

DESCRIPTION

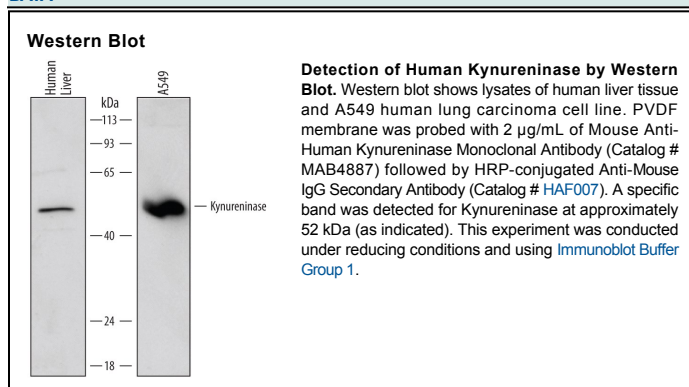
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Kynureninase in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Kynureninase is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 589731
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> 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 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



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.