



Recombinant Human TIM-4 (C-6His)

Catalog #	EPT185
Expression Host	Human Cells
DESCRIPTION	Recombinant Human T-cell Immunoglobulin And Mucin Domain-containing Protein 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu25-Leu315 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	AAH08988.1
Synonyms	T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-containing protein 4; TIMD-4; T-cell immunoglobulin mucin receptor 4; TIM-4; T-cell membrane protein 4; TIMD4; TIM4
Mol Mass	32.3 KDa
AP Mol Mass	60-90 KDa, reducing conditions
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.





FORMULATION

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

RECONSTITUTION

Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SHIPPING

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 months.

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.

SDS-PAGE

