

bs-13186R**[Primary Antibody]**

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FMO3 Rabbit pAb**— DATASHEET —**

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000) Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Monkey) Predicted MW.: 60 kDa Subcellular Location: Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 2328	SWISS: P31513	
Target: FMO3		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FMO3: 111-210/532.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: The Flavin containing monooxygenase family consists of five gene products, FMO1-5, that are major enzymatic oxidants involved in the metabolism of various therapeutics. Located in the liver, FMO3 is a hepatic microsomal enzyme that oxygenates soft nucleophiles such as secondary and tertiary amines. Through its N-oxygenase capabilities, FMO3 acts on a variety of xenobiotics to catalyze oxidative digestion. Defects in the FMO3 gene are the primary cause of trimethylaminuria (TMAuria), an inborn error of metabolism associated with a fishy body odor emitting from sweat, urine and breath. Genetic mutations in FMO3 lead to the N-oxidation of amino-trimethylamine derived from food products, thus producing the malodor associated with TMAuria.		

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=5.4]** Shilin Sun. et al. The therapeutic effect of wine-processed Corni Fructus on chronic renal failure in rats through the interference with the LPS/IL-1-mediated inhibition of RXR function. J ETHNOPHARMACOL. 2024 Mar;321:117511 WB ;Rat. 38036016