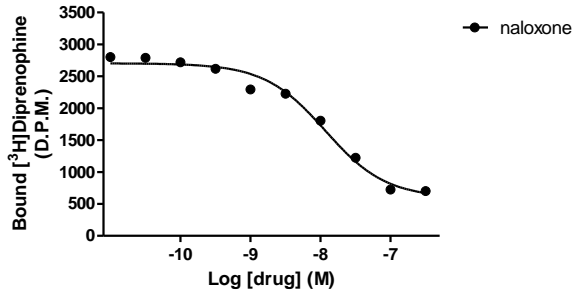


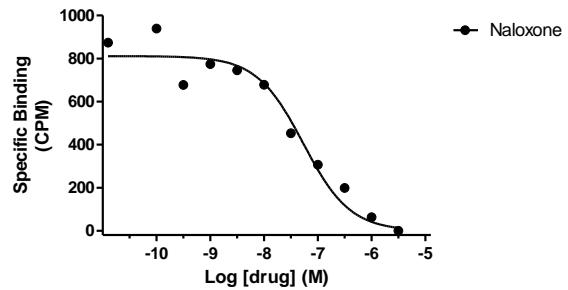
COMPETITION BINDING

[³H]diprenorphine binding to opioid receptors;
rat brain



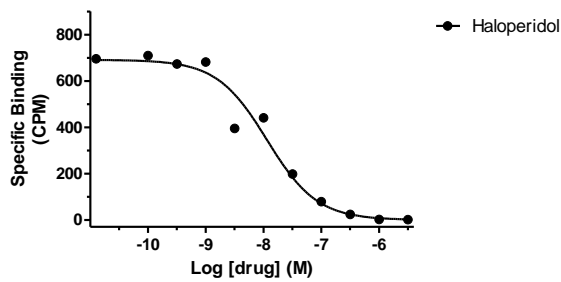
Log IC₅₀ (M): -8.10

[¹²⁵I]deltorphin binding to opiate receptors;
rat brain



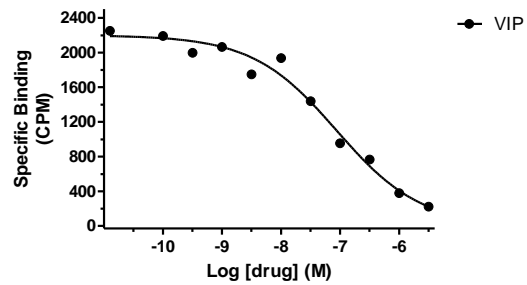
Log IC₅₀: -7.27

[³H]Pentazocine binding to sigma 1 receptors;
guinea pig brain



Log IC₅₀ (M): -7.9

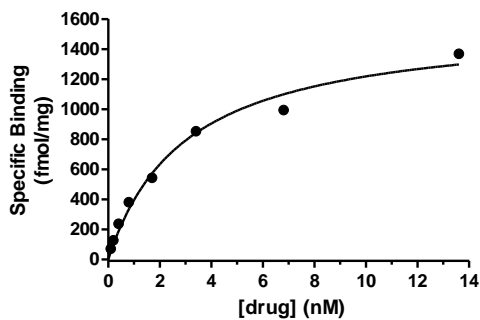
[¹²⁵I]VIP binding to VPAC2 receptors;
human recombinant



Log IC₅₀ (M): -7.02

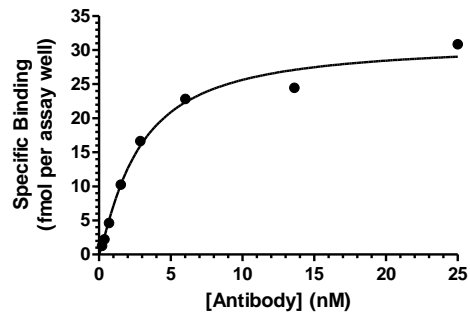
HOT SATURATION

[³H]flumazenil binding to benzodiazepine receptors;
human cortex (post-mortem)



K_d: 3.2 nM
B_{max}: 1584 fmol/mg

[¹²⁵I]antibody binding to cell surface antigen sites;
SKBR3 cells



K_d: 2.76 nM
B_{max}: 31.1 fmol per well
(557,680 sites/cell)

KINETICS AND MECHANISM-OF-ACTION

Fig. 1. Effect of Di-n-pentyl phthalate (DNPP; 40 μ M) on association and dissociation rate and saturation binding of the cannabinoid ligand [125 I]AM251 in rat brain. The enhanced dissociation rate and lowered B_{max} for [125 I]AM251 binding in the presence of the inhibitor is consistent with an allosteric binding site for DNPP on the CB₁ receptor.

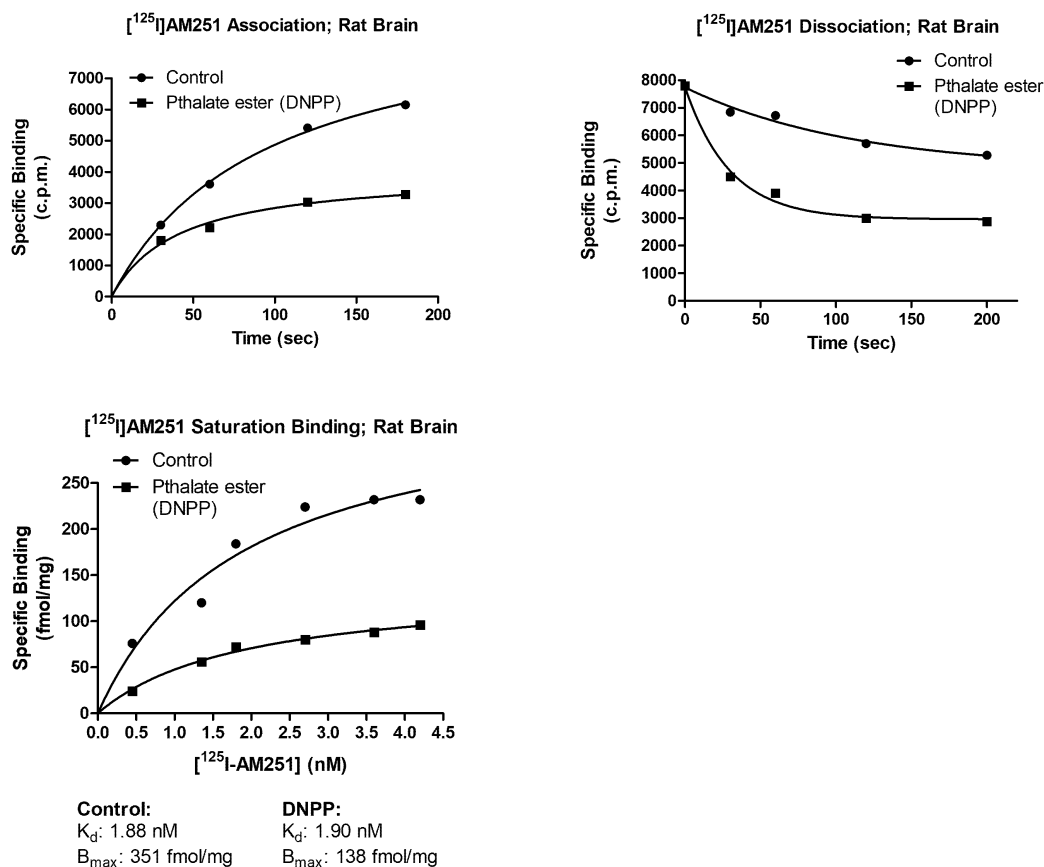


Fig. 2. Dissociation of an [125 I]-labeled antibody (Trastuzumab) from live SKBr3 cells.

