

Anti-TIGIT / DIA-TG2-M

Mouse monoclonal anti-T cell marker (Immune checkpoint protein) Clone TG2

Product Information

Catalog No.:	DIA-TG2-M	Reconstitution:	DIA-TG2-M, restore to 100 µl Reconstitute with sterile distilled water by gentle shaking for 10 minutes
Clone:	TG2	Presentation:	In PBS with 2% BSA, 0.05% NaN ₃ , pH 7.4. Antibody purified from culture supernatant
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1/k	Applications:	Immunohistochemistry (IHC), standard formalin-fixed paraffin sec
Specificity:	TIGIT	Dilutions:	1:50 - 1:200 IHC-P (General recommendation, validation of anti- body performance/protocol is the responsibility of the end user. Positive/negative controls should be run simultaneously with patient specimen. Interpretation must be made by a qualified pathologist within the context of pa- tient's clinical history/other diagnostic tests.)
Immunogen:	Recombinant peptide from extracellular domain of human TIGIT	Associated Antibodies:	DIA-TG1-M, anti-TIGIT, clone TG1 DIA-R12, anti-PVRIG/CD112R, clone R12
Physical State:	Lyophilized powder		
Species			
Reactivity:	Human		
Positive Control:	Tonsil		
Visualization:	Membranous		

Reactivity

Clone TG2 has been developed to detect TIGIT in routine formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue specimen. TIGIT (T-cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains) is a member of the poliovirus receptor (PVR) family and acts as an immune checkpoint protein expressed on subsets of T lymphocytes. The expression of TIGIT has been reported on NK cells, regulatory T cells, follicular T helper cells, memory CD4⁺ T cells, and CD8⁺ T cells, but it is not expressed on B cells or naive CD4⁺ T cells. TIGIT may be upregulated on naive CD4⁺ T cells upon activation. TIGIT has been shown to be upregulated on T cells in multiple cancer models. The ligands CD155 and CD112 are also highly expressed on dendritic cells and macrophages in several types of cancer. Additionally, TIGIT expression is highly correlated with the expression of other coinhibitory molecules, including PD-1. In addition to directly inhibiting cytotoxic T-cell activity, TIGIT can foster an immunosuppressive microenvironment through its impact on other immune cells, for example, by binding to CD155 on the surface of dendritic cells or by manipulating NK cell activity. TIGIT inhibiting drugs are currently being developed. Immunohistochemical application of monoclonal antibody TG2 may provide valuable information for clinical research and potential therapeutic interventions specifically targeting the TIGIT-related tumor immunology checkpoint.

Instructions for Use

Immunohistochemical staining of standard formalin-fixed paraffin sections

Deparaffinize and rehydrate according to standard procedures. Heat induced epitope retrieval (HIER) is required. Stringent heat pretreatment in an autoclave at 121°C (5min) is recommended (Tris-EDTA-citrate, pH 7.8, e.g. TEC-buffer). For biotin/(strept)avidin-based detection techniques (e.g. Vectastain® Elite® ABC-HRP-kit/AEC) use the antibody at 1:50 dilution. For a polymer-based detection technique (e.g. Dako EnVision™ detection system, Peroxidase/DAB) use the antibody at 1:100-200 dilution. The antibody stains cell membranes of various lymphocyte subtypes. Weak non-specific nuclear/nucleolar staining may occur in some epithelial tissues (i.e. colon cancer).

Storage and Stability

Store the lyophilized antibody at 2-8°C. For long term storage freeze at -20°C, thus the antibody is stable for at least one year. As reconstituted liquid store at 2-8°C short term (several weeks). Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Safety Notes

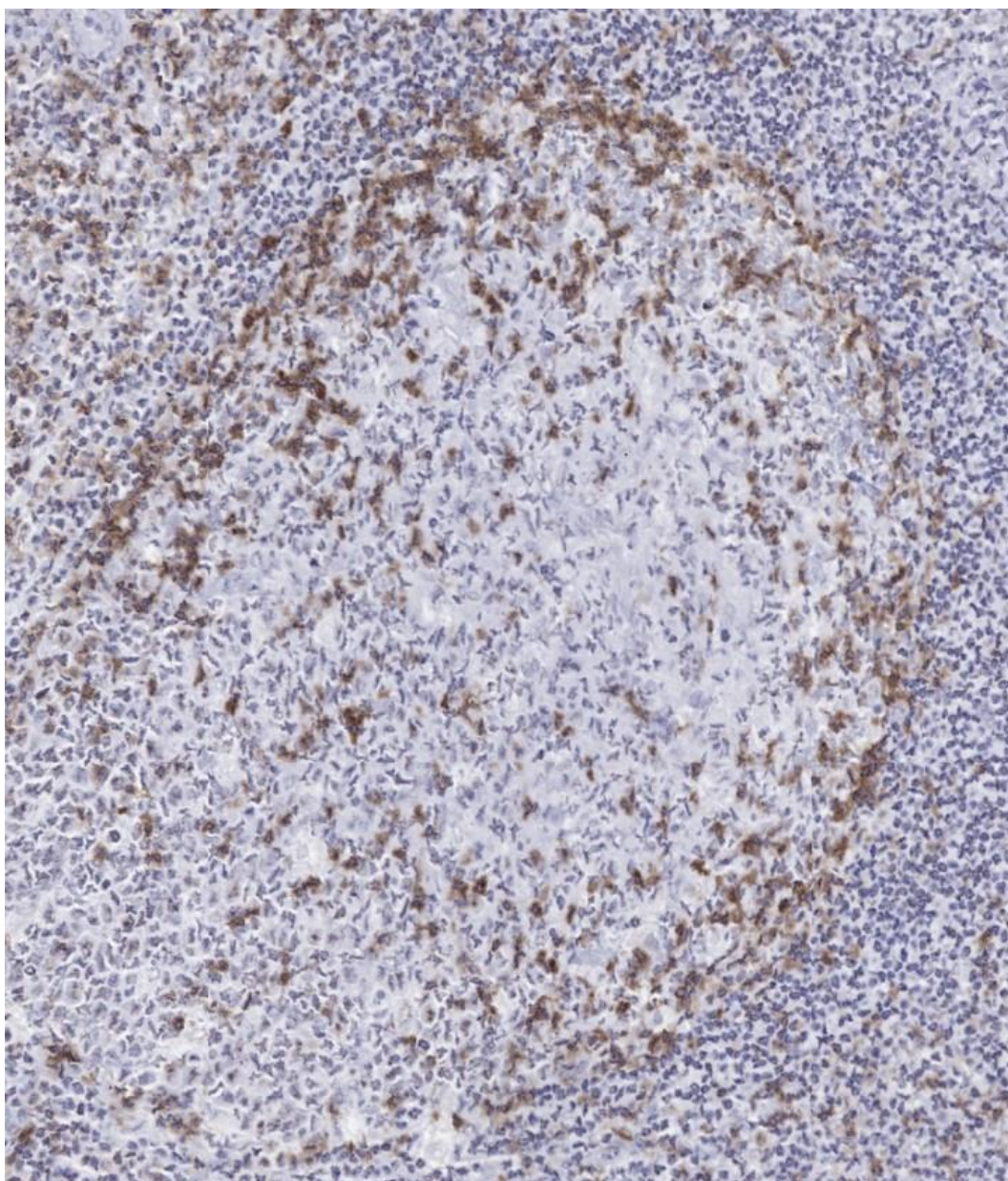
The material contains 0.05% sodium azide as preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material. Avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation and ingestion.



Figures

Immunohistochemistry of human TG2 in routine formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue samples

Normal human tonsil with numerous TIGIT-positive lymphocytes



General references

1. Lozano E et al. The TIGIT/CD226 axis regulates human T cell function. J Immunol., 188:3869-3875 (2012).
2. Pauken KE, Wherry EJ. TIGIT and CD226: tipping the balance between co-stimulatory and coinhibitory molecules to augment the cancer immunotherapy toolkit. Cancer Cell, 26: 785-787 (2014).
3. Kurtulus S et al. TIGIT predominantly regulates the immune response via regulatory T cells. J Clin Invest., 125: 4053-4062 (2015).
4. Blake SJ et al. Molecular pathways: targeting CD96 and TIGIT for cancer immunotherapy. Clin Cancer Res., 22: 5183-5188 (2016).
5. Grogan J et al. The immunoreceptor TIGIT regulates anti-tumor immunity. J Immunother Cancer, 4(suppl 1):P209 (2016).

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