**DESCRIPTION**

*Species Reactivity*  
Human

*Specificity*  
Detects human α-L-Iduronidase/IDUA in Western blots.

*Source*  
Polyclonal Sheep IgG

*Purification*  
Antigen Affinity-purified

*Immunogen*  
Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human α-L-Iduronidase/IDUA  
Ala26-Pro653 (Ala26Thr)  
Accession # AAA81589

*Formulation*  
Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Blot</th>
<th>Recommended Concentration</th>
<th>Sample</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.1 µg/mL</td>
<td>Recombinant Human α-L-Iduronidase/IDUA (Catalog # 4119-GH)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

*Reconstitution*  
Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

*Shipping*  
The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Stability & Storage*  
- Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.  
- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.  
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.  
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**BACKGROUND**

α-L-Iduronidase encoded by the IDUA gene is an important enzyme required for the lysosomal degradation of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs). It hydrolyzes the non-reducing terminal α-L-iduronic acid residues in GAGs including dermatan sulfate and heparan sulfate. Mutations in IDUA that result in enzymatic deficiency lead to the autosomal recessive disease mucopolysaccharidosis type I (MPS I) (1). MPS I causes progressive cellular, tissue and organ damage, and several clinical studies using enzyme replacement therapy have shown promising benefits (2).

**References:**