

## Adrenaline, BSA-conjugated

DAG3306 chemosynthetic

Lot. No. (See product label)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product overview</b>	Adrenaline, BSA-conjugated
<b>Description</b>	Adrenaline, Conjugated
<b>Species</b>	chemosynthetic
<b>Specificity</b>	Adrenaline conjugated with glutaraldehyde (G) and bovine serum albumin (BSA).
<b>Conjugate</b>	BSA
<b>Form</b>	Lyophilized (1 mg); Lyophilized and reconstituted in deionized water (250 µg)
<b>Applications</b>	immunohistochemistry and immunocytochemistry
<b>Usage</b>	This antigen was used to produce a polyclonal antibody.
<b>Quality Control Test</b>	250 micrograms, 1 milligram

### PACKAGING

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C for one year. Reconstitute with deionized H <sub>2</sub> O + 0.1% merthiolate (optional preservative). This solution is stable at +4°C for 15 days.
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### BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	Epinephrine is a hormone and a neurotransmitter. Epinephrine has many functions in the body, regulating heart rate, blood vessel and air passage diameters, and metabolic shifts; epinephrine release is a crucial component of the fight-or-flight response of the sympathetic nervous system. In chemical terms, epinephrine is one of a group of monoamines called the catecholamines. It is produced in some neurons of the central nervous system, and in the chromaffin cells of the adrenal medulla from the amino acids phenylalanine and tyrosine.
<b>Keywords</b>	Epinephrine; adrenaline; adrenalin; Adnephrine; Adrenal; Adrenan; Adrenapax; Adrenatrate; Adrenohorma; Adrine; Bernarenin; Chelafrin; bronkaidmist; Drenamist

### REFERENCES

1. Berecek Kh, B. M.; Brody, M. J. (1982). "Evidence for a neurotransmitter role for epinephrine derived from the adrenal medulla". Am J Physiol 242 (4): H593–H601.
2. Cannon, W. B. (1929). American Journal of Physiology 89: 84–107.