

COMT Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-18624

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

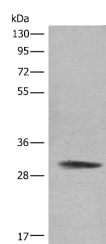
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human COMT
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

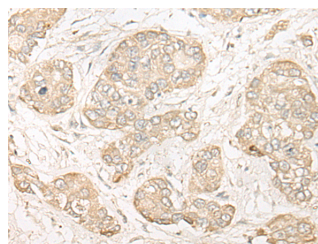
Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:25-1:100

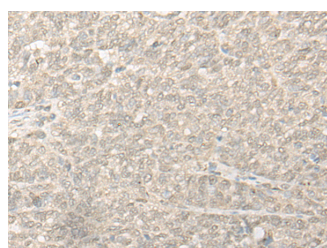
Data



Western blot analysis of Hela cell lysate using COMT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:450
Observed Mw: Refer to figures
Calculated Mw: 30 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using COMT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30 (×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human ovarian cancer tissue using COMT Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30 (×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

For Research Use Only

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 use of alternative translation initiation sites and promoters.

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