

PE-Labeled Monoclonal Anti-Human TIM-3 Antibody, Rabbit IgG (M1G07) (0.03% Proclin)

Catalog # FABm042-01



Source

Monoclonal Anti-Human TIM-3 Antibody, Rabbit IgG (M1G07) is a rabbit monoclonal antibody recombinantly expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293), which provides higher batch consistency and long term security of supply.

Antibody Type

Recombinant Monoclonal

Clone

M1G07

Isotype

Rabbit IgG, Kappa

Host Species

Rabbit

Reactivity

Human

Immunogen

Purified Human TIM-3 Protein

Conjugate

PE

Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm / 561 nm

Emission Wavelength: 575 nm

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with TIM-3 protein.

Application

Flow Cytometry (Detection the expression of TIM-3 on Human cells).

Recommended Dilution

1:20

Isotype Control

The isotype control is sold separately; please refer to Cat. No. [DNP-PFM776](#) for product information.

Form

Liquid

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 μm-filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4) containing 0.03% ProClin 300 and 0.2% BSA, with trehalose as protectant.

Please contact us for customized product forms or formulations.

Shipping

Liquid product is shipped at blue ice.

Storage

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- Store at 2-8 °C for 12 months.

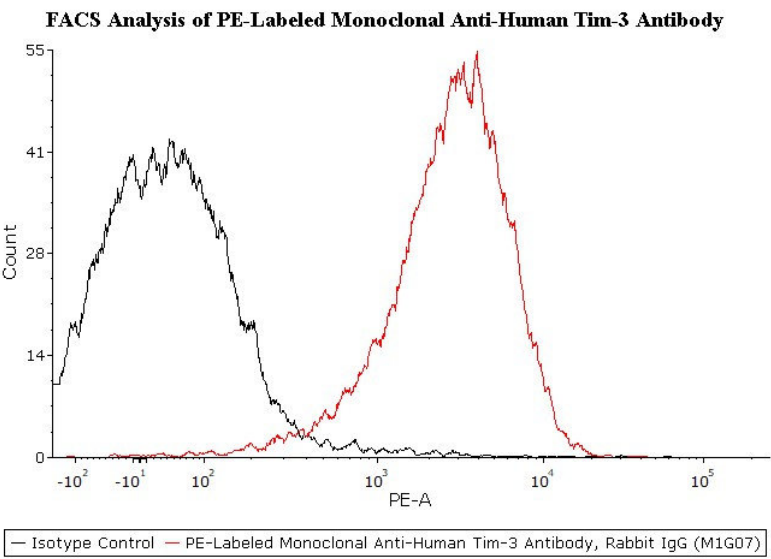
Notices

Product Specific Notices: For research use only.

ACRO Quality Management System

- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#)
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

Bioactivity-FACS



Flow cytometric analysis of NK-92 Cells staining with PE-Labeled Monoclonal Anti-Human Tim-3 Antibody, Rabbit IgG(M1G07) (Cat. No. FABm042-01) at 1:20 dilution (5 μ L of the antibody stock solution corresponds to labeling of 1e6 cells in a final volume of 100 μ L), compared with isotype control antibody. PE signal was used to evaluate the binding activity (QC tested).

Background

Hepatitis A virus cellular receptor 2 is also known as HAVCR2, FLJ14428, KIM3, TIM3, TIMD3, is a member of the TIM family of immune regulating molecules with one Ig-like V-type domain and a Ser/Thr-rich mucin stalk. 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 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. HAVCR2 is a Th1-specific cell surface protein that regulates macrophage activation and enhances the severity of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis in mice. HAVCR2 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. Dysregulation of the HAVCR2-galectin-9 pathway could underlie chronic autoimmune disease states in human, such as multiple sclerosis.



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