



MOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-28887
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	OPRM1
Protein Name	Mu-type opioid receptor
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Opioid Receptor. AA range:341-390
Specificity	MOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MOR-1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	OPRM1; MOR1; Mu-type opioid receptor; M-OR-1; MOR-1; Mu opiate receptor; Mu opioid receptor; MOP; hMOP
Observed Band	60kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, axon . Perikaryon . Cell projection, dendrite . Endosome . Is rapidly internalized after agonist binding. . ; [Isoform 12]: Cytoplasm .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in brain. Isoform 16 and isoform 17 are detected in brain.
Function	function:Inhibits neurotransmitter release by reducing calcium ion currents and increasing potassium ion conductance. Receptor for beta-endorphin.,online information:Mu opioid receptor entry,polymorphism:Variant Asp-40 does not show altered binding affinities for most opioid peptides and alkaloids tested, but it binds beta-endorphin, an endogenous opioid that activates the mu opioid receptor, approximately 3 times more tightly than the most common allelic form.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,subunit:Forms a complex with G(alpha)z/i2 subunits and the RGSZ proteins, RGSZ17 and RGSZ20. The formation of this complex results in mu-opioid receptor

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desensitization. Interacts with RGSZ17 and RGSZ20.,

Background

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. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2013],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

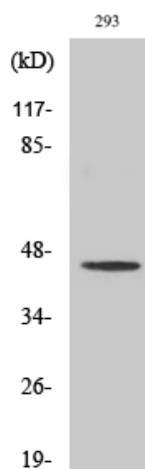
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

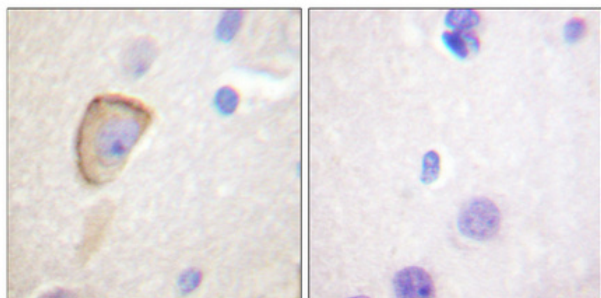
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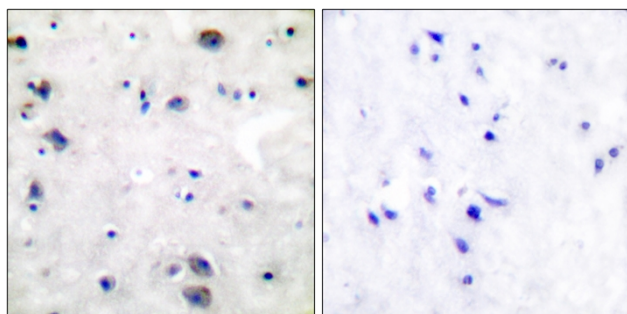
Products Images



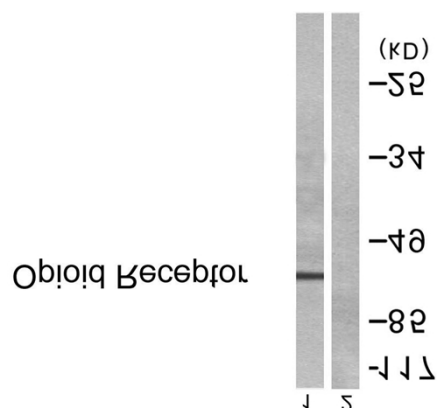
Western Blot analysis of various cells using MOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA, pH 8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using Opioid Receptor Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, treated with EGF 200ng/ml 30', using Opioid Receptor Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.