10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-TIGIT-Biotin-labled

Catalog # AP101673

Product Information

Application	FC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	P86176
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	26959

Additional Information

Other Names	VSIG9; VSTM3; T-cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains; V-set and immunoglobulin domain-containing protein 9; V-set and transmembrane domain-containing protein 3
Target/Specificity	Recognizes mouse TIGIT
Dilution	FC~~1:10~50 IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Mouse IgG1 kappa. Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, 0.2% BSA, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	Tigit {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:3642260}
Function	Inhibitory receptor that plays a role in the modulation of immune responses. Suppresses T-cell activation by promoting the generation of mature immunoregulatory dendritic cells. Upon binding to its ligands PVR/CD155 or NECTIN2/CD112, which are expressed on antigen- presenting cells, sends inhibitory signals to the T-cell or NK cell. Mechanistically, interaction with ligand leads to phosphorylation of the cytoplasmic tail by Src family tyrosine kinases such as FYN or LCK, allowing subsequent binding to adapter GRB2 and SHIP1/INPP5D. In turn, inhibits PI3K and MAPK signaling cascades. In addition, associates with beta-arrestin-2/ARRB2 to recruit SHIP1/INPP5D that suppresses autoubiquitination of TRAF6 and subsequently inhibits NF-kappa-B signaling pathway. Also acts as a receptor for NECTIN4 to inhibit NK cell cytotoxicity.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q495A1}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q495A1} Note=Clustered to the immunological synapse where it disrupts granule polarization and cytotoxicity of NK cells once engaged with PVR {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q495A1}

Background

Biotin-labled mouse monoclonal antibody to TIGIT

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.