

Dextromethorphan, HRP conjugate

DAG1168

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product overview Dextromethorphan, HRP conjugate

Antigen Description Dextromethorphan is an antitussive (cough suppressant) drug and it is one of the active ingredients in

many over-the-counter cold and cough medicines. It is also used recreationally. When exceeding label -specified maximum dosages, dextromethorphan acts as a dissociative hallucinogen, producing similar

effects to those of Ketamine.

Source Hallucinogens

Conjugate HRP

Form concentrate

Characteristic Each conjugate comprises antigen covalently bound to horseradish peroxide and is suitable as a

tracer in immunoassay development

Applications ELISA, Immunoassays, Development of Rapid tests and other immunoassay, antibody recognition

assays

PACKAGING

Storage Can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 3 months and at -20°C for longer term storage.

BACKGROUND

Introduction Dextromethorphan is an antitussive (cough suppressant) drug. It is one of the active ingredients in

many over-the-counter cold and cough medicines, such as Mucinex DM, Robitussin, NyQuil, Dimetapp, Vicks, Coricidin, Delsym, and others, including generic labels. Dextromethorphan has also found other uses in medicine, ranging from pain relief to psychological applications. It is sold in syrup, tablet, spray, and lozenge forms. In its pure form, dextromethorphan occurs as a white powder.

Keywords Dextromethorphan; DXM; DM; (+)-3-methoxy-17-methyl-(9α,13α,14α)-morphinan; ba2666;

Methorphan; Racemethorphan [as d-form]; Komilar CF; D-1,2,3,9,10,10a-Hexahydro-6-methoxy-11-

methyl-4H-10,4a-iminoethanophenanthrene

REFERENCES

1. Kukanich, B.; Papich, M. G. (2004). "Plasma profile and pharmacokinetics of dextromethorphan after intravenous and oral administration in healthy dogs". Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics 27 (5): 337–41. DOI:10.1111/j.1365-2885.2004.00608.x. PMID 15500572. 2. Schwartz AR, Pizon AF, Brooks DE (September 2008). "Dextromethorphan-induced serotonin syndrome". Clinical Toxicology (Philadelphia, Pa.) 46 (8): 771–3. PMID 19238739.