

ARG24043 anti-S-COMT antibody [BCAB1374]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [BCAB1374] recognizes S-COMT
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	I-ELISA, WB
Specificity	The antibody reacts with the Human S-COMT (wild type) and S-COMT (V158M).
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	BCAB1374
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	S-COMT
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human S-COMT.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EC 2.1.1.6; Catechol O-methyltransferase; HEL-S-98n

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	I-ELISA	1:500
	WB	1:800 - 1:1000
Application Note	WB: Under reducing conditions. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	~ 25 kDa	

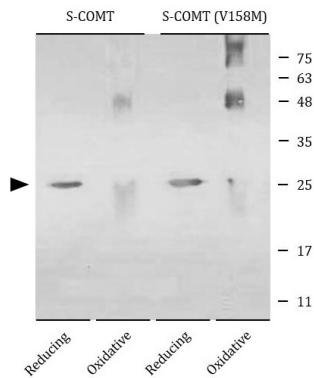
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.5), 20 mM Sodium phosphate, 150 mM NaCl and 0.05% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	COMT
Gene Full Name	catechol-O-methyltransferase
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. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008]
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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	30 kDa
PTM	The N-terminus is blocked. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Isoform Soluble: Cytoplasm. Isoform Membrane-bound: Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein; Extracellular side. [UniProt]

Images



ARG24043 anti-S-COMT antibody [BCAB1374] WB image

Western blot: 100 ng of S-COMT (lane 1 & 2) and 100 ng of S-COMT (V158M) (lane 3 & 4). The blots were stained with ARG24043 anti-S-COMT antibody [BCAB1374], under reducing conditions, with DTT, 10 min at 95°C (lane 1 & 3) or oxidative conditions (lane 2 & 4).