

## Recombinant Human TIM4/TIMD4 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH033511

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

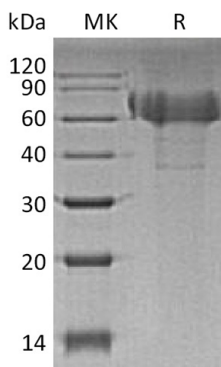
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TIM4/TIMD4 protein Glu25-Leu315, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	32.3 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	60-90 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	AAH08988.1
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

T-cell Immunoglobulin and Mucin Domain-containing Protein 4 (TIM-4) belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily, is a member of the TIM family of immune regulating proteins. TIMs are type I transmembrane proteins with one Ig-like V domain and one Ser/Thr-rich mucin domain. Structurally, TIM-4 is distinguished from other TIMs by the presence of an RGD motif in its Ig domain and the lack of a site for tyrosine phosphorylation in its cytoplasmic tail. The mucin domain in TIM-4 is larger than in TIM-1 or TIM-3. TIM-4 is expressed by macrophages and mature dendritic cells but not by lymphocytes. It is involved in regulating T-cell proliferation and lymphotoxin signaling. The interaction of TIM-4 with TIM-1 induces costimulatory and hyperproliferative signals in T cells. 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.

### For Research Use Only