

COC-BSA Antigen /COC-BSA 抗原

Ver 2024.06

Cat.No.	Protein Type	Molecular Weight	Source
货号	蛋白质类型	分子量	来源
FAP-DS002	Synthetic	/	/

Form/状态: Liquid/液体**Buffer/缓冲液:** 0.01M PBS,pH7.4**Purification Method/纯化方式:** Affinity purified/亲和纯化**Purity/纯度:** $\geq 90\%$ by SDS-PAGE**Storage/储存条件:** Shipped at 2-8 °C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at $-20^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles./运输时请保持在 2-8°C。送达后请分装并储存在 $-20^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。避免冻融循环。**Application/应用:** LFIA/免疫层析**Background:** COC commonly refers to cocaine, a potent central nervous system stimulant derived from the coca plant and classified as a phenethylamine. Cocaine primarily acts by blocking the reuptake of neurotransmitters such as dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin.

Cocaine is widely abused for its intense stimulant effects, often resulting in feelings of euphoria, increased energy, and heightened pleasure for users. However, long-term cocaine use can lead to severe physical and psychological dependence, as well as increased risks to the cardiovascular system, including arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, and stroke.

背景: COC 通常指可卡因 (Cocaine), 是一种强效的中枢神经系统刺激药物。它源自于可卡叶, 属于苯丙胺类药物。可卡因主要通过阻断神经递质如多巴胺、去甲肾上腺素和 5-羟色胺的再摄取来产生其作用。

可卡因因其强烈的刺激效果而被广泛滥用, 常导致用户体验到强烈的兴奋、高能量和欣快感。然而, 长期使用可卡因可能导致严重的身体和心理依赖, 同时增加了心血管系统的风险, 如心律失常、心肌梗塞和中风。

Matters Needing Attention: This product contains preservative. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material.**注意事项:** 此产品含有防腐剂。在处理这种材料时应遵循标准实验室操作规范。**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure vial contents are completely collected**注意:** 在打开之前先离心, 确保完全收集瓶内的内容。