Technical Data Sheet

InVivoMAb anti-mouse TIM-3 (CD366)

Attention: Use of this product constitutes an agreement to Bio X Cell's Terms and Conditions which are included with this product in print and can also be found at https://bioxcell.com/terms-and-conditions.

Lot Specific Information

Lot Number: **Lot Specific***
Volume: **Lot Specific***
Concentration: **Lot Specific* (generally 4 to 11 mg/ml) ***
Total Protein: **Lot Specific***

*This information will be noted on the certificate of analysis that ships with this product.

Product Information

Catalog Number:	**BE0115**
Clone:	**RMT3-23**
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a, κ
Recommended Isotype Control(s):	InVivoMAb rat IgG2a isotype control, anti-trinitrophenol
Recommended Dilution Buffer:	InVivoPure pH 7.0 Dilution Buffer
Immunogen:	Recombinant mouse TIM-3
Reported Applications:	*in vivo* TIM-3 neutralization *in vitro* TIM-3 blocking Flow cytometry
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.0 Contains no stabilizers or preservatives
Endotoxin:	≤1EU/mg (≤0.001EU/μg) Determined by LAL gel clotting assay
Purity:	≥95% Determined by SDS-PAGE
Sterility:	0.2 μm filtration
Production:	Purified from cell culture supernatant in an animal-free facility
Purification:	Protein G
RRID:	AB_10949464
Molecular Weight:	150 kDa

Description

The RMT3-23 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse TIM-3 (T cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-3) also known as CD366. TIM-3 is a 60 kDa member of the TIM family of immune checkpoint receptors and exists as a type I transmembrane glycoprotein with a mucin-like domain in its extracellular portion and a tyrosine phosphorylation motif in its cytoplasmic portion. TIM-3 is specifically expressed at high levels on the surface of Th1 lymphocytes whereas Th2 lymphocytes express TIM-1 and TIM-2. TIM-3 activation occurs via binding to the cell-associated C-type lectin galectin-9. Upon binding TIM-3 induces apoptosis of Th1 cells. Inhibition of TIM-3 signaling in mice has been shown to exacerbate experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis, promote IFNγ production and Th1 cell proliferation. Tim-3 has also been shown to be required for the induction of tolerance, as both TIM-3 knockout animals and mice treated with TIM-3-Ig fusion protein display defects in the induction of antigen-specific tolerance. Additionally, TIM-3 signaling is currently being explored as a cancer immunotherapy target as CD8 T cells which express both TIM-3 and PD-1 exhibit greater defects in both cell-cycle progression and effector cytokine production than cells that express PD-1 alone. The RMT3-23 antibody acts as a TIM-3 receptor antagonist and has been shown to have functional activity including suppressing tumor cell growth in a murine sarcoma model.

Storage

Store at the stock concentration at 4°C . **Do not freeze.**
It is not uncommon for a floccule or precipitate to appear during storage. The floccule is typically buffer salts precipitating out

of solution or a small bit of protein aggregation. For information on how to remove floccules or precipitates see our FAQ's at https://bioxcell.com/faqs.

Protocol Information

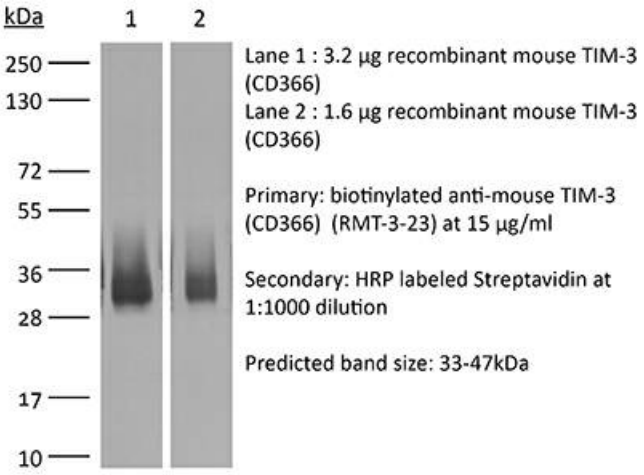
Since applications vary, each investigator should use the application references as a guide to help estimate the appropriate dose or concentration. The dose or concentration can be further optimized experimentally in a dose response or titration experiment.

Application References

For a complete list of references, visit https://bioxcell.com/be0115?bxcs=9k1b3a#tab_references or scan the QR code below.

Binding Validation

Validation data shown below confirms that this clone binds to its target antigen. For lot specific binding validation data, e-mail technicalservice@bioxcell.com.



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