

Rabbit MOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-MOR-1 antibody

MOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG # AAA295253	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
-------------------------------	-----------------------	--	---

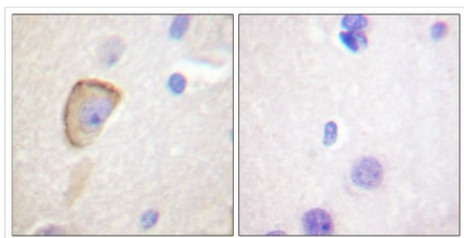
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MOR-1; Polyclonal Antibody; MOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody; OPRM1; MOR1; Mu-type opioid receptor; M-OR-1; Mu opiate receptor; Mu opioid receptor; MOP; hMOP; anti-MOR-1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

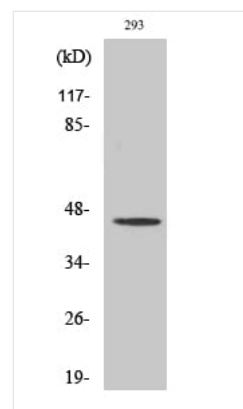
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applicable Applications for anti-MOR-1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



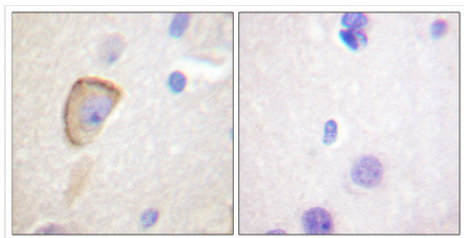
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.



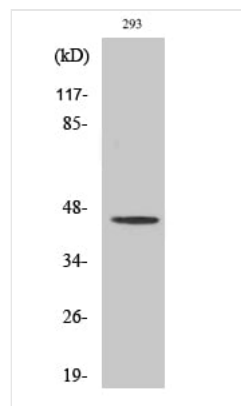
WB (Western Blot)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.



WB (Western Blot)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-MOR-1 antibody

Receptor for endogenous opioids such as beta-endorphin and endomorphin. Receptor for natural and synthetic opioids including morphine, heroin, DAMGO, fentanyl, etorphine, buprenorphin and methadone (PubMed:7957926, PubMed:7891175, PubMed:12589820, PubMed:9689128). Agonist binding to the receptor induces coupling to an inactive GDP-bound heterotrimeric G-protein complex and subsequent exchange of GDP for GTP in the G-protein alpha subunit leading to dissociation of the G-protein complex with the free GTP-bound G-protein alpha and the G-protein beta-gamma dimer activating downstream cellular effectors (PubMed:7905839). The agonist- and cell type-specific activity is predominantly coupled to pertussis toxin-sensitive G (i) and G (o) G alpha proteins, GNAI1, GNAI2, GNAI3 and GNAO1 isoforms Alpha-1 and Alpha-2, and to a lesser extent to pertussis toxin-insensitive G alpha proteins GNAZ and GNA15 (PubMed:12068084). They mediate an array of downstream cellular responses, including inhibition of adenylate cyclase activity and both N-type and L-type calcium channels, activation of inward rectifying potassium channels, mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), phospholipase C (PLC), phosphoinositide/protein kinase (PKC), phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) and regulation of NF- kappa-B. Also couples to adenylate cyclase stimulatory G alpha proteins. The selective temporal coupling to G-proteins and subsequent signaling can be regulated by RGSZ proteins, such as RGS9, RGS17 and RGS4. Phosphorylation by members of the GPRK subfamily of Ser/Thr protein kinases and association with beta- arrestins is involved in short-term receptor desensitization. Beta-arrestins associate with the GPRK-phosphorylated receptor and uncouple it from the G-protein thus terminating signal transduction. The phosphorylated receptor is internalized through endocytosis via clathrin-coated pits which involves beta- arrestins. The activation of the ERK pathway occurs either in a G- protein-dependent or a beta-arrestin-dependent manner and is regulated by agonist-specific receptor phosphorylation. Acts as a class A G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) which dissociates from beta-arrestin at or near the plasma membrane and undergoes rapid recycling. Receptor down-regulation pathways are varying with the agonist and occur dependent or independent of G-protein coupling. Endogenous ligands induce rapid desensitization, endocytosis and recycling whereas morphine induces only low desensitization and endocytosis. Heterooligomerization with other GPCRs can modulate agonist binding, signaling and trafficking properties. Involved in neurogenesis. Isoform 12 couples to GNAS and is proposed to be involved in excitatory effects (PubMed:20525224). Isoform 16 and isoform 17 do not bind agonists but may act through oligomerization with binding-competent OPRM1 isoforms and reduce their ligand binding activity (PubMed:16580639).

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	117940060
NCBI GeneID	4988
NCBI Accession #	NP_000905.3
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000914.3
UniProt Accession #	P35372; Q12930; Q4VWM1; Q4VWM2; Q4VWM3; B0FXJ1; B2R9S7; B8Q1L7; B8Q1L8; B8Q1L9; G8XRH6; G8XRH8
Molecular Weight	44,779 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	mu-type opioid receptor isoform MOR-1

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	opioid receptor, mu 1
NCBI Official Symbol	OPRM1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MOP; MOR; LMOR; MOR1; OPRM; M-OR-1
NCBI Protein Information	mu-type opioid receptor; mu opiate receptor; mu opioid receptor hMOR-1a
UniProt Protein Name	Mu-type opioid receptor
UniProt Gene Name	OPRM1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	MOR1; M-OR-1; MOR-1; MOP; hMOP
UniProt Entry Name	OPRM_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/mor-1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/295253>