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

FMO3 Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

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.

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

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