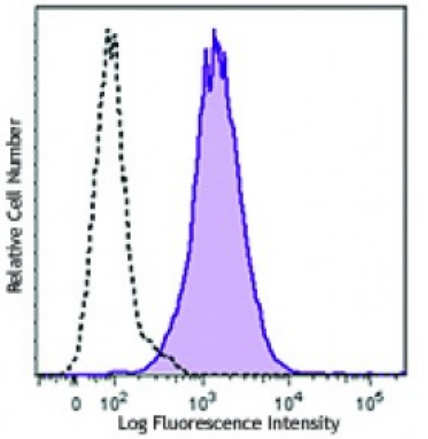
SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 anti-IDO1

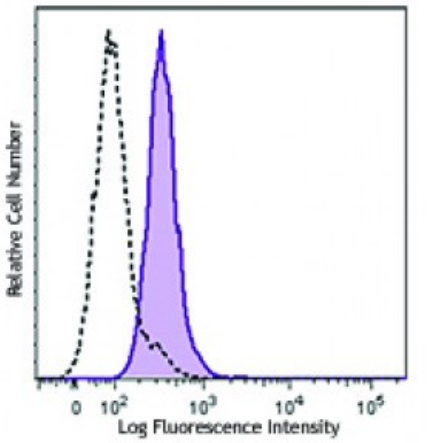
Catalog # / Size:	3870015 / 25 µg 3870020 / 100 µg
Clone:	2E2/IDO1
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Immunogen:	Recombinant mouse IDO1.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 647 under optimal conditions.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration:	0.5



Mouse IDO1 transfected 293 cells were treated overnight (top) or untreated (bottom) with doxycycline and then were intracellularly stained with IDO1 (clone 2E2/IDO1) Alexa Fluor® 647 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ Alexa Fluor® 647 (open

Applications:

Applications:	Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage:	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.5 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. * Alexa Fluor® 647 has a maximum emission of 668 nm when it is excited at 633 nm / 635 nm.
Application Notes:	Clone 2E2/IDO1 reacts with mouse IDO1. It does not appear to react with mouse IDO2.



Description: IDO1 is also known as Indolamine 2,3-dioxygenase, Indole 2,3-dioxygenase, and Indoleamine-pyrrole 2,3-dioxygenase. IDO is a ubiquitously expressed cytoplasmic protein with a predicted molecular weight of approximately 45 kD. Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) is one the best known IFN-γ inducible genes. The product of IDO gene catalyzes the degradation of the essential amino acid L-tryptophan to N-formylkynurenine. IDO has been implicated to protect against intracellular and extracellular pathogens. It also has been shown to maintain the special immune suppressive status of immune-privileged sites such as the brain, eyes, kidney, and placenta.

Antigen References:
1. Habara-Ohkubo A, *et al.* 1991. *Gene* 105:221.
2. Munn DH, *et al.* 2002. *Science* 297:1867.
3. Frumento G, *et al.* 2002. *J. Exp. Med.* 196:459.
4. Muller AJ, *et al.* 2005.