

甲基苯丙胺单克隆抗体

产品货号： mIR2068

英文名称： Methamphetamine(4D2)

中文名称： 甲基苯丙胺单克隆抗体

别名： d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride; d-N; α -Dimethylphenethylamine hydrochloride; Methylamphetamine hydrochloride; METH.

产品类型： 药物与化合物抗体

研究领域： 药物及化合物

抗体来源： Mouse

克隆类型： Monoclonal

克隆号： 4D2

交叉反应： Methamphetamine

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 0.18569kDa

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated Methamphetamine:

亚 型 : IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein G

储 存 液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : Methamphetamine (METH) is closely related chemically to amphetamine (AMPH). METH is a potent central nervous system stimulant with additional peripheral sympathomimetic effects. METH and AMPH have been used clinically in the treatment of obesity, minimal brain dysfunction, narcolepsy, depression and to counter fatigue. They are also subjected to widespread abuse. METH is an indirect agonists. It causes the release of newly synthesized norepinephrine and dopamine and it blocks the re uptake of these transmitters from the synapse. This can lead to an increase in the concentration of catecholamines in the synapse as well as an overall increase in catecholaminergic activity in the brain. The mechanism of METH induced neurotoxicity for all monoaminergic cell types may lie primarily with the dopaminergic system in the striatum. It may also lie with the interaction between METH induced release of dopamine and its ability to inhibit monoamine oxidase.

SWISS:

N/A

CAS:

169565-17-7

Important Note:



This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

抗甲基安非他明抗体

过量的使用冰毒可导致急性中毒。严重者出现精神混乱、性欲亢进、焦虑、烦躁、幻觉状态。长期滥用可造成慢性中毒、体重下降、消瘦、溃疡、脓肿、指甲脆化和夜间磨牙。静脉注射方式滥用者可引起各种感染合并症；包括肝炎、细菌性心内膜炎、败血症和艾滋病等。