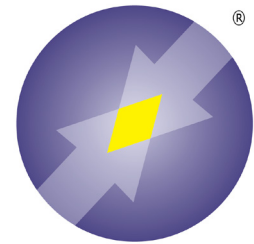


Isotocin Solution (500 ng/mL)

Catalog Number X128-625UL



ARBOR
ASSAYS

FEATURES

- To be used as a calibrator in our Oxytocin ELISA or Chemiluminescent ELISA assays
- For fish sample quantitation
- Stable solution at -20°C

INTRODUCTION

Oxytocin plays an important role in the neuroanatomy of intimacy, specifically in sexual reproduction of both sexes, in particular during and after childbirth. It is released in large amounts after distension of the cervix and uterus during labor, facilitating birth, maternal bonding, and, after stimulation of the nipples, lactation. Studies have begun to investigate oxytocin's role in various behaviors, including orgasm, social recognition, pair bonding, anxiety, and maternal behaviors. It is sometimes referred to as the "bonding hormone". There is some evidence that oxytocin promotes ethnocentric behavior, incorporating the trust and empathy of in-groups with their suspicion and rejection of outsiders. Furthermore, genetic differences in the oxytocin receptor gene have been associated with maladaptive social traits such as aggressive behavior.

In non-mammalian species these behaviors are controlled by oxytocin-like peptides, which differ at positions 4 and/or 8. These oxytocin-like peptides include mesotocin (with an isoleucine-8), and isotocin (glutamine-4 changed to serine and arginine-8 changed to isoleucine). Oxytocin occurs in placental mammals; mesotocin occurs in amphibians, reptiles, and birds; and isotocin occurs in fishes.

FORM:	Aqueous acidic solution
VOLUME:	625 µL
CONCENTRATION:	500 ng/mL
STORAGE:	-20°C
USES:	As an alternate standard for studies with samples from fish when using our Oxytocin ELISA (K048-H1/H5) or Chemiluminescent ELISA (K048-C1/C5) Kits.
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:	USA

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