

FMO5 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002330-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human FMO5 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human FMO5 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human FMO5 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — FMO5

Entrez GeneID	2330
GeneBank Accession#	FMO5
Gene Name	FMO5
Gene Alias	-
Gene Description	flavin containing monooxygenase 5
Omim ID	603957
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Metabolic N-oxidation of the diet-derived amino-trimethylamine (TMA) is mediated by flavin-containing monooxygenase and is subject to an inherited FMO3 polymorphism in man resulting in a small subpopulation with reduced TMA N-oxidation capacity resulting in fish odor syndrome Trimethyl aminuria. Three forms of the enzyme, FMO1 found in fetal liver, FMO2 found in adult liver, and FMO3 are encoded by genes clustered in the 1q23-q25 region. Flavin-containing monooxygenases are NADPH-dependent flavoenzymes that catalyzes the oxidation of soft nucleophilic heteroatom centers in drugs, pesticides, and xenobiotics. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000016306

Pathway

- [Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450](#)

Disease

- [Hearing Loss](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)