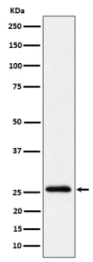
INMT Antibody / TEMT [clone 29I89] (FY12715)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12715	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	29I89
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/TEMT expression in human A549 cell lysate using INMT antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~29 kDa.

Description

INMT antibody detects indolethylamine N methyltransferase, also known as TEMT, encoded by the INMT gene. INMT is a cytosolic enzyme that catalyzes the N methylation of tryptamine and other indolethylamines, producing N N dimethyltryptamine and related metabolites. This activity places INMT in pathways regulating biogenic amine metabolism,

neurotransmitter balance, and endogenous hallucinogen production. INMT is expressed in liver, lung, brain, and peripheral tissues, suggesting roles in both metabolic clearance and neuroregulation.

INMT antibody is widely applied in neurobiology, pharmacology, and metabolism research. INMT contributes to serotonin and tryptamine metabolism and has been proposed as the enzyme responsible for biosynthesis of endogenous dimethyltryptamine in mammals. By detecting INMT, researchers can examine its distribution, activity, and regulation in diverse tissues.

Western blotting with INMT antibody detects enzyme expression in liver and brain samples. Immunohistochemistry maps expression in neuronal and peripheral tissues, while immunofluorescence highlights cytoplasmic localization within cells. These approaches provide powerful tools for characterizing INMT biology.

INMT has clinical and pharmacological significance. Altered expression has been linked to pulmonary hypertension, schizophrenia, and other neuropsychiatric conditions. Genetic polymorphisms in INMT influence enzyme activity and metabolic profiles. By applying INMT antibody, scientists can explore how changes in tryptamine metabolism contribute to disease and therapeutic response.

INMT also participates in xenobiotic metabolism by methylating exogenous compounds. Its role in detoxification pathways expands its relevance to pharmacology and toxicology. INMT antibody supports studies into how methyltransferases regulate chemical balance in the body.

Research continues to evaluate INMT in neurological function, where dimethyltryptamine has been implicated in altered states of consciousness and potential therapeutic applications. Investigating INMT expression with antibody based methods provides insights into both fundamental biology and emerging areas of translational research.

INMT antibody from NSJ Bioreagents provides reliable specificity for detecting indolethylamine N methyltransferase. Its performance across assays ensures accurate results in metabolism, neuroscience, and pharmacology.

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.