

## 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>	Anti-CD164 antibody(DMC476); IgG1 Chimeric mAb
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<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>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	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>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]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>DIMA Disclaimer</b>	All DIMA recombinant antibodies are genuinely generated by DIMA Biotech. They are all under patent application. Any protein sequencing or reverse engineering attempt is prohibited. We are actively scrutinizing all patent application to ensure no IP infringement.



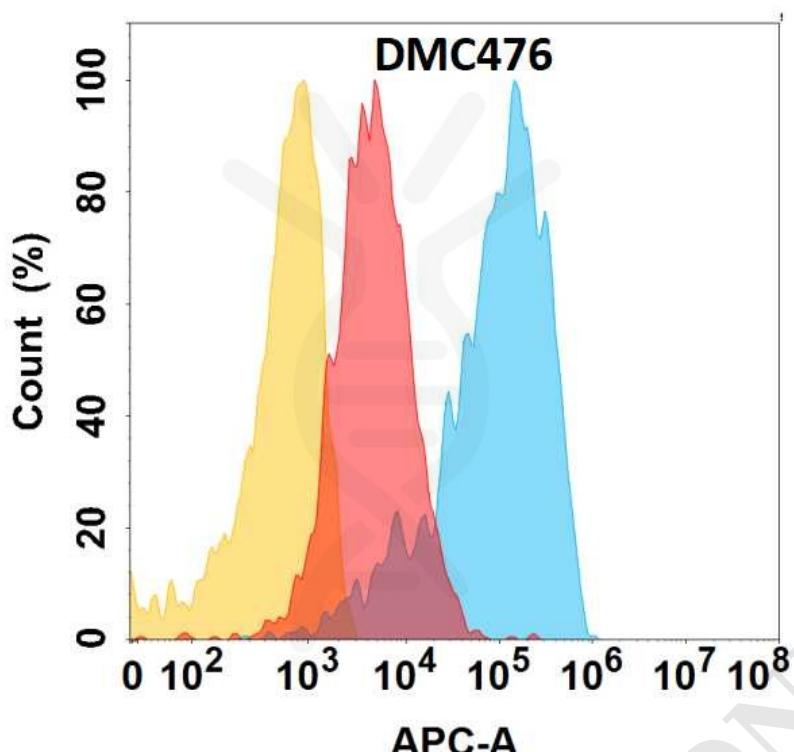


Figure 1. CD164 protein is highly expressed on the surface of HEK293 cell membrane. Flow cytometry analysis with Anti-CD164 (DMC476) on HEK293 cells transfected with human CD164 (Blue histogram) or HEK293 transfected with irrelevant protein (Red histogram), and Isotype antibody on HEK293 transfected with irrelevant protein (Orange histogram).

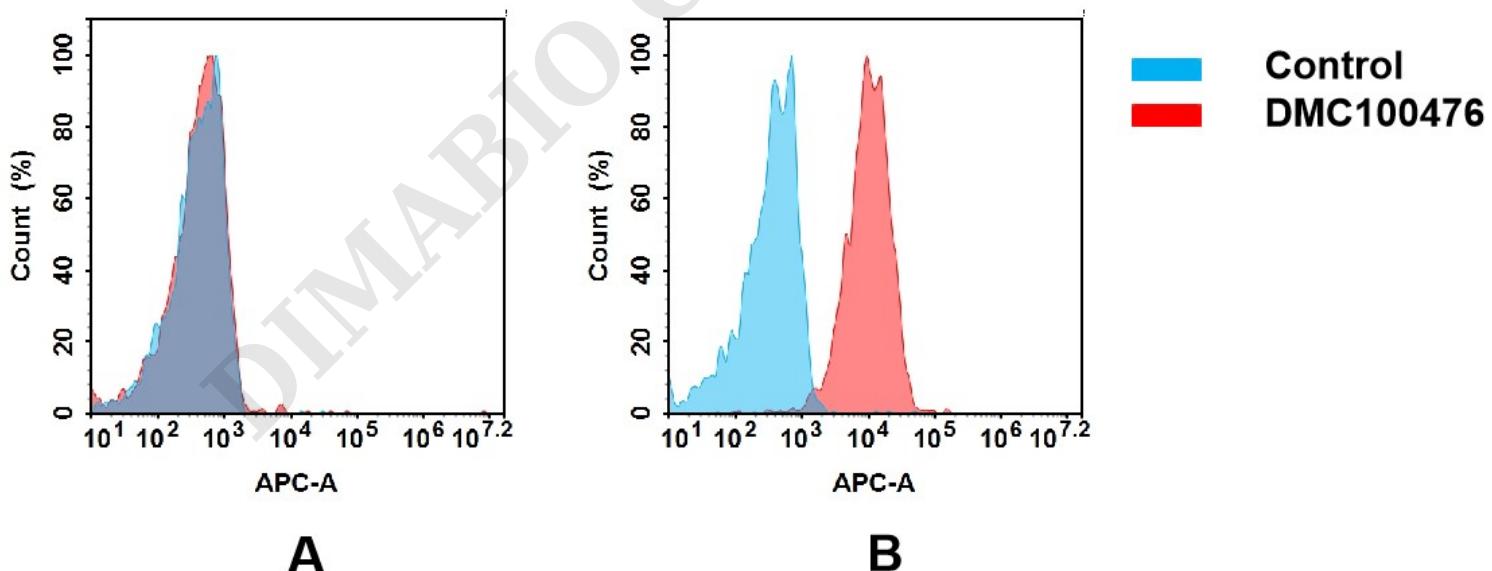


Figure 2. Flow cytometry analysis of antigen binding of anti-human CD164 mAb(DMC100476).

(A) DMC100476 does not bind to CHO-S cells that do not express CD164.

(B) A clear peak shift of DMC100476 was seen compared to the control when incubated with CD164-expressing Raji cells, indicating strong binding of DMC100476 to CD164. Antibodies were incubated at 5 µg/ml.

