

Datasheet for ABIN7631892

Overview

Specificity:

Purification:

Target Details

anti-IDO antibody (Biotin)



Quantity: 1 mL IDO Target: Reactivity: Human Mouse Host: Monoclonal Clonality: Conjugate: This IDO antibody is conjugated to Biotin Application: Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunocytochemistry (ICC) **Product Details** Biotin-Linked Monoclonal Antibody to Indoleamine-2,3-Dioxygenase (IDO) Purpose: Immunogen: RPB547Hu01Recombinant Indoleamine2,3Dioxygenase (IDO) Clone: C13 IgG2b kappa Isotype:

Target: IDO

Alternative Name: Indoleamine-2,3-Dioxygenase (IDO Products)

The antibody is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against IDO. It has been selected for its

ability to recognize IDO in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.

Protein A + Protein G affinity chromatography

Target Details

Background:	CD107B, INDO, Indoleamine-Pyrrole 2,3 Dioxygenase
UniProt:	P14902
Application Details	
Application Notes:	Western blotting: 0.5-5 μ g/mL Immunocytochemistry in formalin fixed cells: 5-30 μ g/mL Immunohistochemistry in formalin fixed frozen section: 5-30 μ g/mL Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section: 5-30 μ g/mL Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.
Comment:	The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.05 % Proclin-300, 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at 4°C for frequent use. Stored at -20°C in a manual defrost freezer for two year without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.