Human Kynureninase Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 589731R

Catalog Number: MAB4887R

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Kynureninase in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 589731R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	*S. frugiperda* insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human Kynureninase Met1-Asn465 Accession # Q16719
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

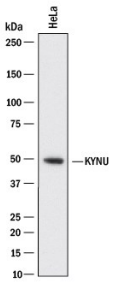
APPLICATIONS

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
Western Blot	2 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Western Blot



Detection of Human Kynureninase by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 2 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human Kynureninase Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4887R) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF018). A specific band was detected for Kynureninase at approximately 50 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
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

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^+. 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.

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