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Anti-Prodynorphin (Dynorphin B29) Antibody, clone Dyn9 clone Dyn9, from mouse

Art. ID	SAF-MABT882
Unit	EA

Description

Proenkephalin-B (UniProt P06300, also known as Beta-neoendorphin-dynorphin, Preprodynorphin) is encoded by the Pdyn gene (Gene ID 29190) in rat species. Proenkephalin B is an opioid polypeptide hormone involved with chemical signal transduction and cell communication. Prodynorphin is a basic building-block of endorphins, the chemical messengers in the brain that appear most heavily involved in the anticipation and experience of pain and the formation of deep emotional bonds critical in learning and memory. Prodynorphin is produced with a signal peptide (a.a. 1-21) and a propeptide (a.a. 22-163) sequence. Following the removal of the signal and propeptide sequences, the protein is further processed by proeolytic cleavages to form Alpha-neoendorphin (a.a. 166-175), Beta-neoendorphin (a.a. 166-174), Big dynorphin (a.a. 202-233, Big Dyn), Dynorphin A(1-17) (a.a. 202-218, Dyn-A17, Dynorphin A), Dynorphin A(1-13) (a.a. 202-214), Dynorphin A(1-8) (a.a. 202-209), Leu-enkephalin (a.a. 202-206 & 221-225), Leumorphin (Dynorphin B-29) (a.a. 221-248), and Rimorphin (a.a. 221-233, Dynorphin B, Dyn-B, Dynorphin B(1-13)).