



Catalog Number:	GP14100	Host:	Guinea pig
Product Type:	Polyclonal antiserum	Species Reactivity:	Rat
Immunogen Sequence:	YTGSLKPEDAIEVFKDSMVPGEK Corresponding to residues of the carboxy-terminus of rat VR1	Format:	Whole Serum Liquid (<0.02% sodium azide)
Applications:	Immunohistochemistry 1:100 to 1:500 Dilutions listed only as a recommendation. Optimal dilution should be determined by investigator.		
Storage:	Store frozen. Aliquot as undiluted serum and immediately place at -20°C. Serum may have become trapped in top of vial during shipping. Centrifugation of vial is recommended before opening. Stable for at least 6 months at -20°C. Repeated freeze/thaw cycles compromise the integrity of the antiserum.		
References:	<p>Iryna A. Khasabova, Sergey Khasabov, Justin Paz, Catherine Harding-Rose, Donald A. Simone, and Virginia S. Seybold. (2012). Cannabinoid Type-1 Receptor Reduces Pain and Neurotoxicity Produced by Chemotherapy. <i>The Journal of Neuroscience</i>, 32(20): 7091-7101; doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0403-12.2012</p> <p>Robert P. Watson, Elliot Lilley, Moh Panesar, Gurdip Bhalay, Steven Langridge, Shin-Shay Tian, Conor McClenaghan, Anna Ropenga, Fanning Zeng, Mark S. Nash. (2012). Increased prokineticin 2 expression in gut inflammation: role in visceral pain and intestinal ion transport. <i>Neurogastroenterology & Motility</i>, Volume 24, Issue 1, pages 65–e12. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2982.2011.01804.x</p> <p>Sarah E. Canetta, Edlira Luca, Elyse Pertot, Lorna W. Role, David A. Talmage. (2011). Type III Nrg1 Back Signaling Enhances Functional TRPV1 along Sensory Axons Contributing to Basal and Inflammatory Thermal Pain Sensation. <i>PLoS ONE</i>, 6(9): e25108. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0025108</p> <p>Mahendra Bishnoi, Christine A Bosgraaf, Mruvil Abooj, Linlin Zhong, Louis S Premkumar. (2011). Streptozotocin-Induced Early Thermal Hyperalgesia is independent of Glycemic State of Rats: Role of Transient Receptor Potential Vanilloid 1 (TRPV1) and inflammatory mediators. <i>Molecular Pain</i>, 7:52. doi: 10.1186/1744-8069-7-52</p> <p>Mariusz Mucha, Lezanne Ooi, John E. Linley, Pawel Mordaka, Carine Dalle, Brian Robertson, Nikita Gamper, and Ian C. Wood. (2010). Transcriptional Control of KCNQ Channel Genes and the Regulation of Neuronal Excitability. <i>J. Neurosci.</i>, 30: 13235 - 13245. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1981-10.2010</p> <p>James P. Lund, Somayeh Sadeghi, Tuija Athanassiadis, Nadia Caram Salas, François Auclair, Benoît Thivierge, Isabel Arsenaault, Pierre Rompré, Karl-Gunnar Westberg, and Arlette Kolta. (2010). Assessment of the Potential Role of Muscle Spindle Mechanoreceptor Afferents in Chronic Muscle Pain in the Rat Masseter Muscle. <i>PLoS One</i>, 5(6): e11131. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0011131</p>		

Application Notes

Immunohistochemistry: Antiserum was used on perfusion fixed tissue. Perfusion: 1) calcium-free Tyrode's solution, 2) 4% paraformaldehyde fixative, and 3) 10% sucrose in PBS as a cryo-protectant. Desired tissues were dissected and stored overnight in 10% sucrose in PBS.

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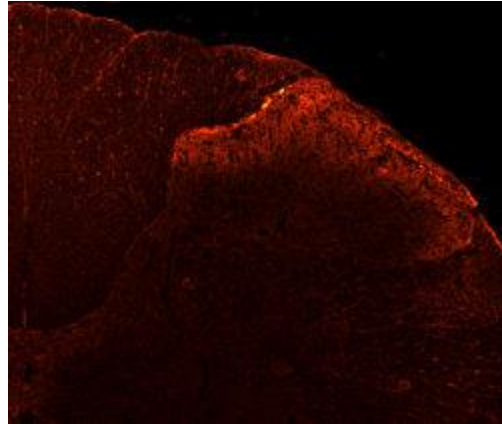
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Slide-mounted tissue sections were processed for indirect immunofluorescence. Slides were incubated with blocking buffer for 1 hour at room temperature. Primary antiserum was diluted with blocking buffer to the appropriate working concentration. Blocking buffer was removed and slides were incubated for 18-24 hours at 4°C with primary antiserum. Slides were rinsed 3 times and then incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 hour at room temperature. Slides were again rinsed 3 times and coverslipped. Staining was examined using fluorescence microscopy.

Note: Sodium azide (NaN₃) interferes with peroxidase reactions and should not be used with peroxidase methodologies. If sodium azide is present in any steps of the staining procedure, the tissue should thoroughly be rinsed with sodium azide-free buffer before performing the peroxidase reaction.

VR1-C staining of rat dorsal horn (dilution 1:100)



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