

TIGIT Protein, Human, Recombinant (CHO, His)

General Information

Synonyms:	T cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains;VSIG9;WUCAM;VSTM3
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human TIGIT (NP_776160.2) (Met22 - Pro141) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met 22
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	CHO Cells
Accession:	NP_776160.2
Molecular Weight:	14.51 kDa (predicted); 19.5 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

TIGIT, also known as V-set and transmembrane domain-containing protein 3 (VSTM3) or V-set and immunoglobulin domain-containing protein 9 (VSIG9) is a new surface protein containing an immunoglobulin variable domain, a transmembrane domain and an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM). TIGIT is expressed on regulatory, memory, activated T cells and NK cells. It binds PVR with high affinity, and PVRL2 with lower affinity, but not PVRL3. Knockdown of TIGIT with siRNA in human memory T cells did not affect T cell

responses, however, TIGIT inhibits NK cytotoxicity directly through its ITIM. TIGIT suppresses T cell activation by promoting the generation of mature immunoregulatory dendritic cells. The binding of PVR to TIGIT on human dendritic cells enhanced the production of IL-1 and diminished the production of IL-12p4. Also, TIGIT counter inhibits the NK-mediated killing of tumor cells and protects normal cells from NK-mediated cytotoxicity thus providing an "alternative self" mechanism for MHC class I inhibition. Cancer Immunotherapy Co-inhibitory Immune Checkpoint Targets Immune Checkpoint Immune Checkpoint Targets Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

- Ota T., et al., (2004), Complete sequencing and characterization of 21,243 full-length human cDNAs. Nat. Genet. 36: 40-45.
- Bechtel S., et al., (2007), The full-ORF clone resource of the German cDNA consortium. BMC Genomics 8:399-399.
- Yu X., Harden K., et al., (2009), The surface protein TIGIT suppresses T cell activation by promoting the generation of mature immunoregulatory dendritic cells. Nat. Immunol. 10:48-57.

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