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Biotin Human Tim-3 (CD366) Protein (C-His-Avi)

Catalog Number:	602203, 602204
Size:	25 ug, 100 ug
Target Name:	TIM3, HAVCR2, TIMD3, FLJ14428, KIM3
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Application:	ELISA, BLI
Format:	Liquid, Biotinylated
Expression Host:	CHO
Species:	Human
Accession Number:	Q8TDQ0
Sources:	Recombinant human Tim-3 protein (Ser22-Arg200) with C-terminus His-Avi tag was expressed in CHO Cells. This protein was site-specifically labeled with Biotin by BirA ligase.
Molecular Weight:	This protein has a predicted molecular weight of 23.7 kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, the protein migrates at approximately 45 kDa on SDS-PAGE.
Affinity Tag:	C-His-Avi
Purity:	>95% based on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition
Formulation:	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.22 μm filtered
Endotoxin level:	Not tested
Protein Concentration:	25μg size is bottled at 0.2mg/mL concentration. 100 μg size is supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage and Handling:	Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks, or at -20°C or below for up to six months. The protein may be further diluted to 0.1 mg/mL using 0.22 μm-filtered PBS buffer (pH 7.4). For long-term storage, the diluted stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ –70°C to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. If additional dilution is required, carrier proteins such as FBS or BSA should be added to maintain protein stability.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

T cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain–containing protein 3 (Tim-3), also known as HAVCR2, is an inhibitory immune checkpoint receptor expressed on activated T cells, regulatory T cells (Tregs), natural killer (NK) cells, dendritic cells, and monocytes. Tim-3 plays a central role in regulating immune tolerance and limiting excessive inflammation. In chronic infection and cancer, sustained Tim-3 expression is a hallmark of T cell exhaustion, where effector T cells progressively lose proliferative capacity and cytokine production. Through inhibitory signaling pathways, Tim-3 dampens T cell receptor (TCR) signaling and modulates innate immune responses.

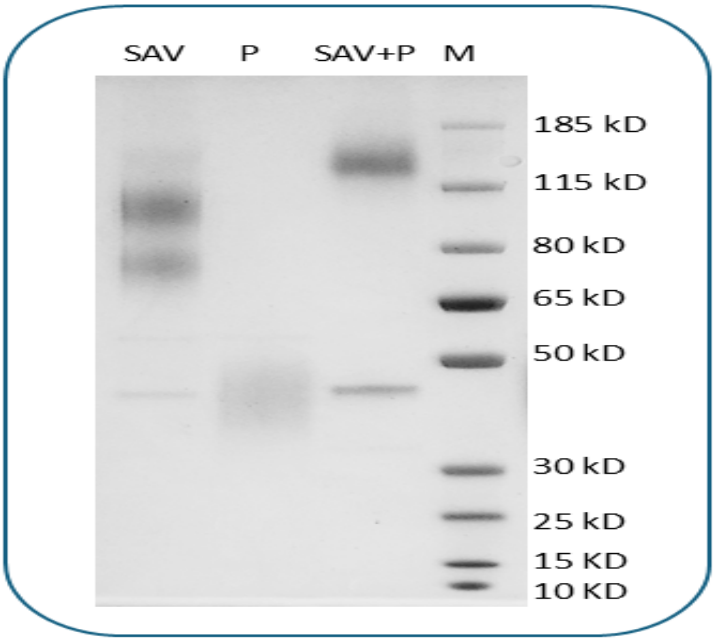
Structurally, Tim-3 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein composed of an N-terminal immunoglobulin variable (IgV) domain, a mucin-like stalk region rich in O-linked glycosylation sites, a single transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail. Unlike PD-1, Tim-3 lacks classical ITIM or ITSM motifs; instead, its cytoplasmic tail contains conserved tyrosine residues that mediate signaling through adaptor proteins. In the absence of ligand engagement, the adaptor Bat3 associates with the cytoplasmic tail and maintains T cell activity. Ligand binding promotes Bat3 dissociation and recruitment of inhibitory signaling complexes, resulting in attenuated immune responses.

Tim-3 interacts with multiple ligands, reflecting its context-dependent functions. Key ligands include galectin-9, which can induce apoptosis of Th1 cells; phosphatidylserine, facilitating clearance of apoptotic cells; CEACAM1, which cooperatively regulates T cell inhibition; and HMGB1, modulating innate immune activation. These diverse interactions allow Tim-3 to regulate both adaptive and innate immunity.

Dysregulation of Tim-3 is implicated in cancer, chronic viral infections (such as HIV and hepatitis), autoimmune disorders, and inflammatory diseases. In tumors, Tim-3 is frequently co-expressed with PD-1 on exhausted T cells, contributing to immune escape. Elevated Tim-3 expression can also be observed in certain leukemias, where it may mark leukemic stem cells. Conversely, insufficient inhibitory signaling may exacerbate autoimmunity.

Therapeutically, Tim-3 is an emerging target in immuno-oncology. Monoclonal antibodies that block Tim-3 are being evaluated in clinical trials, often in combination with PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors to overcome resistance to checkpoint blockade. Beyond oncology, modulating Tim-3 signaling may offer strategies to rebalance immune responses in chronic infection or autoimmune disease. As understanding of its signaling network deepens, Tim-3 remains a promising target for next-generation immune therapies.

PRODUCT DATA



Biotinylated Human Tim-3 (C-His-Avi) Protein on SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (P-) conditions. The gel was stained for 1 hour with BlinkBlue Protein Staining Buffer (Catalog 700102). The purity of this protein appears to be greater than 95%. Based on Gel shift Assay by co-incubation with Streptavidin, biotinylation efficiency is >90% for Biotinylated Tim-3.

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