

Product Name: FMO3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: AMRe86667**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% protective protein. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Purification	Affinity Purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:1000-1:5000,IHC 1:200-1:500,ICC/IF 1:100-1:200
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW:60 kDa; Observed MW:56 kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	FMO3
Alternative Names	TMAU; FMOII; dJ127D3.1
Gene ID	2328
SwissProt ID	P31513
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human FMO3

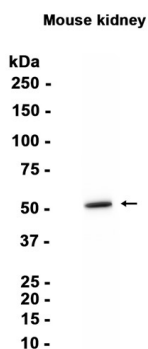
Background

Flavin-containing monooxygenases (FMO) are an important class of drug-metabolizing enzymes that catalyze the NADPH-dependent oxygenation of various nitrogen-,sulfur-, and phosphorous-containing xenobiotics such as therapeutic drugs,

dietary compounds, pesticides, and other foreign compounds. The human FMO gene family is composed of 5 genes and multiple pseudogenes. FMO members have distinct developmental- and tissue-specific expression patterns. The expression of this FMO3 gene, the major FMO expressed in adult liver, can vary up to 20-fold between individuals. This inter-individual variation in FMO3 expression levels is likely to have significant effects on the rate at which xenobiotics are metabolised and, therefore, is of considerable interest to the pharmaceutical industry. This transmembrane protein localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum of many tissues. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Mutations in this gene cause the disorder trimethylaminuria (TMAu) which is characterized by the accumulation and excretion of unmetabolized trimethylamine and a distinctive body odor. In healthy individuals, trimethylamine is primarily converted to the non odorous trimethylamine N-oxide.[provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse kidney tissue using FMO3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody at 1:1000.