

## Rabbit antibody to Nociceptin (139-151): whole serum

<b>Catalogue No.:</b>	R-105-100
<b>Description:</b>	FUNCTION: Nociceptin is the ligand of the opioid receptor-like receptor (OPRL1). It may act as a transmitter in the brain by modulating nociceptive and locomotor behavior. May be involved in neuronal differentiation and development. SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Secreted protein. TISSUE SPECIFICITY: Expressed predominantly in the spinal cord and brain, being more abundant in the hypothalamus and striatum. Also found in small amounts in ovary. PTM: Specific enzymatic cleavages at paired basic residues probably yield other active peptides besides nociceptin. PTM: The N-terminal domain contains 6 conserved cysteines thought to be involved in disulfide bonding and/or processing. SIMILARITY: Belongs to the opioid neuropeptide precursor family.
<b>Batch No.:</b>	See product label
<b>Unit size:</b>	100 uL
<b>Antigen:</b>	A synthetic peptide (C-TG ARKSARKLAN Q) as part of rat Nociceptin peptide (aa: 139-151) conjugated to diphtheria toxoid
<b>Other Names:</b>	There are no synonyms for this peptide; however the precursor protein contains: Neuropeptide 1; Nociceptin (Orphanin FQ; PPNOC; ORL1 receptor agonist); Neuropeptide 2
<b>Accession:</b>	PNOC_RAT
<b>Produced in:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Purity:</b>	Whole serum
<b>Applications:</b>	IHC, 1-site ELISA. A dilution of 1: 1000 to 1: 3000 is recommended for both applications. This antibody may also be used for staining of nerve fibres in guinea pig myenteric plexus. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	Specificity has been tested by the use of different peptides including enkephalin, dynorphin and endorphin for absorption in immunohistochemistry.
<b>Cross-reactivity:</b>	This antibody is known to cross react with guinea pig and rat.
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilised
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
<b>Storage:</b>	After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20C for a higher stability, and at 2-8C with an appropriate antibacterial agent. Glycerol (1:1) may be added for an additional stability. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>References:</b>	Darland et al. (1998) Trends Neurosci. 21: 215-221

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