

## Human Kynureninase Alexa Fluor® 532-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG<sub>1</sub> Clone # 589731 Catalog Number: FAB4887X

100 µg

DESCRIPTION		
Species Reactivity	Human	
Specificity	Detects human Kynureninase in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Kynureninase is observed.	
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 589731	
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant	
Immunogen	S. frugiperda insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human Kynureninase Met1-Asn465 Accession # Q16719	
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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.

PREPARAT	TON 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**

Kynureninase (KYNU) catalyzes the hydrolytic cleavage of the amino acids L-kynurenine and L-3-hydroxykynurenine to give either anthranilic acid or 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid and alanine. KYNU and other "kynurenine pathway" enzymes degrade dietary tryptophan in the liver and are involved in the de novo biosynthesis of NAD<sup>+</sup>. KYNU and other pathway proteins in immune system cells, such as macrophages and microglia, catalyze inflammatory quinolinic acid (QA) production, which may cause neuronal damage in AIDS-related dementia complex, Alzheimer's, stroke, epilepsy, and Huntington's disease. Human KYNU shares 83% and 85% amino acid identity with mouse and human KYNU, respectively.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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