



PCP [BTG] (DAG3016)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Phencyclidine, BTG-Conjugated
Species	N/A
Conjugate	BTG
Applications	immunoassay development or other applications.
Format	Liquid
Concentration	5.0 mg/mL
Size	1 mg
Buffer	Supplied in 20 mM potassium phosphate, pH 7.5
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Phencyclidine, also known as angel dust and myriad other street names, is a recreational, dissociative drug formerly used as an anesthetic agent, exhibiting hallucinogenic and neurotoxic effects. Developed in Germany in 1926, it was first patented in 1952 by the Parke-Davis pharmaceutical company and marketed under the brand name Sernyl. In chemical structure, PCP is an arylcyclohexylamine derivative, and, in pharmacology, it is a member of the family of dissociative anesthetics. PCP works primarily as an NMDA receptor antagonist, which blocks the activity of the NMDA receptor and, like most antiglutamatergic hallucinogens, is significantly more dangerous than other categories of hallucinogens. Other NMDA receptor antagonists include ketamine, tiletamine, dextromethorphan and nitrous oxide. Although

the primary psychoactive effects of the drug lasts for a few hours, the total elimination rate from the body typically extends eight days or longer. As a recreational drug, PCP may be ingested, smoked, or snorted. Phencyclidine modulates secretogranin II [sg II] expression in prefrontal cortex tissue in the absence of afferent inputs. The nature of these changes is dependent upon the duration of exposure to and/or withdrawal from phencyclidine. It is used as an anesthetic by veterinarians and is illicitly taken for its hallucinogen effects.

Keywords

PCP; Phenylcyclohexylpiperidine; PHENCYCLIDINE; Phencylidine; OTTHUMP00000109191; PEP19; Purkinje cell protein 4; Phencyclidine solution
