

## Rabbit Anti-kappa Opioid receptor antibody

SL1094R

Product Name:	kappa Opioid receptor
Chinese Name:	kappa型阿片受体抗体
Alias:	Kappa type opioid receptor; KOR 1; KOR; Opiate receptor kappa 1; OPRK 1; OPRK; OPRK1; OPRK1; OPRK2; R21; OPRK_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	43kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human kappa Opioid receptor:201- 300/380 <cytoplasmic></cytoplasmic>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Opioid is the term used to designate a group of compounds that are opium-like in their properties. These drugs have effects on perception of pain, consciousness, motor control, mood, and autonomic function, and can induce physical dependence. Pharmacological studies suggested that there are at least 3 major classes of opioid receptors, designated delta, kappa, and mu. They differ in their affinity for various opioid ligands and in their

cellular distribution. Studies of the receptors in the mouse and rat show that they are structurally related and are members of the family of 7 transmembrane-spanning G protein-coupled receptors. The kappa opiod receptor inhibits neurotransmitter release by reducing calcium ion currents and increasing potassium ion conductance. It is the receptor for beta-endorphin.

## Function:

Inhibits neurotransmitter release by reducing calcium ion currents and increasing potassium ion conductance. Receptor for dynorphins. May play a role in arousal and regulation of autonomic and neuroendocrine functions.

Subunit: Interacts with SLC9A3R1. Interacts with GABARAPL1.

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Similarity: Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

**SWISS:** P41145

**Gene ID:** 4986

## Database links:

Entrez Gene: 4986Human

Omim: 165196Human

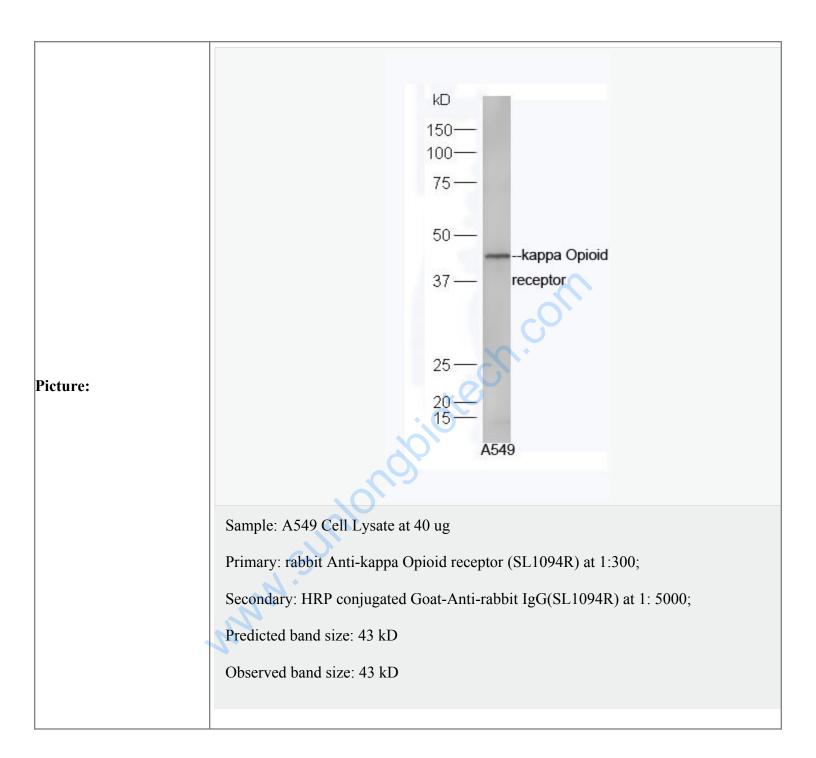
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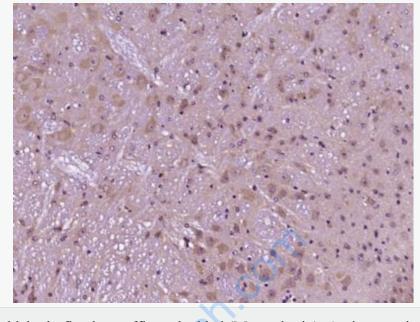
Unigene: 106795Human

## Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

kappa型阿片受体在人脑和胎盘组织中有分布。κ- 受体参与镇痛 , 且与神经内分泌及免疫调节有关。此外, κ受体也调控喷他佐辛样脊髓镇痛、镇静 和瞳孔缩小。κ-阿片受体由380个氨基酸组成, 同样属于G protein-coupled receptor家族。





Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (kappa Opioid receptor) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL1094R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

