

## 36-2213: Anti-TIGIT / VSTM3 / VSIG9 (Immune Checkpoint for Cancer) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: TIGIT/3106)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	TIGIT/3106
<b>Application :</b>	ELISA,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	TIGIT
<b>Gene ID :</b>	201633
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	Q4951
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	T-cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains; V-set and immunoglobulin domain containing 9 (VSIG9); V-set and transmembrane domain containing 3 (VSTM3); Washington University Cell Adhesion Molecule (WUCAM)
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment (around aa 22-141) of human TIGIT protein (exact sequence is proprietary)

### Description

TIGIT is a checkpoint inhibitor which binds with high affinity to the poliovirus receptor (PVR), causing increased IL10 secretion, decreased IL12B secretion. TIGIT binding to PVR also causes the suppression of T cell activation by promoting the generation of mature immuno-regulatory dendritic cells. It is expressed at low levels on natural killer (NK) cells, as well as peripheral memory and regulatory CD4+ T cells. At the protein level, it is upregulated following the activation of these cells. Functionally, TIGIT is similar to CTLA4. The ligands for TIGIT include CD155 (signal abrogation) and CD226 (signal stimulation). It has been demonstrated to be upregulated on T cells in many cancers and is a immuno-oncology target for therapy.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

ELISA (For coating, order antibody without BSA);,Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),

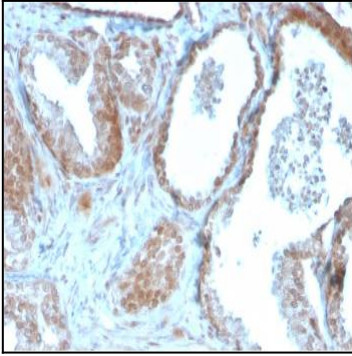


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Prostate Carcinoma stained with TIGIT-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TIGIT/3106).

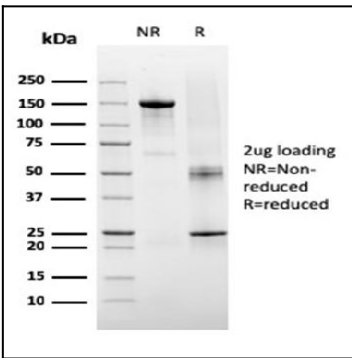


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified TIGIT-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TIGIT/3106). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

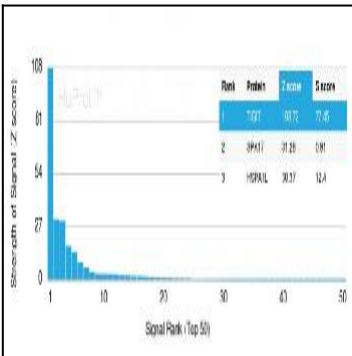


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using TIGIT-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TIGIT/3106). Z- and S-Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.