

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Clone ID</b>	DMC476
<b>Target</b>	CD164
<b>Synonyms</b>	LMOR; M-OR-1; MOP; MOR; MOR1; OPRM
<b>Host Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Description</b>	PE-conjugated Anti-CD164 antibody(DMC476); IgG1 Chimeric mAb
<b>Delivery</b>	3-4 weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	Q04900
<b>IgG type</b>	Rabbit/Human Fc chimeric IgG1
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	Flow Cyt
<b>Recommended Dilutions</b>	Flow Cyt 1:100
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Liquid□PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% BSA
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at 2°C-8°C for 6 months
<b>Background</b>	<p>This gene encodes one of at least three opioid receptors in humans; the mu opioid receptor (MOR). The MOR is the principal target of endogenous opioid peptides and opioid analgesic agents such as beta-endorphin and enkephalins. The MOR also has an important role in dependence to other drugs of abuse; such as nicotine; cocaine; and alcohol via its modulation of the dopamine system. The NM_001008503.2:c.118A&gt;G allele has been associated with opioid and alcohol addiction and variations in pain sensitivity but evidence for it having a causal role is conflicting. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Though the canonical MOR belongs to the superfamily of 7-transmembrane-spanning G-protein-coupled receptors some isoforms of this gene have only 6 transmembrane domains. [provided by RefSeq; Oct 2013]</p>
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	PE-conjugated

