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PE Anti-Human TIGIT (VSTM3) Antibody

Catalog Number:	112201, 112202
Size:	25 tests, 100 tests
Target Name:	TIGIT, VSTM3, T-cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains, VSIG9
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	Tiragolumab
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Human
Format:	PE
Isotype:	Human IgG1
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA
Protein Concentration:	Supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use 5 µL of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. PE has an excitation max at 565 nm and an emission max at 575 nm.
Excitation Laser:	Blue Laser (488 nm) Green/Yellow laser (532/561nm)
Isotype Control:	301209

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Human TIGIT (T cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains) is an inhibitory receptor expressed on multiple immune cells, including activated T cells, regulatory T cells (Tregs), and natural killer (NK) cells. It plays a key role in maintaining immune homeostasis by dampening immune responses. Upon engagement, TIGIT suppresses T cell activation, reduces cytokine production, and enhances the suppressive function of Tregs, thereby contributing to immune tolerance.

Structurally, TIGIT is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. It contains a single extracellular Ig variable (IgV)-like domain responsible for ligand binding, a transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic tail that includes an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) and an immunoglobulin tyrosine tail (ITT)-like motif. These intracellular motifs mediate inhibitory signaling through recruitment of phosphatases and downstream signaling molecules that attenuate immune cell activation.

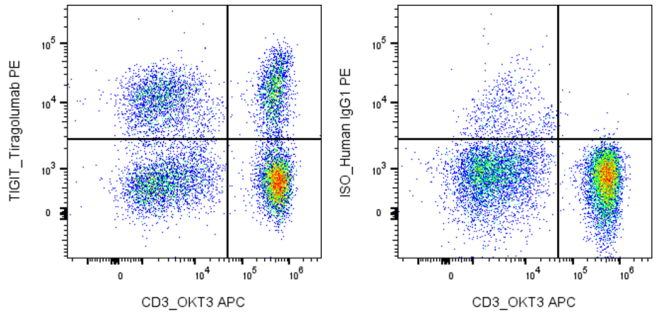
The primary ligands for TIGIT are CD155 (also known as PVR) and CD112 (Nectin-2), which are widely expressed on antigen-presenting cells and many tumor cells. TIGIT competes with the activating receptor CD226 (DNAM-1) for binding to these

ligands, thereby shifting the balance toward immune inhibition. This competitive interaction is central to its regulatory function in immune responses.

In disease, TIGIT is often upregulated in chronic infections and cancer, where it contributes to T cell exhaustion and immune evasion. High TIGIT expression has been observed in tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes across multiple cancer types, including lung, colorectal, and melanoma. Its role in suppressing anti-tumor immunity makes it a critical checkpoint in the tumor microenvironment.

Therapeutically, TIGIT has emerged as a promising target in cancer immunotherapy. Monoclonal antibodies that block TIGIT are being developed to restore T cell and NK cell activity, often in combination with PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors. Early clinical studies suggest that targeting TIGIT may enhance anti-tumor responses, particularly in patients who do not fully respond to existing checkpoint therapies. Ongoing research continues to evaluate its efficacy and safety across various malignancies.

PRODUCT DATA



Human peripheral lymphocytes were stained with APC Anti-Human CD3 clone OKT3 and PE Anti-Human TIGIT biosimilar Tiraglumab (left) or an isotype control (right).

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