



## FMO3 Polyclonal Antibody

Cat #: ABP53184

Size: 30µl /100µl /200µl

### Product Information

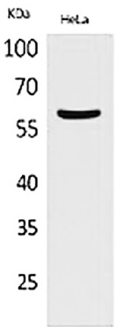
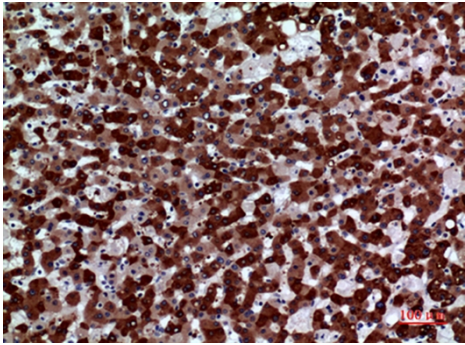
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|   | <b>Product Name:</b> FMO3 Polyclonal Antibody                        |   |   |
|   | <b>Applications:</b> WB, IHC-P, ELISA                                |   | <b>Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG                |
|   | <b>Reactivity:</b> Human   |   |   |
| <b>REF</b>  | <b>Catalog Number:</b> ABP53184                                      | <b>LOT</b>  | <b>Lot Number:</b> Refer to product label |
|   | <b>Formulation:</b> Liquid   |   | <b>Concentration:</b> 1 mg/ml             |
|  | <b>Storage:</b> Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. |  | <b>Note:</b> Contain sodium azide.        |

**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.

**Application Notes:** Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. Suggested starting dilutions are as follows: WB (1:500-1:2000), IHC-P (1:100-1:300), ELISA (1:20000). Not yet tested in other applications.

**Storage Buffer:** PBS containing 50% Glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% Sodium Azide.

**Storage Instructions:** Stable for one year at -20°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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|---|---|
|  | <p>Fig.1. Western Blot analysis of hela cells using FMO3 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody (catalog#: A21020) was diluted at 1:20000.</p> |
|  | <p>Fig.2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:100.</p>                                     |

**Note:** The product listed herein is for research use only and is not intended for use in human or clinical diagnosis. Suggested applications of our products are not recommendations to use our products in violation of any patent or as a license. We cannot be responsible for patent infringements or other violations that may occur with the use of this product.