

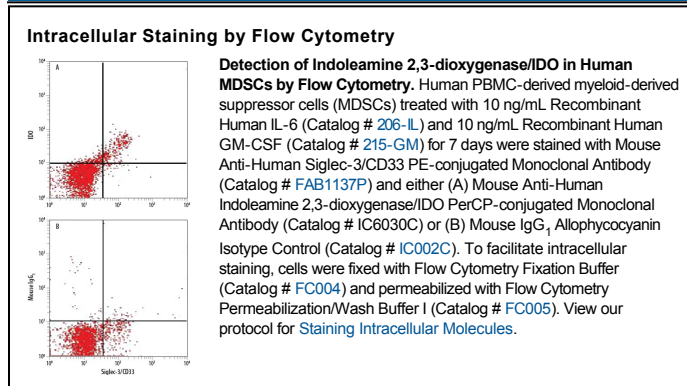
DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase/IDO in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 700838
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase/IDO Ala2-Gly403 Accession # P14902
<b>Conjugate</b>	PerCP (Peridinin-chlorophyll Protein Complex) Excitation Wavelength: 482 and 564 nm Emission Wavelength: 675 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

### DATA



### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

### BACKGROUND

Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) is a heme-containing intracellular dioxygenase catalyzing the degradation of the essential amino acid L-tryptophan to N-formyl-kynurenine (1). This degradation is the first and rate-limiting step of the L-kynurenine pathway (2). IDO is widely expressed in dendritic cells, macrophages, microglia, eosinophils, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, and most tumor cells. In immune cells, its expression is mainly induced by cytokines such as IFN- $\gamma$ , IFN- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\beta$ , and IL-10. IDO has an antimicrobial function due to its decreasing the availability of the essential amino acid tryptophan in inflammatory environments (3). Recent studies have demonstrated that IDO induces immunosuppression during infection, pregnancy, transplantation, autoimmunity, and neoplasia (3-5).

#### References:

- Lewis-Ballester, A. *et al.* (2009) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. **106**:17371.
- Costantino, G. (2009) Expert Opin. Ther. Targets **13**:247.
- Xu, H. *et al.* (2008) Immunol. Lett. **121**:1.
- Lob, S. *et al.* (2009) Nat. Rev. Cancer **9**:445.
- Curti, A. *et al.* (2009) Blood **113**:2394.