

Human COMT ELISA Kit | COMT elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA263034

REACTIVITY
Human

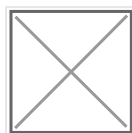
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

COMT; Human COMT ELISA Kit; Catechol O-methyltransferase; COMT elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	The Human COMT ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human COMT proteins within the range of 31.2 pg/ml - 2000 pg/ml.
Sequence Length	271
Samples	Cell Culture Supernates, Serum, Plasma
Sensitivity	<10 pg/ml
Preparation and Storage	Shipped and store at 4 degree C for 6 months, store at -20 degree C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for COMT elisa kit

Principle of the Assay: The Human COMT ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an in vitro enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Human COMT in Cell Culture Supernates, Serum, Plasma. This assay employs an antibody specific for Human COMT coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and COMT present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-Human COMT antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of COMT bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.

Background: Catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) is one of several enzymes that degrade catecholamines such as dopamine, epinephrine, and norepinephrine. In humans, catechol-O-methyltransferase protein is encoded by the COMT gene. As the regulation of catecholamines is impaired in a number of medical conditions, several pharmaceutical drugs target COMT to alter its activity and therefore the availability of catecholamines. In the brain, COMT-dependent dopamine degradation is of particular importance in brain regions with low expression of the presynaptic dopamine transporter (DAT), such as the prefrontal cortex. This process is supposed to take place in postsynaptic neurons, as, in general, COMT is located intracellularly in the central nervous system (CNS).

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #

4502969

NCBI GeneID	1312
NCBI Accession #	NP_000745.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000754.3
UniProt Accession #	P21964; Q6IB07; Q6ICE6; Q9BWC7; A8MPV9
Molecular Weight	24,449 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	catechol O-methyltransferase isoform MB-COMT
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	catechol-O-methyltransferase
NCBI Official Symbol	COMT
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HEL-S-98n
NCBI Protein Information	catechol O-methyltransferase
UniProt Protein Name	Catechol O-methyltransferase
UniProt Gene Name	COMT
UniProt Entry Name	COMT_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/human-elisa-kits/comt/263034>