

产品名称: FMO3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号: AMRe86667



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	FMO3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Monoclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% protective protein. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity Purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	FMO3
别名 (Alternative Names)	TMAU; FMOII; dJ127D3.1
基因 ID (Gene ID)	2328
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P31513.

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:1000-1:5000,IHC 1:200-1:500,ICC/IF 1:100-1:200
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	Calculated MW:60 kDa; Observed MW:56 kDa

研究背景 (Background)

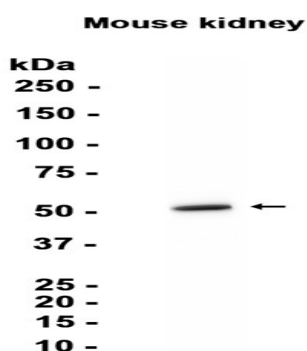
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Flavin-containing monooxygenases (FMO) are an important class of drug-metabolizing enzymes that catalyze the NADPH-dependent oxygenation of various nitrogen-,sulfur-, and phosphorous-containing xenobiotics such as therapeutic drugs, dietary compounds, 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]

研究领域 (Research Area)

图片 (Image Data)



Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse kidney tissue using AMRe86667 at 1:1000.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .