

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects mouse and rat Kynureninase in Western blots. Detects recombinant mouse Kynureninase in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Kynureninase is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse Kynureninase Gly267-Ser464 Accession # Q9CXF0
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Kynu (kynureninase (a hydrolase that acts on dog [Greek: kyon] urine [Greek: ouron]) is a 52-55 kDa member of the kyureninase family of enzymes. It is a pyridoxal phosphate-dependent cytosolic hydrolase that occurs in a variety of cell types, including hepatocytes and macrophages. Kynu participates in the metabolism of tryptophan. Dietary Trp is either incorporated into protein, or metabolized into niacin, serotonin or NAD. Kynu catalyzes one of two steps that lead to the formation of a key downstream intermediate called 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid. Mouse Kynu is 464 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains one large catalytic site (aa 24-462), and typically functions as a noncovalent homodimer. There are at least two potential isoform variants. One contains a three aa substitution for aa 425-464, while another possesses a 22 aa substitution for aa 302-464. Over aa267-464 mouse Kynu shares 91% and 80% aa sequence identity with rat and human Kynu, respectively.

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