Anti-Human IDO-155Gd

Pathologist-Verified Clone for Imaging Mass Cytometry™

Catalog: 3155017D
Package size and concentration: 25 µg, 0.5 mg/mL
Storage: Store at 4 °C. Do not freeze.
Reactivity: Human

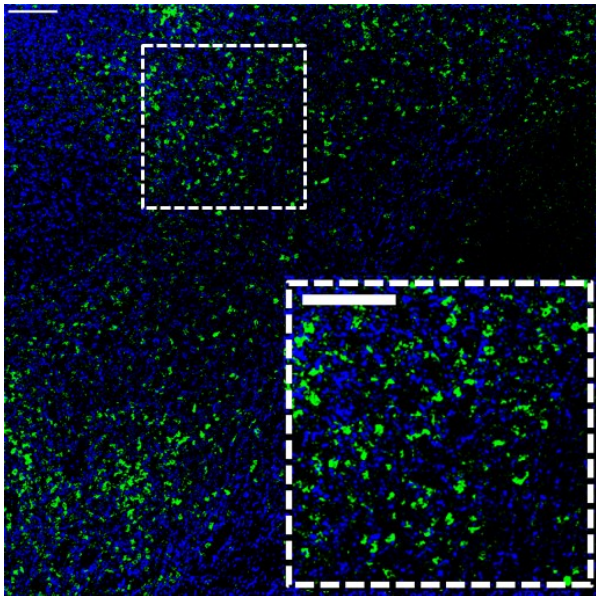
Clone: D5J4E
Isotype: Rabbit IgG
Formulation: Antibody stabilizer with 0.05% sodium azide
Application: IMC-Paraffin

Technical Information

Application: The metal-tagged antibody is designed and formulated for the application of Imaging Mass Cytometry (IMC™) using the Fluidigm Hyperion™ Imaging System on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections.

Quality control: Each lot of conjugated antibody is quality control-tested by Imaging Mass Cytometry on tissue sections.

Recommended concentration: For optimal performance it is recommended that the antibody be titrated for the desired application. Suggested initial dilution range:
IMC-Paraffin: 1:25 to 1:100



Human tonsil (FFPE) stained with 155Gd-anti-IDO (D5J4E™) at a dilution of 1:50 (green pseudocolor) and iridium DNA intercalator (blue pseudocolor). Heat-mediated antigen retrieval was performed using Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9. Scale bar size = 100 µm.

Description

Indoleamine-2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) is an intracellular enzyme that catalyzes the degradation of tryptophan to kynurenines. IDO is expressed in a wide variety of tissues and cells, including macrophages and plasmacytoid dendritic cells. It can also be induced in many different cell types by IFNγ or other inflammatory stimuli. IDO is considered to be an immunosuppressive molecule that limits T cell proliferation and activation through trytophan starvation of T cells. It has been reported that up-regulation of IDO is a mechanism of cancer immune evasion.

References

Chang, Q. et al. "Staining of frozen and formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues with metal-labeled antibodies for imaging mass cytometry analysis." *Current Protocols in Cytometry* 82 (2017): 12.47.1–12.47.8.

Giesen, C. et al. "Highly multiplexed imaging of tumor tissues with subcellular resolution by mass cytometry." *Nature Methods* 11 (2014): 417–22.