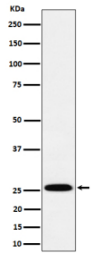
INMT Antibody / Indolethylamine N-methyltransferase / TEMT [clone 29I76] (FY12387)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12387	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	2-3 weeks
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Liquid
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	29I76
Purity	Affinity-chromatography
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
UniProt	O95050
Applications	Western blot: 1:500-1:2000
Limitations	This INMT antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of INMT expression in human A549 cell lysate using INMT antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~29 kDa.

Description

INMT antibody recognizes indolethylamine N methyltransferase, also called Thioether S-methyltransferase (TEMT), an enzyme encoded by the INMT gene that belongs to the methyltransferase superfamily. INMT catalyzes the N methylation

of tryptamine and structurally related compounds, producing N methyltryptamines. These metabolites include compounds that have been proposed to play signaling roles in the central nervous system. The enzyme is expressed in multiple tissues, with notable activity in lung, liver, thyroid, and brain.

INMT antibody is widely used in neurochemistry and metabolism research. Interest in INMT centers on its potential involvement in biosynthetic pathways that generate methylated tryptamines. Some of these metabolites have been suggested to influence neural function, sleep regulation, and perception. By detecting INMT expression, researchers can explore how the enzyme contributes to neurotransmitter metabolism and brain physiology.

The antibody is suitable for western blotting, immunohistochemistry, and immunofluorescence. In western blot assays, INMT antibody detects protein bands corresponding to the enzyme, enabling comparisons across tissue extracts and experimental models. Immunohistochemistry reveals tissue localization, often highlighting epithelial and glandular expression. Immunofluorescence provides subcellular localization patterns that support studies of enzyme function in metabolism and signaling.

Beyond neurobiology, INMT has been implicated in xenobiotic metabolism. Its ability to methylate a wide range of substrates suggests that it participates in detoxification pathways. Altered INMT activity could therefore influence susceptibility to toxins and xenobiotics. Detecting INMT with specific antibodies allows researchers to monitor enzyme expression in models of toxicology and pharmacology.

INMT is also of interest in cancer research. Expression changes have been noted in certain tumor types, suggesting that metabolic reprogramming includes altered methyltransferase activity. By using INMT antibody, scientists can study how dysregulation of indolethylamine N methyltransferase contributes to malignancy and whether it may serve as a biomarker.

INMT antibody offered by NSJ Bioreagents is a reliable reagent for investigating tryptamine metabolism, neurotransmitter regulation, and xenobiotic detoxification. Its specificity supports broad application across molecular, cellular, and translational studies.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the INMT antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human TEMT was used as the immunogen for the INMT antibody.

Storage

Store the INMT antibody at -20oC.

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