

**Mouse Anti-TIM3/HAVCR2/CD366 [MD163]: MC0384, MC0384RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** TIMs are type I transmembrane glycoproteins with one Ig-like V-type domain and a Ser/Thr-rich mucin stalk. TIM-3 is expressed on the surface of effector T cells (CD4+Th1 and CD8+Tc1) but not on helper T cells (CD4+Th2 and CD8+Tc2). In chronic inflammation, autoimmune disorders, and some cancers, TIM-3 is upregulated on several other hematopoietic cell types. The Ig domain of TIM-3 interacts with a ligand on resting but not activated Th1 and Th2 cells. The glycosylated Ig domain of TIM-3 binds cell-associated galectin-9. This induces TIM-3 Tyr phosphorylation and pro-apoptotic signaling. TIM-3 functions as a negative regulator of Th1 cell activity. Its blockade results in increased IFN-gamma production, Th1 cell proliferation and cytotoxicity, regulatory T cell development, and increases in macrophage and neutrophil infiltration into sites of inflammation.

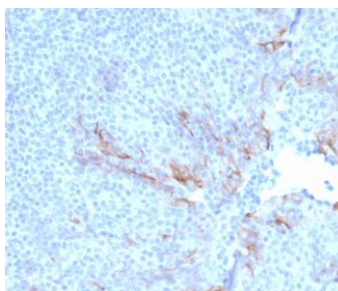
**Specifications**

Clone: MD163  
 Source: Mouse  
 Isotype: IgG2a/k  
 Reactivity: Human  
 Immunogen: Recombinant fragment of human TIM3 protein aa 22-202  
 Localization: Membrane  
 Formulation: Protein A/G purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC, ELISA  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
TIM3/HAVCR2/CD366 Concentrated	MC0384	1 ml
TIM3/HAVCR2/CD366 Prediluted	MC0384RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\***

Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil, lymph node or spleen, PC3, BT474, HepG2, HDLM-2 or Daudi cells  
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C  
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual  
 \* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tonsil stained with anti-TIM3 using DAB

**References:**

1. Tim-3 promotes tube formation and decreases tight junction formation in vascular endothelial cells. Cong Y, et al. Biosci Rep 40:N/A, 2020.
2. The Effectiveness of Checkpoint Inhibitor Combinations and Administration Timing Can Be Measured by Granzyme B PET Imaging. Larimer BM, et al. Clin Cancer Res 25:1196-1205, 2019.
3. The PPARδ agonist GW0742 restores neuroimmune function by regulating Tim-3 and Th17/Treg-related signaling in the BTBR autistic mouse model. Ahmad SF, et al. Neurochem Int 120:251-261, 2018.