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DOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP69585

Specification

DOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P41143
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

DOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4985

Other Names
OPRD1; OPRD; Delta-type opioid receptor; D-OR-1; DOR-1

Dilution
WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions
-20℃

DOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name OPRD1

Synonyms OPRD

Function
G-protein coupled receptor that functions as a receptor for endogenous enkephalins and for a subset of other opioids. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase. Signaling leads to the inhibition of adenylate cyclase activity. Inhibits neurotransmitter release by reducing calcium ion currents and increasing potassium ion conductance. Plays a role in the perception of pain and in opiate-mediated analgesia. Plays a role in developing analgesic tolerance to morphine.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Detected in oocytes (at protein level). Detected in brain cortex, hypothalamus, hippocampus and olfactory bulb. Detected in oocytes.

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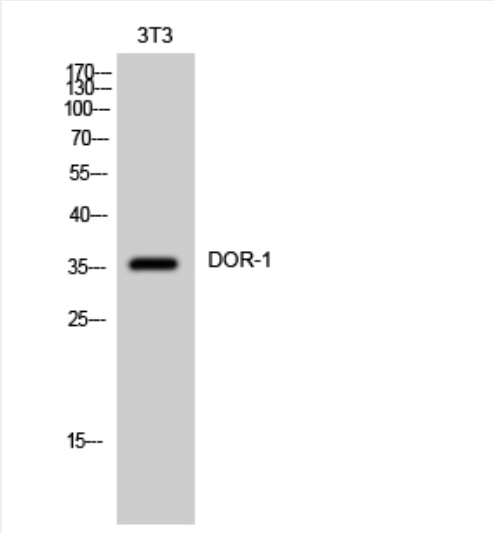
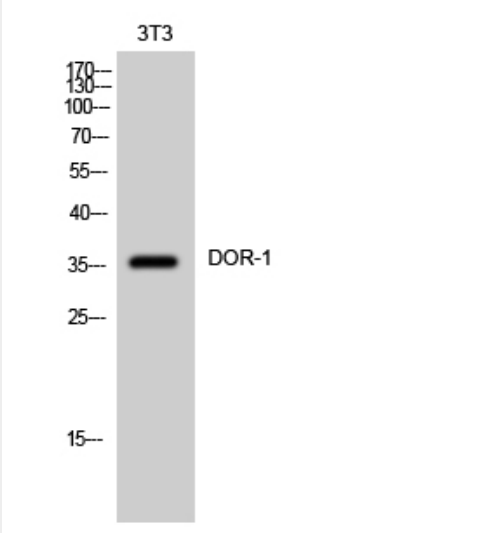
DOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

DOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





DOR-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

G-protein coupled receptor that functions as receptor for endogenous enkephalins and for a subset of other opioids. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase. Signaling leads to the inhibition of adenylate cyclase activity. Inhibits neurotransmitter release by reducing calcium ion currents and increasing potassium ion conductance. Plays a role in the perception of pain and in opiate-mediated analgesia. Plays a role in developing analgesic tolerance to morphine.