

**Anti-COMT Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11513**Specification**

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**Anti-COMT Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P21964</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Format	<b>Lyophilized</b>

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Catechol O-methyltransferase(COMT) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-COMT Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1312

**Other Names**

Catechol O-methyltransferase, 2.1.1.6, COMT

**Calculated MW**

30037 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Isoform Soluble: Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Specificity**

Brain, liver, placenta, lymphocytes and erythrocytes.

**Protein Name**

Catechol O-methyltransferase

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human COMT(94-108aa DKKGKIVDAVIQEHQ).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the class I-like SAM-binding methyltransferase superfamily. Cation-dependent O-methyltransferase family.

**Anti-COMT Antibody - 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

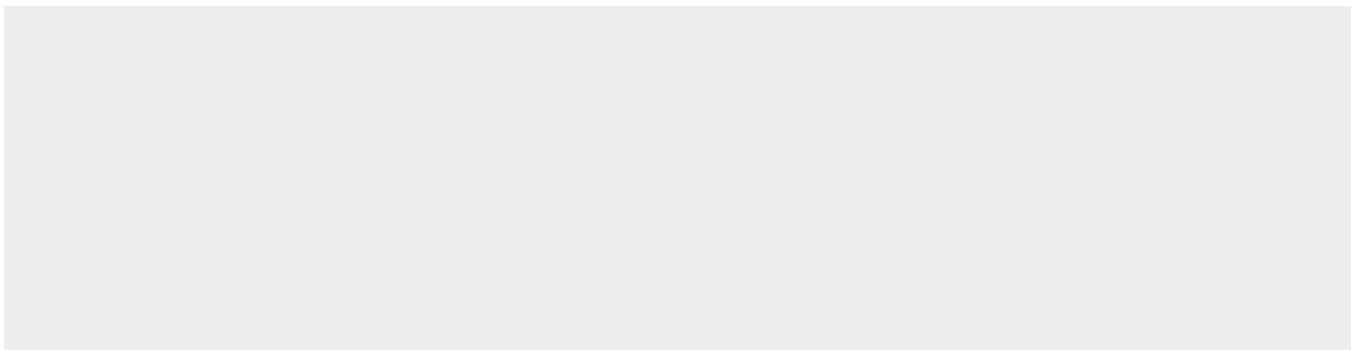
**Tissue Location**

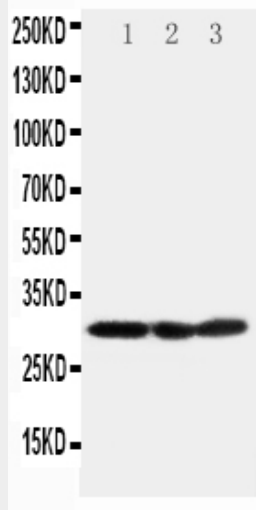
Brain, liver, placenta, lymphocytes and erythrocytes

**Anti-COMT Antibody - Protocols**

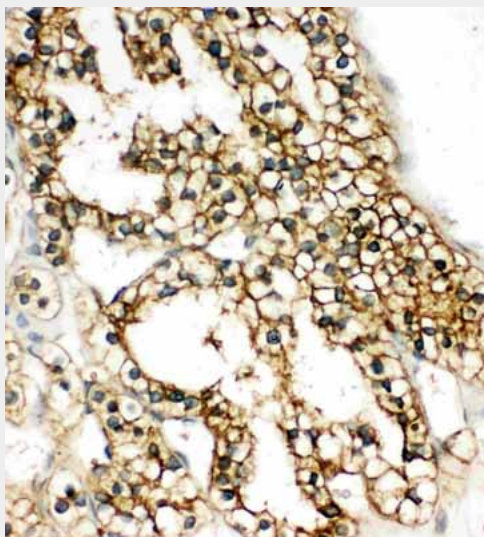
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

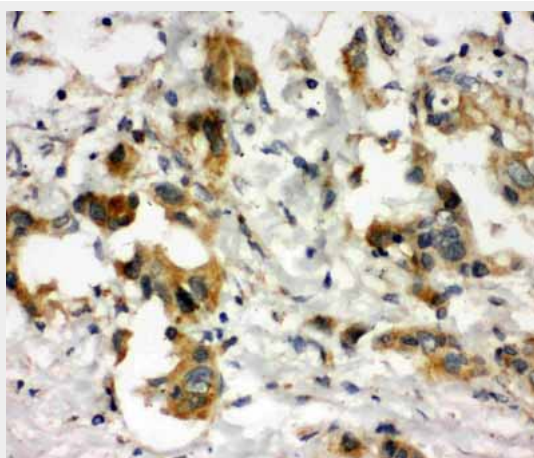
**Anti-COMT Antibody - Images**



Anti-COMT antibody, ABO11513, Western blotting Lane 1: HELA Cell Lysate Lane 2: A375 Cell Lysate Lane 3: PANC Cell Lysate



Anti-COMT antibody, ABO11513, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Kidney Cancer Tissue



Anti-COMT antibody, ABO11513, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

### Anti-COMT Antibody - Background

Catechol O-methyltransferase, also called COMT, is one of the major mammalian enzymes involved in the metabolic degradation of catecholamines. This gene is mapped to 22q11.21. 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.