

Product datasheet for **TP727457**

Marmoset Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Marmoset T Cell Ig and Mucin Domain-3/TIM3/HAVCR2 (C-6His)
Species:	Marmoset
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Glu24-Ile193
Tag:	C-His
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Marmoset T cell Immunoglobulin and Mucin Domain-3 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu21-Ile190 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Synonyms:	Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 homolog;HAVcr-2;T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-containing protein 3;T-cell immunoglobulin mucin receptor 3;T-cell membrane protein 3;Tim3; Timd3
Summary:	T cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-3 (TIM3), also called hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 (HAVCR2), is a transmembrane glycoprotein of the TIM family of immune regulating molecules and plays an important role in the Th1-mediated immune response. TIM3 is expressed on the Th1 cells, CD8 T-cells, monocytes, and dendritic cells, but not on Th2 cells. TIM3 expressed by monocytes and dendritic cells facilitates phagocytosis of apoptotic cells and up-regulates cross-presentation of apoptotic cell-associated antigens through interaction with phosphatidylserine. Engagement of TIM3 by its ligand galectin-9 induces a range of immunosuppressive functions which enhance immune tolerance and inhibit anti-tumor immunity. Stimulation of TIM3 with an agonistic antibody promotes inflammation through the activation of innate immune cells. TIM3 is also regarded as a potential target molecule for immunotherapy. TIM3 and programmed cell death 1 (PD-1) as two important coinhibitory regulators of T cell responses, have been implicated with the T-cell dysfunction or exhaustion associated with chronic HBV infection including HBV-related HCC.



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