

Product datasheet for **TP301275L**

COMT (NM_000754) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Homo sapiens catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT), transcript variant 1, 1 mg

Species: Human

Expression Host: HEK293T

Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: >RC201275 protein sequence
Red=Cloning site **Green**=Tags(s)

MNVGDKKGGKIVDAVIQEHQPSVLELGAYCGYSAVRMARLLSPGARLITIEINPDCAAITQRMVDFAGMK
DKVTLVVGASQDIIPQLKKKYDVTLDMMVFLDHWKDRYLPDTLLLEECGLLRKGTVLLADNVICPGAPDF
LAHVRGSSCFECTHYQSFLEYREVVDGLEKAIYKGGPGSEAGP

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag: C-Myc/DDK

Predicted MW: 29.9 kDa

Concentration: >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method

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

Buffer: 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol

Preparation: Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.

Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

RefSeq: [NP_000745](#)

Locus ID: 1312

UniProt ID: [P21964](#), [A0A140VJG8](#)



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RefSeq Size: 2304

Cytogenetics: 22q11.21

RefSeq ORF: 546

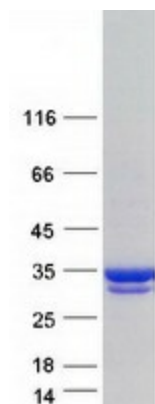
Synonyms: HEL-S-98n

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:



Coomassie blue staining of purified COMT protein (Cat# [TP301275]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with COMT cDNA clone (Cat# [RC201275]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).