10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

HNMT Antibody(Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2023a

Specification

HNMT Antibody(Ascites) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P50135
Other Accession	NP_008826.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**33295**

HNMT Antibody(Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3176

Other Names
Histamine N-methyltransferase, HMT, HNMT

Target/Specificity
Purified His-tagged HNMT protein(Fragment) was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

Dilution
WB~~1:100~8000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
HNMT Antibody(Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HNMT Antibody(Ascites) - Protein Information

Name HNMT

Function Inactivates histamine by N-methylation. Plays an important role in degrading histamine and in regulating the airway response to histamine.

Cellular Location

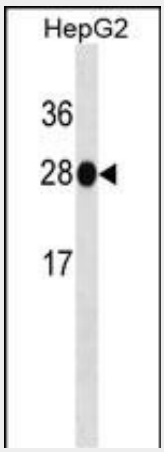
Cytoplasm.

HNMT Antibody(Ascites) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HNMT Antibody(Ascites) - Images



HNMT Antibody (Cat. #AM2023a) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the HNMT antibody detected the HNMT protein (arrow).

HNMT Antibody(Ascites) - Background

In mammals, histamine is metabolized by two major pathways: N(tau)-methylation via histamine N-methyltransferase and oxidative deamination via diamine oxidase. This gene encodes the first enzyme which is found in the cytosol and uses S-adenosyl-L-methionine as the methyl donor. In the mammalian brain, the neurotransmitter activity of histamine is controlled by N(tau)-methylation as diamine oxidase is not found in the central nervous system. A common genetic polymorphism affects the activity levels of this gene product in red blood cells. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different proteins have been found for this gene.

HNMT Antibody(Ascites) - References

Stevenson, J., et al. Am J Psychiatry 167(9):1108-1115(2010)
Ruano, G., et al. Pharmacogenomics 11(7):959-971(2010)
Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Schuurhof, A., et al. Pediatr. Pulmonol. 45(6):608-613(2010)

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