

Recombinant Human IDO2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033646



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

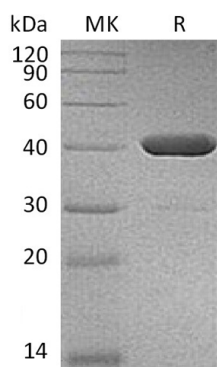
Description

Species	Human
Mol_Mass	46.5 kDa
Accession	Q6ZQW0
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < -20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 10% Glycerol, 1mM EDTA, 250mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Reconstitution	Not Applicable

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase-like protein 1 (IDO2) belongs to the indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase family. IDO2 can be detected in liver, small intestine, spleen, placenta, thymus, lung, brain, kidney, and colon. It also expressed at low level in testis and thyroid but not expressed in the majority of human tumor samples. IDO2 catalyzes the first and rate limiting step of the catabolism of the essential amino acid tryptophan along the kynurenine pathway. It involved in immune regulation. IDO1 and IDO2 are 2 distinct enzymes which catalyze the same reaction. IDO2 affinity for tryptophan is much lower than that of IDO1. 50 % of Caucasians harbor polymorphisms which abolish IDO2 enzymatic activity. IDO2 is expressed in human tumors in an inactive form: tryptophan degradation is entirely provided by IDO1 in these cells. IDO2 may play a role as a negative regulator of IDO1 by competing for heme-binding with IDO1. Low efficiency IDO2 enzymes have been conserved throughout vertebrate evolution, whereas higher efficiency IDO1 enzymes are dispensable in many lower vertebrate lineages. IDO1 may have arisen by gene duplication of a more ancient proto-IDO gene before the divergence of marsupial and eutherian (placental) mammals.

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Tel: 400-999-2100

Email: techsupport@elabscience.cn

Web: www.elabscience.cn

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