

ARG66691 anti-FMO3 antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes FMO3
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	FMO3
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide around the internal region of Human FMO3.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Hepatic flavin-containing monooxygenase 3; FMO form 2; FMOII; TMAU; FMO II; dJ127D3.1; Dimethylaniline oxidase 3; FMO 3; EC 1.14.13.148; Trimethylamine monooxygenase; EC 1.14.13.8; Dimethylaniline monooxygenase [N-oxide-forming] 3

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:100 - 1:300
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HeLa	
Observed Size	~ 60 kDa	

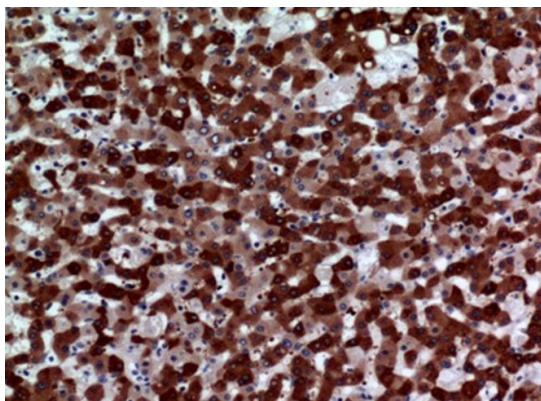
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

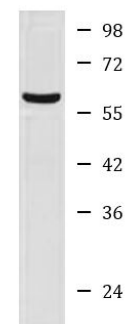
Gene Symbol	FMO3
Gene Full Name	flavin containing monooxygenase 3
Background	Flavin-containing monooxygenases (FMO) are an important class of drug-metabolizing enzymes that catalyze the NADPH-dependent oxygenation of various nitrogen-,sulfur-, and phosphorous-containing xenobiotics such as therapeutic 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.[provided by RefSeq, Aug 2009]
Function	Involved in the oxidative metabolism of a variety of xenobiotics such as drugs and pesticides. It N-oxygenates primary aliphatic alkylamines as well as secondary and tertiary amines. Plays an important role in the metabolism of trimethylamine (TMA), via the production of TMA N-oxide (TMAO). Is also able to perform S-oxidation when acting on sulfide compounds. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	60 kDa
Cellular Localization	Microsome membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images



ARG66691 anti-FMO3 antibody IHC-P image

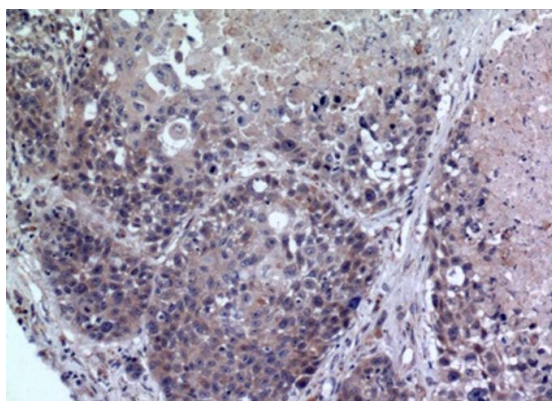
Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human liver tissue stained with ARG66691 anti-FMO3 antibody at 1:100 dilution.



HeLa

ARG66691 anti-FMO3 antibody WB image

Western blot: HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG66691 anti-FMO3 antibody.



ARG66691 anti-FMO3 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human lung tissue stained with ARG66691 anti-FMO3 antibody at 1:100 dilution.