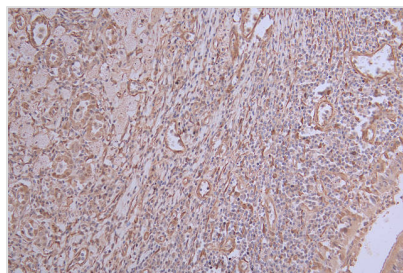




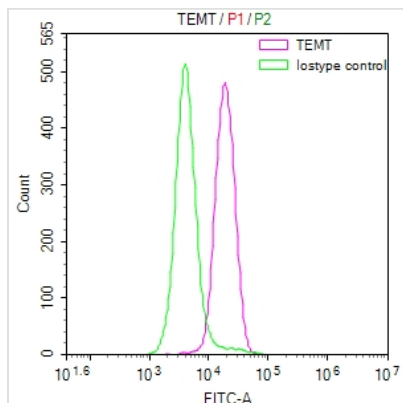
INMT Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA583078A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	O95050
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human INMT
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC, FC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200, FC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Metabolism;Signal transduction
Gene Names	INMT
Clone No.	31G7

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA583078A0HU diluted at 1:50 and staining in paraffin-embedded human lung tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit polymer IgG labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.24% DAB.



Overlay Peak curve showing SH-SY5Y cells stained with CSB-RA583078A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1 μ g/1 \times 10⁶ cells) for 45min at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1 μ g/1 \times 10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The INMT recombinant monoclonal antibody is synthetically produced in vitro using a systematic approach. Initially, INMT antibody genes are extracted from B cells isolated from immunoreactive rabbits. These genes undergo amplification and are cloned into suitable phage vectors, which are subsequently introduced into mammalian cell lines to facilitate the production of functional antibodies in significant quantities. The resulting INMT recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified from the culture supernatant of the transfected cell lines through affinity chromatography. It can be used to detect human INMT protein in ELISA, IHC, and FC applications.

INMT is an enzyme responsible for the methylation of indolethylamines, producing methylated derivatives such as N-methyltryptamine and N-methylserotonin. While the exact biological functions of these methylated compounds are still being investigated, they are believed to play a role in neuromodulation and may have implications for neurotransmission and central nervous system function.