Anti-FMO3 Polyclonal Antibody

Cat: AC51806

Summary:

【**Product name**】: Anti-FMO3 antibody

【**Source**】: Rabbit

【**Isotype**】: IgG

【**Species reactivity**】: Human Mouse Rat

【**Swiss Prot**】: P31513

【**Gene ID**】: 2328

【**Calculated**】: MW:60kDa

【**Observed**】: MW:67kDa

【**Purification**】: Affinity purification

【**Tested applications**】: WB IF

【**Recommended dilution**】: WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:10-100.

【**WB Positive sample**】: Mouse liver

【**Subcellular location**】: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane Microsome membrane

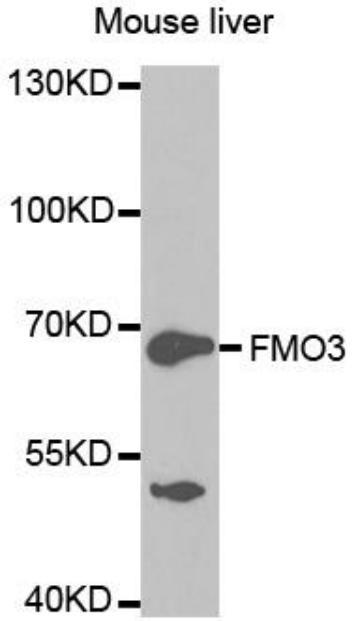
【**Immunogen**】: Recombinant protein of human FMO3

【**Storage**】: Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C

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.

Verified picture



Western blot analysis with FMO3 antibody diluted at 1:1000