

**MOR-1 rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb765687 (Manual)**

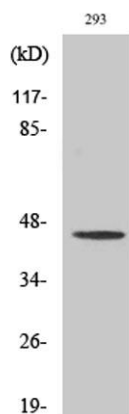
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product Name</b>             | MOR-1 rabbit pAb  |
| <b>Host species</b>             | Rabbit  |
| <b>Applications</b>             | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA   |
| <b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b> | Human;Mouse;Rat   |
| <b>Recommended dilutions</b>    | Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>                | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Opioid Receptor. AA range:341-390   |
| <b>Specificity</b>              | MOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MOR-1 protein.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>              | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..  |
| <b>Storage</b>                  | Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Protein Name</b>             | Mu-type opioid receptor   |
| <b>Gene Name</b>                | OPRM1   |
| <b>Cellular localization</b>    | Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, axon . Perikaryon . Cell projection, dendrite . Endosome . Is rapidly internalized after agonist binding. .; [Isoform 12]: Cytoplasm . |
| <b>Purification</b>             | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.   |

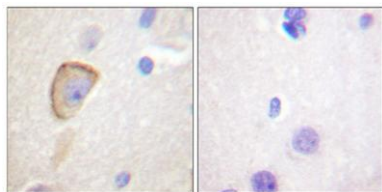
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| <b>Clonality</b>               | Polyclonal   |
| <b>Concentration</b>           | 1 mg/ml  |
| <b>Observed band</b>           | 60kD   |
| <b>Human Gene ID</b>           | 4988   |
| <b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b> | P35372   |
| <b>Alternative Names</b>       | OPRM1; MOR1; Mu-type opioid receptor; M-OR-1; MOR-1; Mu opiate receptor; Mu opioid receptor; MOP; hMOP |

### Background

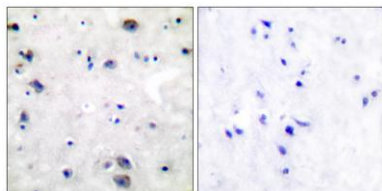
This gene encodes one of at least three opioid receptors in humans; the mu opioid receptor (MOR). The MOR is the principal target of endogenous opioid peptides and opioid analgesic agents such as beta-endorphin and enkephalins. The MOR also has an important role in dependence to other drugs of abuse, 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],



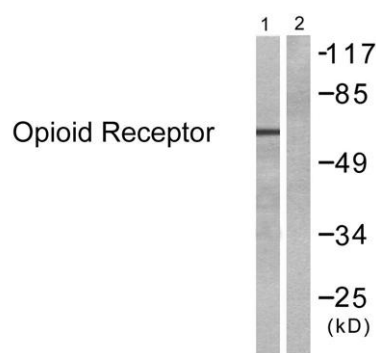
**Western Blot analysis of various cells using MOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000**



**Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (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.**