

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human ProDynorphin protein ab159086

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human ProDynorphin protein
Protein length	Protein fragment

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Wheat germ
Amino Acid Sequence	
Species	Human
Sequence	RDAQLNDGAMETGTLYLAEEDPKEQVKRYGGFLRKYP KRSSEVAGEGDGD SMGHEDLYKRYGGFLRRIRPKLKWDNQKRYGGFLRRQ FKVVTRSQEDPNA YSGELFDA
Amino acids	147 to 254
Tags	proprietary tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab159086** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	ELISA Western blot
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml.

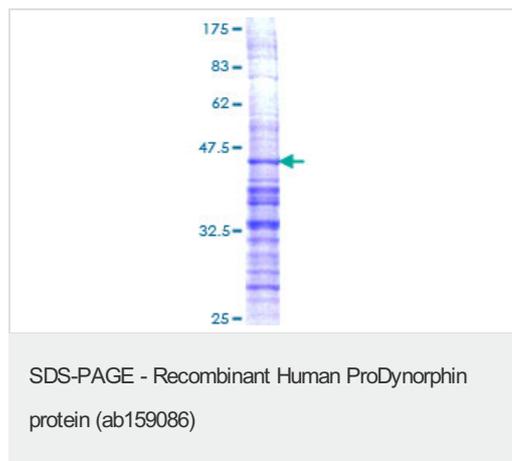
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
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General Info

Function	Leu-enkephalins compete with and mimic the effects of opiate drugs. They play a role in a number of physiologic functions, including pain perception and responses to stress. Dynorphin peptides differentially regulate the kappa opioid receptor. Dynorphin A(1-13) has a typical opiod activity, it is 700 times more potent than Leu-enkephalin. Leumorphin has a typical opiod activity and may have anti-apoptotic effect.
Involvement in disease	Defects in PDYN are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 23 (SCA23) [MIM:610245]. Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA23 is an adult-onset autosomal dominant form characterized by slowly progressive gait and limb ataxia, with variable additional features, including peripheral neuropathy and dysarthria.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the opioid neuropeptide precursor family.
Post-translational modifications	The N-terminal domain contains 6 conserved cysteines thought to be involved in disulfide bonding and/or processing.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

Images



ab159086 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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