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Rabbit Anti-FMO3/AF350 Conjugated antibody

SL13186R-AF350

Product Name	Anti-FMO3/AF350
Chinese Name	AF350 标记的二甲基苯胺单加氧酶 3 抗体
Alias	Dimethylaniline monooxygenase [N oxide forming] 3; Dimethylaniline monooxygenase [N-oxide-forming] 3; Dimethylaniline monooxygenase 3; Dimethylaniline oxidase 3; dJ127D3.1; Flavin containing monooxygenase 3; FMO 3; FMO form 2; FMO II; FMO3; FMO3_HUMAN; FMOII; Hepatic flavin containing monooxygenase 3; Hepatic flavin-containing monooxygenase 3; MGC34400; TMAU; Trimethylamine monooxygenase.
Research Area	Cell biology Signal transduction The new supersedes the old
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Monkey)
Applications	ICC/IF=1:50-200,IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	60kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FMO3
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**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.

Function:
Involved in the oxidative metabolism of a variety of xenobiotics such as drugs and pesticides. It N-oxygenates primary aliphatic alkylamines as well as secondary and tertiary amines. Plays an important role in the metabolism of trimethylamine (TMA), via the production of TMA N-oxide (TMAO). Is also able to perform S-oxidation when acting on sulfide compounds.

Subcellular Location:
Microsome membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane.

Tissue Specificity:
Liver.

Post-translational modifications:
Belongs to the FMO family.

DISEASE:
Defects in FMO3 are the cause of trimethylaminuria (TMAU) [MIM:602079]; also known as fish-odor syndrome. TMAU is an inborn error of metabolism associated with an offensive body odor and caused by deficiency of FMO-mediated N-oxidation of amino-trimethylamine (TMA) derived from foodstuffs. Such individuals excrete relatively large amounts of TMA in their urine, sweat, and breath, and exhibit a fishy body odor characteristic of the malodorous free amine.

Similarity:
Belongs to the FMO family.

Database links:
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: P31513.5

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

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human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.