

Product datasheet for **TP304127M**

COMT (NM_007310) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT), transcript variant 4, 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC204127 representing NM_007310 Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s)

MGDTKEQRILNHVLQHAEPGNAQSVLEAIDTYCEQKEWAMNVGDKKGGKIVDAVIQEHQPSVLLLELGAYCG
YSAVRMARLLSPGARLITIEINPDCAAITQRMVDFAGVKDKVTLVVGASQDIIPQLKKKYDVDLDMVFL
DHWKDRYLPDTLLLEECGLLRKGTVLLADNVICPGAPDFLAHVIRGSSCFECTHYQSFLEYREVVDGLEKA
IYKGPGEAGP

TRTRPLEQLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	24.3 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:	<u>NP_009294</u>
Locus ID:	1312



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UniProt ID: [P21964](#)

RefSeq Size: 2035

Cytogenetics: 22q11.21

RefSeq ORF: 663

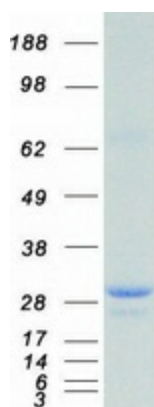
Synonyms: HEL-S-98n

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# [TP304127]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with COMT cDNA clone (Cat# [RC204127]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).