

Product datasheet for TP761226

INMT (NM_006774) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human indolethylamine N-methyltransferase (INMT), transcript variant 1, full length, with N-terminal HIS tag, expressed in E. coli, 50ug Species: Human **Expression Host:** E. coli **Expression cDNA Clone** A DNA sequence encoding human full-length INMT or AA Sequence: N-His Tag: Predicted MW: 28.7 kDa **Concentration:** >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method **Purity:** > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining **Buffer:** 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 8 M urea Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process. Store at -80°C. Storage: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and Stability: handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. **RefSeq:** NP 006765 Locus ID: 11185 **UniProt ID:** 095050 **RefSeq Size:** 2639 Cytogenetics: 7p14.3 **RefSeq ORF:** 789 Synonyms: TEMT



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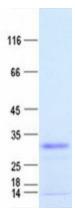
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CRIGENE INMT (NM_006774) Human Recombinant Protein – TP761226

Summary: N-methylation of endogenous and xenobiotic compounds is a major method by which they are degraded. This gene encodes an enzyme that N-methylates indoles such as tryptamine. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the downstream MINDY4 (aka FAM188B) gene. In rodents and other mammals such as cetartiodactyla this gene is in the opposite orientation compared to its orientation in human and other primates and this gene appears to have been lost in carnivora and chiroptera. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2019]

Protein Pathways: Tryptophan metabolism

Product images:



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