

Naproxen, BSA-conjugated

DAG3370 chemosynthetic

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

PACKAGING

Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. Reconstitute with pure water + 0.1% merthiolate (optional preservative). For a better solubility, the addition of some drops (5-10 µl) of NaOH 1N can be necessary. This solution is stable at +4°C for 2 months.
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BACKGROUND

Introduction	Naproxen was originally marketed as the prescription drug Naprosyn by Syntex in 1976, and naproxen sodium was first marketed under the trade name Anaprox in 1980. It remains a prescription-only drug in much of the world. In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved its use as an over-the-counter (OTC) drug in 1994; OTC preparations in the U.S. are mainly marketed by Bayer HealthCare under the trade name Aleve and generic store brand formulations. In Australia, packets of 275-mg tablets of naproxen sodium are Schedule 2 pharmacy medicines, with a maximum daily dose of five tablets or 1375 mg. In the United Kingdom, 250-mg tablets of naproxen were approved for OTC sale under the brand name Feminax Ultra in 2008, for the treatment of primary dysmenorrhoea in women aged 15 to 50. Aleve became available over-the-counter in most provinces in Canada on 14 July 2009, but not Quebec, British Columbia, or Newfoundland and Labrador; it became available OTC in British Columbia in late January 2010. Bayer's Aleve Canada website advises, "If you live in the province of Quebec, please ask your pharmacist for Aleve."
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Keywords	Naproxen sodium; Naproxen; Aleve; Anaprox; Antalgin; Feminax Ultra; Flanax; Inza; Midol Extended Relief; Nalgesin; Naposin; Naprelan; Naprogesic; Naprosyn; Narocin; Proxen; Synflex; Xenobid
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REFERENCES

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2. Peter J. Harrington and Eric Lodewijk (1997). "Twenty Years of Naproxen Technology". Org. Process Res. Dev. 1 (1): 72–76.