Datasheet for ABIN3015686

anti-FMO3 antibody (AA 263-532)

2 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	FMO3
Binding Specificity:	AA 263-532
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This FMO3 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 263-532 of human FMO3 (NP_001002294.1).
Sequence:	RFKHENYGLM PLNGVLRKEP VFNDELPASI LCGIVSVKPN VKEFTETSAI FEDGTIFEGI DCVIFATGYS FAYPFLDESI IKSRNNEIIL FKGVFPPLLE KSTIAVIGFV QSLGAAIPTV DLQSRWAAQV IKGTCTLPSM EDMMNDINEK MEKKRKWFGK SETIQTDYIV YMDELSSFIG AKPNIPWLFL TDPKLAMEVY FGPCSPYQFR LVGPGQWPGA RNAILTQWDR SLKPMQTRVV GRLQKPCFFF HWLKLFAIPI LLIAVFLVLT
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Characteristics:	Polyclonal Antibodies
Purification:	Affinity purification

Target Details

Target:	FMO3
Alternative Name:	FMO3 (FMO3 Products)
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.,FMO3,FMOII,TMAU,dJ127D3.1,Signal Transduction,Endocrine & Metabolism,Drug metabolism,FMO3
Molecular Weight:	60 kDa
Gene ID:	2328
UniProt:	P31513

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB,1:500 - 1:2000,IF,1:10 - 1:100
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

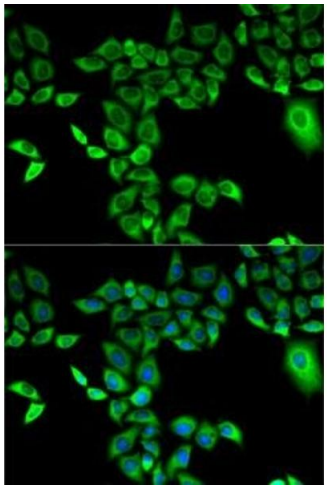
Handling

Buffer:	PBS with 0.02 % sodium azide,50 % glycerol, pH 7.3.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C

Handling

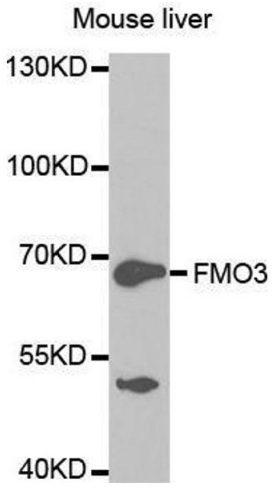
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Images



Immunofluorescence

Image 1. Immunofluorescence analysis of A-549 cells using FMO3 antibody (ABIN3015685, ABIN3015686, ABIN3015687 and ABIN6219039). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Western Blotting

Image 2.