

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Kynureninase in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human Kynureninase is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 771312
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse Kynureninase Met1-Ser464 Accession # Q9CXF0
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.
Immunohistochemistry	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

Kyureninase (KYNU, a hydrolase that acts on dog [Greek: kyon] urine [Greek: ouron]) is a 50-55 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. Kyureninase participates in the metabolism of tryptophan. Dietary Trp is either incorporated into protein, or metabolized into niacin, serotonin or NAD. Kyureninase catalyzes one of two steps that lead to the formation of a key downstream intermediate called 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid. Mouse Kyureninase 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. Full-length mouse Kyureninase shares 92% and 83% aa sequence identity with rat and human Kyureninase, respectively.

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