

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human COMT (Catechol-O-methyltransferase, transcript variant 1) for Antibody Discovery

Cat. No.: **MP0649J**

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

This product is a 29.9 kDa Human COMT membrane protein expressed in HEK293T. The protein is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Human

Target Protein

COMT

Protein Length

Full-length

Protein Class

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Molecular Weight

29.9 kDa

TMD

1

Sequence

MNVGDKKKGKIVDAVIQEHQPSVLLELGAYCGYSAVRMARLLSPGARLITIEINPDCAAITQRMVDFAGMK
DKVTLVVGASQDIIPQLKKKYDVDTLDMVFLDHWKDRYLPDTLLLEECGLLRKGTVLLADNVICPGAPDF
LAHVRGSSCFECTHYQSFLEYREVVDGLEKAIYKGPGEAGP

Product Description

Expression Systems

HEK293T

Tag

C-Myc/DDK

Form

Liquid

Purification

Anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps

Purity

> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer

25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol

Storage

Store at +4°C for up to one week or several months at -80°C

Target**Target Protein**

COMT

Full Name

Catechol-O-methyltransferase

Introduction

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.

Alternative Names

HEL-S-98n

Gene ID

[1312](#)

UniProt ID

[P21964](#)