

Morphine (201): sc-66065

BACKGROUND

Morphine, the most powerful opiate analgesic drug in opium, acts directly on synapses of the arcuate nuclei within the central nervous system to relieve pain. It is a highly addictive drug, to which tolerance as well as physical and psychological dependences quickly develop. Administered as intravenous, subcutaneous or epidural injections, Morphine creates an profound contraction sensation in the muscles due to histamine release and also produces a "rush" mediated by different receptors in the central nervous system. Morphine is a phenanthrene opioid receptor agonist. By binding to μ opioid receptors within the central nervous system associated with analgesia, sedation, physical dependence and respiratory depression, the euphoric effects of Morphine are quickly followed by withdrawal symptoms.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Morphine (201) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Morphine.

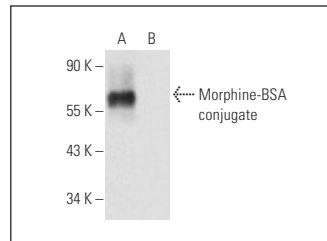
PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Morphine (201) is recommended for detection of Morphine by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

DATA



Morphine (201): sc-66065. Western blot analysis of morphine in morphine-BSA conjugate (A) and BSA (B).

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.