

Mu Opioid Receptor Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-91658

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

Description

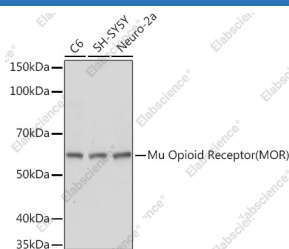
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human Mu Opioid Receptor
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

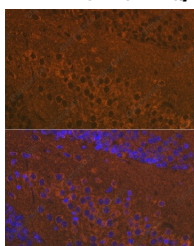
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

Data

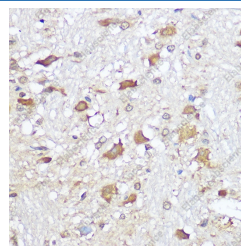


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using Mu Opioid Receptor Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MW: Refer to figures
Calculated-MW: 10-20 kDa/33-55 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse brain using Mu Opioid Receptor Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat brain using Mu Opioid Receptor Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Perform microwave antigen retrieval with 10 mM Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.8

This gene encodes one of at least three opioid receptors in humans; the mu opioid receptor (MOR). The MOR is the principal target of endogenous opioid peptides and opioid analgesic agents such as beta-endorphin and enkephalins. The MOR also has an important role in dependence to other drugs of abuse, such as nicotine, cocaine, and alcohol via its modulation of the dopamine system. The NM_001008503.2:c.118A>G allele has been associated with opioid and alcohol addiction and variations in pain sensitivity but evidence for it having a causal role is conflicting. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Though the canonical MOR belongs to the superfamily of 7-transmembrane-spanning G-protein-coupled receptors some isoforms of this gene have only 6 transmembrane domains.