

Product datasheet for **TA364362**

ProDynorphin (PDYN) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA
Recommended Dilution:	This antibody has been tested and validated in ELISA against Dynorphin A (3-14). Other applications like immunohistochemistry (IHC), FACS or Western Blot may work as well. Optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user.
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide H-Gly-Phe-Leu-Arg-Arg-Ile-Arg-Pro-Lys-Leu-Lys-Trp- OH coupled to carrier protein.
Formulation:	Neat undiluted antiserum, lyophilized, packaged under nitrogen. Reconstitute by adding 50µl distilled water. This will give the equivalent of undiluted antiserum.
Concentration:	N/A
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Original vial: at least one year at 4° - 8°C from date of delivery. Minimize repeated thawing and freezing of the antiserum by freezing aliquots at -20°C or below.
Gene Name:	prodynorphin
Database Link:	P01213



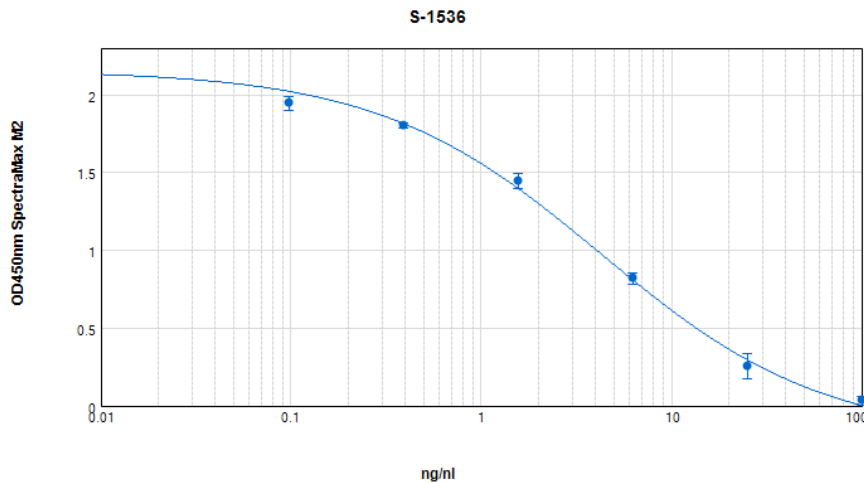
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Background:

Dynorphins are a class of opioid peptides. As their precursor Proenkephalin-B is cleaved during processing, its residues 207-223 (Dynorphin A) and 226-238 (Rimorphin, Dynorphin B) are released, among others. Dynorphin A (1-13) is conserved among various species. Dynorphin A (3-14) is the major fragment of Dynorphin A (1-17) produced in inflamed tissue. It inhibits NF- κ B/p65 activation in response to Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) stimulation. Dynorphins contain a high proportion of basic and hydrophobic residues. They are widely distributed in the central nervous system, with highest concentrations in the hypothalamus, medulla, pons, midbrain, and spinal cord, where they are also produced. Dynorphins are stored in large dense-core vesicles characteristic of opioid peptides storage. Dynorphins exert their effects primarily through the κ -opioid receptor (KOR), a G-protein- coupled receptor. They are part of the complex molecular changes in the brain leading to cocaine addiction. Dynorphins are important in maintaining homeostasis through appetite control, circadian rhythms and the regulation of body temperature. However, Dynorphin derivatives are generally considered to be of little clinical use because of their very short duration of action. This antibody was generated by immunization of rabbits with Dynorphin A (3-14) coupled to a carrier protein.

Synonyms:

beta-neoendorphin; beta-neoendorphin-dynorphin; dynorphin; leu-enkephalin; leumorphin; MGC26418; PENKB; prodynorphin; prodynorphin; rimorphin

Product images:

Typical titration curve of Dynorphin A (3-14) in a competitive ELISA with this antibody