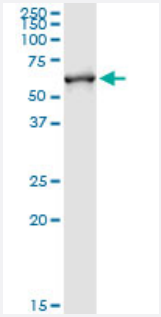
FMO3 (Human) IP-WB Antibody Pair

Catalog # H00002328-PW1 Size 1 Set

Applications



Immunoprecipitation of FMO3 transfected lysate using rabbit polyclonal anti-FMO3 and Protein A Magnetic Bead (U0007), and immunoblotted with mouse purified polyclonal anti-FMO3.

Specification

Product Description	This IP-WB antibody pair set comes with one antibody for immunoprecipitation and another to detect the precipitated protein in western blot.
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (79%); Rat (81%)
Quality Control Testing	Immunoprecipitation-Western Blot (IP-WB) Immunoprecipitation of FMO3 transfected lysate using rabbit polyclonal anti-FMO3 and Protein A Magnetic Bead (U0007), and immunoblotted with mouse purified polyclonal anti-FMO3.
Supplied Product	Antibody pair set content: 1. Antibody pair for IP: rabbit polyclonal anti-FMO3 (300 ul) 2. Antibody pair for WB: mouse purified polyclonal anti-FMO3 (50 ug)
Storage Instruction	Store reagents of the antibody pair set at -20°C or lower. Please aliquot to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycle. Reagents should be returned to -20°C storage immediately after use.

Applications

- Immunoprecipitation-Western Blot

  Protocol Download

Gene Info — FMO3

Entrez GeneID	2328
Gene Name	FMO3
Gene Alias	FMOII, MGC34400, TMAU, dJ127D3.1
Gene Description	flavin containing monooxygenase 3
Omim ID	136132 602079
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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
Other Designations	Flavin-containing monooxygenase-3|OTTHUMP00000033540

Pathway

- Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450

Disease

- Adenoma
- Adenomatous Polyposis Coli

- Adenomatous Polyps
- Brain Neoplasms
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Colon cancer
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Ductus Arteriosus
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hearing Loss
- Hypertension
- Infant
- Kidney Failure
- Metabolism
- Obesity
- Ovarian Failure
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Puberty
- Schizophrenia
- Sudden Infant Death
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder