10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.622.0609

COMT Antibody (N-term) (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2164a

Specification

COMT Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P21964
Other Accession	NP_000745.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**30037**
Antigen Region	**37-65**

COMT Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1312

Other Names
Catechol O-methyltransferase, COMT

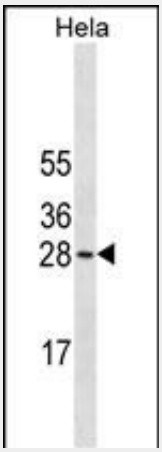
Target/Specificity
This COMT antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 37-65 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human COMT.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~1000

Format
Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
COMT Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



COMT Antibody (N-term)(Ascites)(Cat. #AM2164a) western blot analysis in Hela cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the COMT antibody detected the COMT protein (arrow).

COMT Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Background

Catechol-O-methyltransferase catalyzes the transfer of a
methyl group from S-adenosylmethionine to catecholamines, including
the neurotransmitters dopamine, epinephrine, and norepinephrine.
This O-methylation results in one of the major degradative pathways
of the catecholamine transmitters. In addition to its role in the
metabolism of endogenous substances, COMT is important in the
metabolism of catechol drugs used in the treatment of hypertension,
asthma, and Parkinson disease. COMT is found in two forms in
tissues, a soluble form (S-COMT) and a membrane-bound form
(MB-COMT). The differences between S-COMT and MB-COMT reside within
the N-termini. Several transcript variants are formed through the

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COMT Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Protein Information

Name COMT (HGNC:2228)

Function
Catalyzes the O-methylation, and thereby the inactivation, of catecholamine neurotransmitters and catechol hormones. Also shortens the biological half-lives of certain neuroactive drugs, like L-DOPA, alpha-methyl DOPA and isoproterenol.

Cellular Location
[Isoform Soluble]: Cytoplasm

Tissue Location
Brain, liver, placenta, lymphocytes and erythrocytes

COMT Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

use of alternative translation initiation sites and promoters.

COMT Antibody (N-term) (Ascites) - References

Paloyelis, Y., et al. Neuropsychopharmacology 35(12):2414-2426(2010)
Stroth, S., et al. Neurobiol Learn Mem 94(3):364-372(2010)
Lim, J.H., et al. Pharmacogenet. Genomics 20(10):605-610(2010)
Demetrovics, Z., et al. Compr Psychiatry 51(5):510-515(2010)
Bodenmann, S., et al. Sleep 33(8):1027-1035(2010)