

CD366/TIM-3 (PN0578) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

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| Catalog No : | YA0328 |
| Reactivity : | Human |
| Applications : | ELISA |
| Target : | CD366/TIM-3 |
| Gene Name : | HAVCR2 TIM3 TIMD3 |
| Protein Name : | Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 (HAVcr-2) (T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-containing protein 3) (TIMD-3) (T-cell immunoglobulin mucin receptor 3) (TIM-3) (T-cell membrane protein 3) (CD |
| Human Gene Id : | 84868 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | Q8TDQ0 |
| Immunogen : | Purified recombinant Human TIM-3 |
| Specificity : | This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD366/TIM-3 protein. |
| Formulation : | Phosphate-buffered solution |
| Source : | Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell |
| Dilution : | ELISA 1:5000-100000 |
| Purification : | Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified |
| Concentration : | Please check the information on the tube |
| Storage Stability : | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles) |
| Background : | The protein encoded byThis gene belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily, and TIM family of proteins. 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 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. This protein is a Th1-specific cell surface protein that regulates macrophage activation, and inhibits Th1-mediated auto- and alloimmune responses, and promotes immunological tolerance. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011]

Function :

disease:Genetic variation in HAVCR2 may influence susceptibility to rheumatoid arthritis (RA) [MIM:180300]. RA is an inflammatory disease, primarily of the joints, with autoimmune features and a complex genetic component. It is characterized by inflammation of synovial tissues and the formation of rheumatoid pannus, which is capable of eroding adjacent cartilage and bone, causing subsequent joint destruction.,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. Receptor for LGALS9.,similarity:Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. TIM family.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,tissue specificity:T-helper type 1 lymphocyte (Th1)-specific.,

Subcellular Location :

Membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cell junction . Cell membrane . Localizes to the immunological synapse between CD8+ T-cells and target cells. .

Expression :

Expressed in T-helper type 1 (Th1) lymphocytes. Expressed on regulatory T (Treg) cells after TCR stimulation. Expressed in dendritic cells and natural killer (NK) cells. Expressed in epithelial tissues. Expression is increased on CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells in chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. In progressive HIV-1 infection, expression is up-regulated on HIV-1-specific CD8 T-cells.

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