SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

MDMA (3G8): sc-57908

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine), most widely known by the street name ecstasy, serves as a semisynthetic entactogen of the phenethylamine family. MDMA stimulates the secretion of serotonin, coupled with the inhibition of serotonin, dopamine and norepinephrine re-uptake in the brain. MDMA induces a broad sense of impartiality, compassion, energy, euphoria and well-being. The reported capability of MDMA to promote self-examination with reduced anxiety may be useful in some therapeutic settings. MDMA reaches maximal concentrations in the blood in 1.5-3 hours after ingestion. It is then slowly metabolized and excreted, with levels decreasing to half their peak concentration over approximately 8 hours. *In vitro* and non-human animal studies have established that MDMA also induces dopamine, norepinephrine and acetylcholine release and can act directly on a number of receptors, including α2-adrenergic (adrenaline) and 5HT2A (serotonin) receptors. MDMA promotes the release of several hormones, including prolactin and the antidiuretic hormone vasopressin. MDMA, molecular weight of 193.25 g/mol, is a chiral compound that is usually only administered as a racemate.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

MDMA (3G8) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against MDMA conjugated to bovine thyroglobulin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_1 kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

MDMA (3G8) is recommended for detection of MDMA by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.