

Human Indoleamine (INDO) autoantibody ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK12227



Package Size: #EK12227-1 48T #EK12227-2 96T

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Description

Product Name	Human Indoleamine (INDO) autoantibody ELISA Kit
Brief Description	ELISA Kit
Applications	ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human (Homo sapiens)
Storage	<p>The stability of ELISA kit is determined by the loss rate of activity. The loss rate of this kit is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.</p> <p>The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test. Keep the kit at 37C for 4 and 7 days, and compare O.D.values of the kit kept at 37C with that of at recommended temperature. (referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation. For ELISA kit, 4 days storage at 37C can be considered as 6 months at 2 - 8C, which means 7 days at 37C equaling 12 months at 2 - 8C).</p>

Application Details

Detect Range:0.312-20 ng/mL

Sensitivity:0.131 ng/mL

Sample Type:Serum, Plasma, Other biological fluids

Sample Volume: 1-200 µL

Assay Time:1-4.5h

Detection wavelength:450 nm

Product Description

Detection Method:SandwichTest principle:This assay employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate INDO in samples. An antibody specific for INDO has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and anyINDO present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for INDO is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of INDO bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured.

Product Overview:Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) is an IFN-gamma inducible 42 kDa enzyme that catalyzes the degradation of the essential amino acid L-tryptophan to N-formylkynurenine. The gene encoding human IDO maps to chromosome 8p12-p11.IDO, also known as INDO, is an important modulator of immunological responses and protects allogeneic concepti from alloreactive maternal lymphocytes. IDO mediates an interesting inhibitory effect of HeLa cells co-cultured with human PBLs. The ILN-2-induced proliferation response of PBLs is diminished in the presence of HeLa cells while an IDO inhibitor negates this effect. Flow cytometric analysis indicates both mature and immautre CD123-positive dendritic cells suppress T cell activity using IDO.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only