ProSci

prosci-inc.com

HIGH PERFORMANCE ANTIBODIES ... AND MORE

ProSci Incorporated
12170 Flint Place
Poway, CA 92064

Toll Free: +1 (888) 513 9525
Local: +1 (858) 513 2638
Fax: +1 (858) 513 2692

techsupport@prosci-inc.com

Tim-4 Recombinant Protein

CATALOG NUMBER: 90-551

Specifications

SPECIES:	Human
SOURCE SPECIES:	CHO cells
SEQUENCE:	The extracellular domain of human Tim-4 (aa 25-315) is fused to the N-terminus of the Fc region of human IgG1.
FUSION TAG:	Fc Tag
APPLICATIONS:	This recombinant proteins is for research use only.
BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:	N/A

Properties

PURITY:	>98% (SDS-PAGE)
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Lyophilized from 0.2um-filtered solution in PBS.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Stable for at least 1 year after receipt when stored at -20˚C. Working aliquots are stable for up to 3 months when stored at -20˚C.

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	TIM4, TIMD4, T Cell Immunoglobulin and Mucin Domain-containing Protein 4, T Cell Membrane Protein 4
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_612388
PROTEIN GI NO.:	226529863

Background

The TIM (T cell/transmembrane, immunoglobulin and mucin) family plays a critical role in regulating immune responses, including allergy, asthma, transplant tolerance, autoimmunity and the response to viral infections. The unique structure of TIM immunoglobulin variable region domains allows highly specific recognition of phosphatidylserine (PtdSer), exposed on the surface of apoptotic cells. TIM-4 (T cell; immunoglobulin; Mucin-4), also known as SMUCKLER, is a 60 kDa member of the TIM family of immune regulating proteins. TIM-4 is exclusively expressed on antigen-presenting cells, where it mediates phagocytosis of apoptotic cells and plays an important role in maintaining tolerance. TIM-4 binds specifically to TIM-1 which is also the cellular receptor for the hepatitis A virus, and has been implicated in the development of asthma. Among hematopoietic cells, TIM-1 is expressed on activated B and T cells, preferentially in the Th2 subset of CD4+ T cells. The interaction of TIM-4 with TIM-1 induces costimulatory and hyperproliferative signals in T cells.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 14, 2016