

Product datasheet for **TP727983**

Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Human Immunoglobulin Mucin Domain-3/TIM-3/HAVCR2 (C-Fc-6His)
Species:	Human
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ser22-Arg200
Tag:	C-Fc&His
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	Recombinant Human T cell Immunoglobulin and Mucin Domain-3 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser22-Arg200 is expressed with a Fc, 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; T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-containing protein 3; T-cell membrane protein 3; FLJ14428;KIM-3;Tim-3;TIM3;TIMD3
Summary:	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.



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