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COMT Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP10956a

Specification

COMT Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P21964

COMT Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 1312

Other Names
Catechol O-methyltransferase, COMT

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

COMT Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name COMT (HGNC:2228)

Function
Catalyzes the O-methylation, and thereby the inactivation, of catecholamine neurotransmitters and catechol hormones. Also shortens the biological half-lives of certain neuroactive drugs, like L-DOPA, alpha-methyl DOPA and isoproterenol.

Cellular Location
[Isoform Soluble]: Cytoplasm

Tissue Location
Brain, liver, placenta, lymphocytes and erythrocytes

COMT Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

COMT Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

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COMT Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Catechol-O-methyltransferase catalyzes the transfer of amethyl group from S-adenosylmethionine to catecholamines, includingthe neurotransmitters dopamine, epinephrine, and norepinephrine.This O-methylation results in one of the major degradative pathwaysof the catecholamine transmitters. In addition to its role in themetabolism of endogenous substances, COMT is important in themetabolism of catechol drugs used in the treatment of hypertension,asthma, and Parkinson disease. COMT is found in two forms intissues, a soluble form (S-COMT) and a membrane-bound form(MB-COMT). The differences between S-COMT and MB-COMT reside withinthe N-termini. Several transcript variants are formed through theuse of alternative translation initiation sites and promoters.

COMT Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Paloyelis, Y., et al. Neuropsychopharmacology 35(12):2414-2426(2010)Stroth, S., et al. Neurobiol Learn Mem 94(3):364-372(2010)Lim, J.H., et al. Pharmacogenet. Genomics 20(10):605-610(2010)Demetrovics, Z., et al. Compr Psychiatry 51(5):510-515(2010)Bodenmann, S., et al. Sleep 33(8):1027-1035(2010)