

Product datasheet for AR09141PU-N

OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436

Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

COMT (51-271) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: COMT (51-271) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone MGDTKEQRIL NHVLQHAEPG NAQSVLEAID TYCEQKEWAM NVGDKKGKIV DAVIQEHQPS

or AA Sequence: VLLELGAYCG YSAVRMARLL SPGARLITIE INPDCAAITQ RMVDFAGVKD KVTLVVGASQ DIIPQLKKKY

DVDTLDMVFL DHWKDRYLPD TLLLEECGLL RKGTVLLADN VICPGAPDFL AHVRGSSCFE

CTHYQSFLEY REVVDGLEKA IYKGPGSEAG P

Predicted MW: 24.4 kDa

Concentration: lot specific

Purity: >95% by SDS-PAGE

Buffer: Presentation State: Purified

State: Liquid purified protein

Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 1 mM MgCl2, 10% glycerol

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per 1 µg of protein (determined by LAL method)

Preparation: Liquid purified protein

Protein Description: Recombinant human COMT protein was expressed in E.coli and purified by using

conventional chromatography techniques.

Storage: Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

RefSeq: NP 000745

Locus ID: 1312

UniProt ID: <u>P21964</u>, <u>A0A140VJG8</u>

Cytogenetics: 22q11.21
Synonyms: HEL-S-98n





Summary:

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]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Metabolic pathways, Tyrosine metabolism

Product images:

