

Product datasheet for TA332456

FMO3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: ICC/IF, WB

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000;IF 1:50 - 1:200

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

Host: Rabbit Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: Recombinant protein of human FMO3

Formulation: Store at -20°C (regular) and -80°C (long term). Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with

0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration: lot specific

Purification: Affinity purification

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Store at -20°C as received.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Predicted Protein Size: 60 kDa

Gene Name: flavin containing monooxygenase 3

Database Link: NP 008825

Entrez Gene 14262 MouseEntrez Gene 2328 Human

P31513



OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



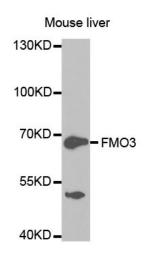
Background:

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 the same protein. 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.

Synonyms: dJ127D3.1; FMOII; TMAU

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways: Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450

Product images:



Western blot analysis of extracts of mouse liver cell lines, using FMO3 antibody.