

Data Sheet

Autoradiography

Examples

IN VITRO RECEPTOR AUTORADIOGRAPHY

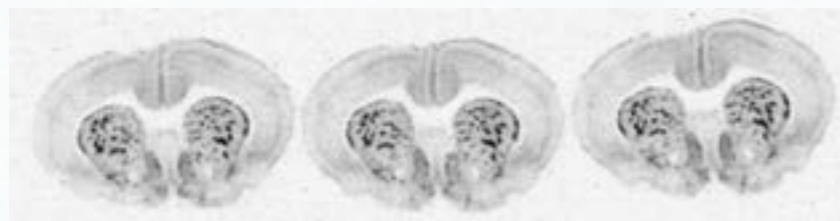


Figure 1: Binding of [³H]DAMGO to μ opioid receptors in coronal sections at the level of the corpus striatum in a rat brain.

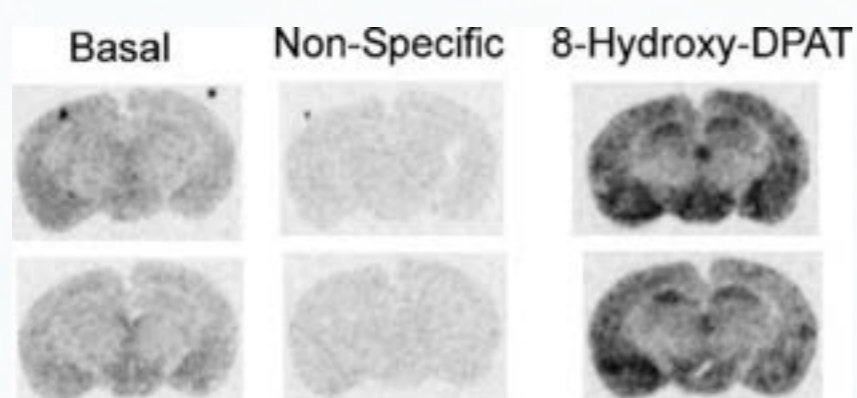


Figure 2: [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding in rat brain slices. In the presence of the 5-HT_{1a} agonist, 8-hydroxy-DPAT (10 μ M), [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding was increased relative to basal levels in the hippocampus, ventral cortex and hypothalamus, reflecting the distribution of agonist-activated receptors. Non-specific [³⁵S]GTP γ S binding was defined using unlabeled GTP γ S (10 μ M).

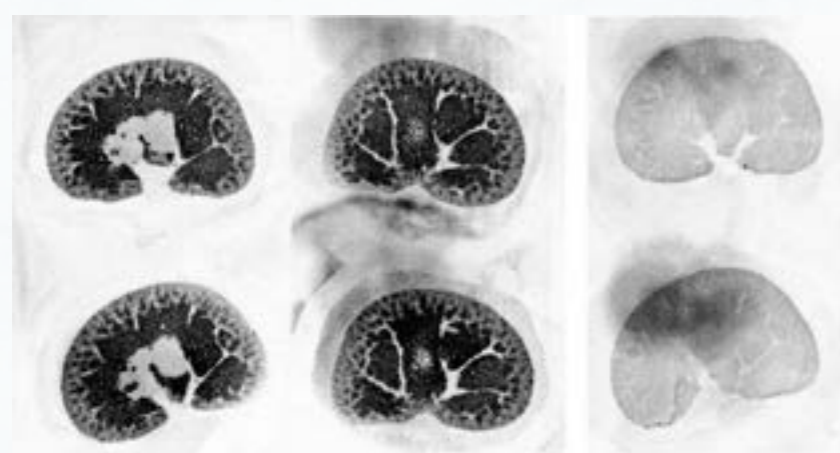


Figure 3: Binding of [³H]LRRK2-IN-1 to the LRRK2 enzyme in rat kidney. Sections on the left are total binding and the two sections on the right non-specific binding, defined using unlabeled LRRK2-IN-1 (10 μ M).



Figure 4: Binding of [³⁵S]TBPS to GABA_a receptors in the dog cerebellum. The two sections on the left are total binding and the two sections on the right non-specific binding, defined using picrotoxin (30 μ M).

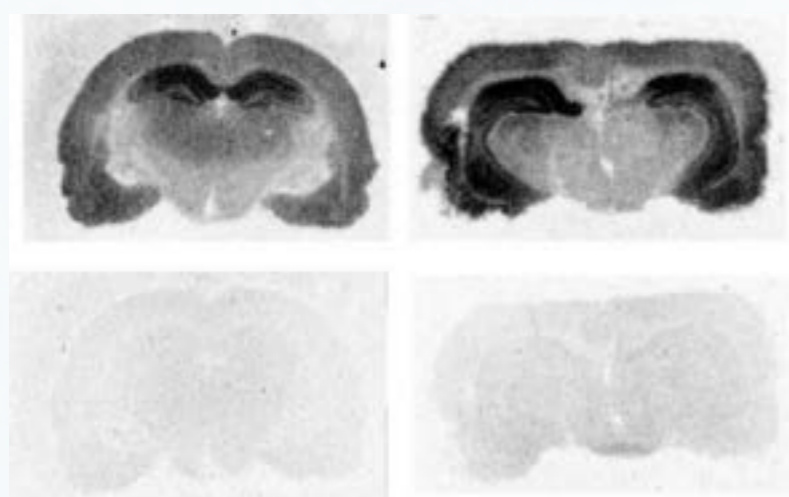


Figure 5: [³H]MK801 binding to NMDA receptors in coronal sections in the rat brain. Upper two sections are total binding and lower two sections non-specific binding, defined using unlabeled MK801 (10 μ M).

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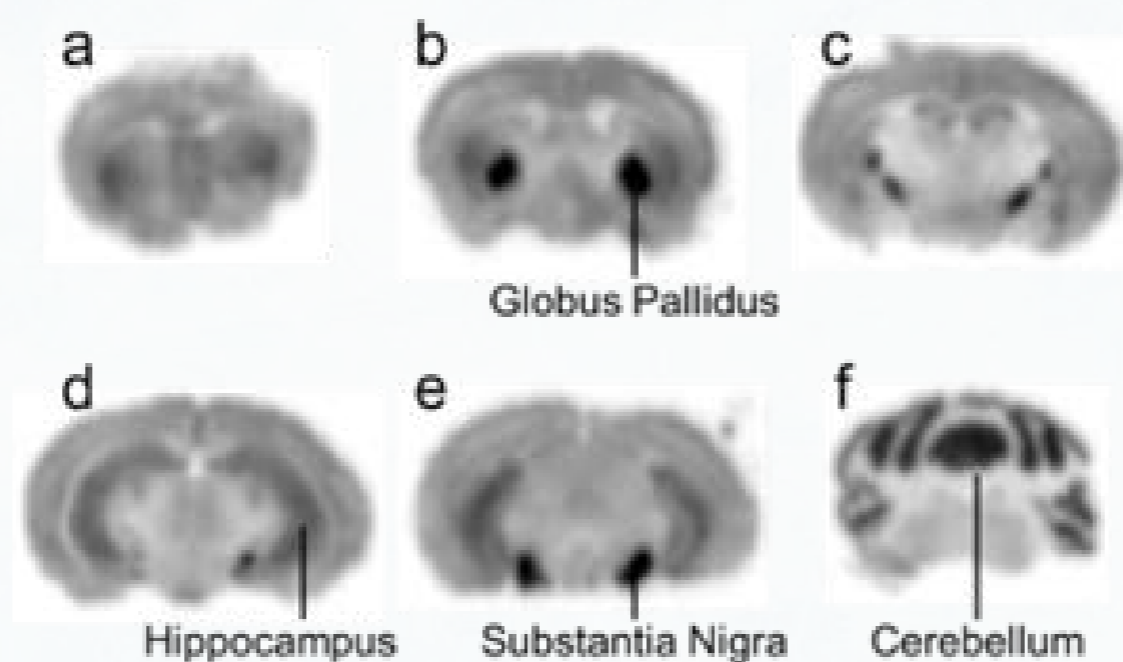


Figure 6: Autoradiography in brain from a mouse administered the radioiodinated cannabinoid CB1 receptor radioligand, $[^{125}\text{I}]\text{AM2233}$. Sections (coronal) imaged using phosphor imaging. Radioactivity distribution is consistent with selective binding to the CB1 receptor.