

36-3422: Anti-TIM3 / HAVCR2 / CD366 (Effector T-Cell Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: TIM3/3113)

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| Clonality : | Monoclonal |
| Clone Name : | TIM3/3113 |
| Application : | ELISA,IHC |
| Reactivity : | Human |
| Gene : | HAVCR2 |
| Gene ID : | 84868 |
| Uniprot ID : | Q8TDQ0 |
| Alternative Name : | CD366; HAVR2; Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 (HAVCR2); Kidney injury molecule 3 (KIM3); T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-containing protein 3; T-cell immunoglobulin mucin receptor 3; T-cell membrane protein 3; TIM3; TIMD3 |
| Isotype : | Mouse IgG2a, kappa |
| Immunogen Information : | Recombinant fragment of human TIM3 protein (around aa 22-202) (exact sequence is proprietary) |

Description

TIMs are type I transmembrane glycoproteins with one Ig-like V-type domain and a Ser/Thr-rich mucin stalk. TIM-3 is expressed on the surface of effector T cells (CD4+Th1 and CD8+Tc1) but not on helper T cells (CD4+Th2 and CD8+Tc2). In chronic inflammation, autoimmune disorders, and some cancers, TIM-3 is upregulated on several other hematopoietic cell types. The Ig domain of TIM-3 interacts with a ligand on resting but not activated Th1 and Th2 cells. The glycosylated Ig domain of TIM-3 binds cell-associated galectin-9. This induces TIM-3 Tyr phosphorylation and pro-apoptotic signaling. TIM-3 functions as a negative regulator of Th1 cell activity. Its blockade results in increased IFN-gamma production, Th1 cell proliferation and cytotoxicity, regulatory T cell development, and increases in macrophage and neutrophil infiltration into sites of inflammation.

Product Info

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| Amount : | 20 µg / 100 µg |
| Content : | 200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml. |
| Storage condition : | Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. |

Application Note

ELISA (For coating, order antibody without BSA);,Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

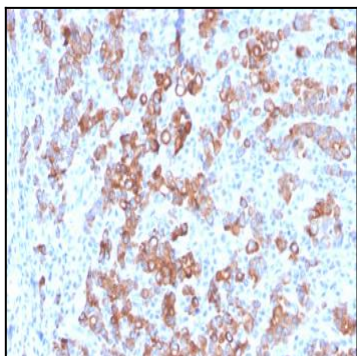


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Adrenal stained with TIM3 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TIM3/3113).

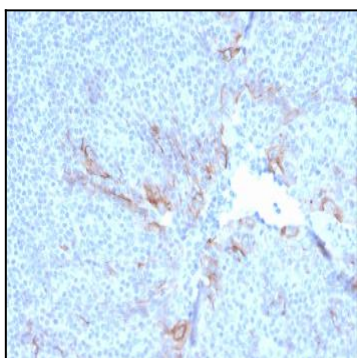


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with TIM3 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TIM3/3113).

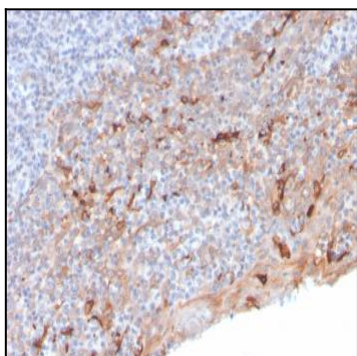


Fig. 3: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with TIM3 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TIM3/3113).

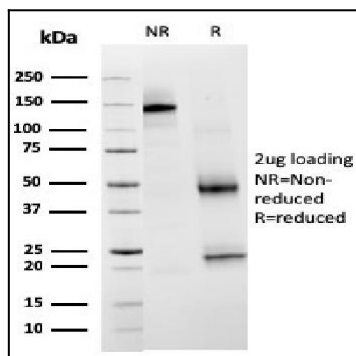


Fig. 4: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified TIM3 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TIM3/3113). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

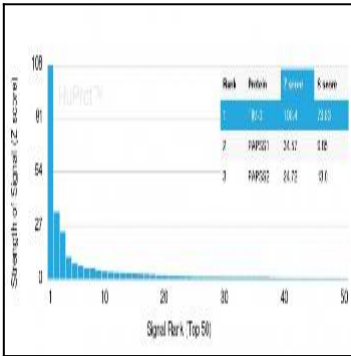


Fig. 5: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using TIM-3 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TIM3/3113) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.