



Rabbit Anti-Orexin Prepro antibody

SL11520R

Product Name:	Orexin Prepro
Chinese Name:	食欲素前体蛋白OX抗体
Alias:	HCRT; Hypocretin; OX; PPORX; PPOX; Prepro orexin; OREX_HUMAN; Orexin; Hcrt; Hypocretin-1; Hcrt1; Orexin-B; Hypocretin-2; Hcrt2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=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:	3kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Orexin Prepro:70-97/131
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:	Prepro-orexin is 130 amino acid long peptide with a putative 33 AA secretory sequence, a hydrophobic core followed by residues with small polar side chains. The expression was detected in brain and to a small extent in testis. These neuropeptides bind and activate two closely related Orexin receptors—G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) OX1R and OX2R. Orexins (Orexin A and Orexin B) are a family of hypothalamic neuropeptides selectively expressed in the hypothalamus. Orexin A and Orexin B are

derived from the same precursor (Prepro-orexin) by proteolytic cleavage.

Function:

Prepro-orexin is 130 amino acid long peptide with a putative 33 AA secretory sequence, a hydrophobic core followed by residues with small polar side chains. The expression was detected in brain and to a small extent in testis. These neuropeptides bind and activate two closely related Orexin receptors—G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) OX1R and OX2R. Orexins (Orexin A and Orexin B) are a family of hypothalamic neuropeptides selectively expressed in the hypothalamus. Orexin A and Orexin B are derived from the same precursor (Prepro-orexin) by proteolytic cleavage.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasmic and Endoplasmic reticulum

Tissue Specificity:

Abundantly expressed in subthalamic nucleus but undetectable in other brain regions tested (hypothalamus was not tested) and in heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.

Post-translational modifications:

Specific enzymatic cleavages at paired basic residues yield the different active peptides.

DISEASE:

Defects in HCRT are the cause of narcolepsy type 1 (NRCLP1) [MIM:161400]. Narcolepsy is a neurological disabling sleep disorder, characterized by excessive daytime sleepiness, sleep fragmentation, symptoms of abnormal rapid-eye-movement (REM) sleep, such as cataplexy, hypnagogic hallucinations, and sleep paralysis. Cataplexy is a sudden loss of muscle tone triggered by emotions, which is the most valuable clinical feature used to diagnose narcolepsy. Human narcolepsy is primarily a sporadically occurring disorder but familial clustering has been observed. Note=Human narcolepsy is associated with a deficient orexin system. Orexins are absent and/or greatly diminished in the brain and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of most narcoleptic patients.

Similarity:

Belongs to the orexin family.

SWISS:

O43612

Gene ID:

3060

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3060](#)Human

[Oimim: 602358](#)Human

[SwissProt: O43612](#)Human

[Unigene: 158348](#)Human

Important Note:

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

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