

## Product datasheet for **TP312376L**

### FMO3 (NM\_001002294) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

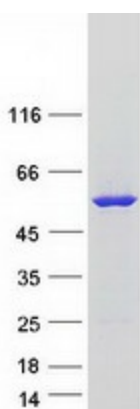
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human flavin containing monooxygenase 3 (FMO3), transcript variant 2, 1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC212376 representing NM_001002294 <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)  MGKKVAIIGAGVSGLASIRSCLEEGLEPTCFEKSNDIGGLWKFS DHAE EGRASIYKSVFSNSSKEMMCFP DFPFPDDFPNFMHNSKIQEYIIAFAKEKNLLKYIQFKTFVSSVNKHPDFATTGQWDV TTERD GK KESAVF DAVMVCSGHHVYPNLPKESFPGLNHFKGKCFHSRDYKEPGVFNGKRVLVGLGNSGDIATELSRTAEQV MISSRSGSWVMSRVWDNGYPWDMLLVTRFGTFLKNNLPTAISDWLYVKQM NARFKHENYGLMPLNGVLRK EPVFNDELPASILCGIVSVKPNVKEFTETSAIFEDGTIFEGIDCVIFATGYSFAYPFLDESIIKSRNNEI ILFKGVFPPLLEKSTIAVIGFVQSLGAAIPTVDLQSRWAAQVIKGTCTLPSMEDMMNDINEKMEKKRKWF GKSETIQTDYIVYMDELSSFIGAKPNIPWLFLTDPKLAMEVYFGPCSPYQFRLVGPQWPGARNAILTQW DRSLKPMQTRVVGRLQKPCFFFHWLKLFAIPILLIAVFLVLT  <b>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</b>
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	59.9 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.



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<b>Stability:</b>	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NP_001002294</a>
<b>Locus ID:</b>	2328
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">P31513</a> , <a href="#">A0A024R8Z4</a> , <a href="#">Q53FW5</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	2070
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	1q24.3
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	1596
<b>Synonyms:</b>	dj127D3.1; FMOII; TMAU
<b>Summary:</b>	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]
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified FMO3 protein (Cat# [TP312376]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with FMO3 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC212376]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).