

1. A method of treating a disorder in a mammal that is responsive to LAG-3 inhibition, which method comprises administering an effective amount of the composition of claim 32 to a mammal having a disorder that is responsive to LAG-3 inhibition, whereupon the disorder is treated in the mammal.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the disorder is cancer.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the cancer is melanoma, renal cell carcinoma, lung cancer, bladder cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon cancer, gall bladder cancer, laryngeal cancer, liver cancer, thyroid cancer, stomach cancer, salivary gland cancer, prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, or Merkel cell carcinoma.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the disorder is an infectious disease.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the infectious disease is caused by a virus or a bacterium.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the virus is human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), influenza virus, dengue virus, or hepatitis B virus (HBV).
7. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the half-life of the LAG-3-binding agent in the mammal is between 30 minutes and 45 days.
8. The method of any one of claims 1-7, wherein the LAG-3-binding agent binds to LAG-3 with a K_D between about 1 picomolar (pM) and about 100 micromolar (μ M).
9. The method of any one of claims 1-8, further comprising administering a PD-1 binding agent and/or a TIM-3 binding agent to the mammal.
10. The method of claim 9, wherein the PD-1 binding agent and/or TIM-3 binding agent is an antibody, an antibody conjugate, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.