage**

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

*Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.*

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**SDS-PAGE**

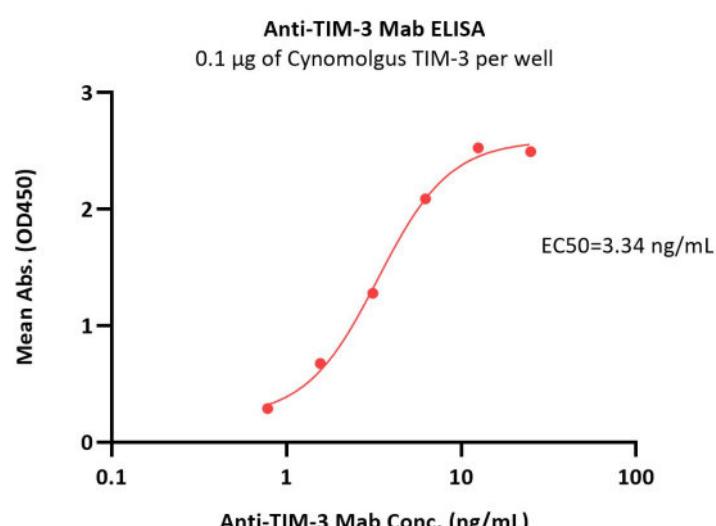
Cynomolgus TIM-3, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%.

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Immobilized Cynomolgus TIM-3, His Tag (Cat. No. TI3-C52H4) at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Anti-TIM-3 MAb with a linear range of 0.8-6 ng/mL (QC tested).

## Background

Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 is also known as HAVCR2, FLJ14428, KIM3, TIM3, TIMD3, is a member of the TIM family of immune regulating molecules with one Ig-like V-type domain and a Ser/Thr-rich mucin stalk. CD4-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. HAVCR2 is a Th1-specific cell surface protein that regulates macrophage activation and enhances the severity of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mice. HAVCR2 regulates macrophage activation. Inhibits T-helper type 1 lymphocyte (Th1)-mediated auto- and alloimmune responses and promotes immunological tolerance. May be also involved in T-cell homing. Dysregulation of the HAVCR2-galectin-9 pathway could underlie chronic autoimmune disease states in human, such as multiple sclerosis.

## Clinical and Translational Updates

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