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## **IDO1 Protein**



#### Overview

Quantity:	10 μg
Target:	ID01
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant

### **Product Details**

Purpose:	Active Recombinant Human IDO-1 Protein
Sequence:	AHAMENSWTI SKEYHIDEEV GFALPNPQEN LPDFYNDWMF IAKHLPDLIE SGQLRERVEK
	LNMLSIDHLT DHKSQRLARL VLGCITMAYV WGKGHGDVRK VLPRNIAVPY CQLSKKLELP
	PILVYADCVL ANWKKKDPNK PLTYENMDVL FSFRDGDCSK GFFLVSLLVE IAAASAIKVI
	PTVFKAMQMQ ERDTLLKALL EIASCLEKAL QVFHQIHDHV NPKAFFSVLR IYLSGWKGNP
	QLSDGLVYEG FWEDPKEFAG GSAGQSSVFQ CFDVLLGIQQ TAGGGHAAQF LQDMRRYMPP
	AHRNFLCSLE SNPSVREFVL SKGDAGLREA YDACVKALVS LRSYHLQIVT KYILIPASQQ
	PKENKTSEDP SKLEAKGTGG TDLMNFLKTV RSTTEKSLLK EG
Specificity:	Ala2-Gly403
Purity:	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 μm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	< 0.1 EU/µg of the protein by LAL method.

## **Target Details**

Target:	ID01
Alternative Name:	IDO-1 (IDO1 Products)
Background:	Description: Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) is a heme enzyme that catalyzes the first and
	rate-limiting step in tryptophan catabolism to N-formyl-kynurenine. This enzyme acts on
	multiple tryptophan substrates including D-tryptophan, L-tryptophan, 5-hydroxy-tryptophan,
	tryptamine, and serotonin. This enzyme is thought to play a role in a variety of
	pathophysiological processes such as antimicrobial and antitumor defense, neuropathology,
	immunoregulation, and antioxidant activity. Through its expression in dendritic cells,
	monocytes, and macrophages this enzyme modulates T-cell behavior by its peri-cellular
	catabolization of the essential amino acid tryptophan.
	Name: IDO, IDO-1, INDO,IDO1,IDO-1,INDO,indoleamine 2
Gene ID:	3620
JniProt:	P14902
Pathways:	Activated T Cell Proliferation
Application Details	
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile
	distilled water. Avoid votex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is
	recommended to add a carrier protein or stablizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 %
	Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C for long term.
	After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 °C for 3 months, at 2-8 °C for up to 1 $$
	week.