

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TIM-1/KIM-1/HAVCR in ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TIM-1/KIM-1/HAVCR (R&D Systems, Catalog # 1750-TM) Ser21-Thr288 Accession # Q96D42
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

ELISA Capture (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
ELISA Detection (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

TIM-1 (T cell-immunoglobulin-mucin; also known as KIM-1 and HAVCR) is a 100 kDa, type I transmembrane glycoprotein member of the TIM family of immunoglobulin superfamily molecules (1-3). This gene family is involved in the regulation of Th1 and Th2-cell-mediated immunity. Human TIM-1 is synthesized as a 359 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 20 aa signal sequence, a 270 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment and a 48 aa cytoplasmic domain (4-6). The ECD contains one V-type Ig-like domain and a mucin region characterized by multiple PTTTTL motifs. The mucin region undergoes extensive O-linked glycosylation. The TIM-1 gene is highly polymorphic and undergoes alternate splicing (1). For instance, the presence of a six aa sequence (MTTVP) at position #137 of the mature molecule is associated with protection from atopy in people with a history of hepatitis A (7, 8). There are two cytoplasmic alternate splice forms of TIM-1. One is a long (359 aa) kidney form termed TIM-1b, and one is a short (334 aa) liver form termed TIM-1a. Both are identical through the first 323 aa of their precursors. TIM-1b contains a tyrosine phosphorylation motif that is not present in 1a (6). TIM-1 is also known to circulate as a soluble form. Constitutive cleavage by an undefined MMP (possibly ADAM33) releases an 85-90 kDa soluble molecule (6). The ECD of human TIM-1 is 50% and 43% aa identical to mouse and canine TIM-1 ECD, respectively. The only two reported ligands for TIM-1 are TIM-4 and the hepatitis A virus (4, 9). However, others are believed to exist, and based on the ligand for TIM-3, one may well be an S-type lectin (10). TIM-1 ligation induces T cell proliferation and promotes cytokine production (1, 10).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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