

# FMO3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73636

## **Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<u>P31513</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	60033

### **Additional Information**

Gene ID	2328
Other Names	FMO3; Dimethylaniline monooxygenase [N-oxide-forming] 3; Dimethylaniline oxidase 3; FMO II; FMO form 2; Hepatic flavin-containing monooxygenase 3; FMO 3; Trimethylamine monooxygenase
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

### **Protein Information**

Name	FMO3
Function	Essential hepatic enzyme that catalyzes the oxygenation of a wide variety of nitrogen- and sulfur-containing compounds including drugs as well as dietary compounds (PubMed: <u>10759686</u> , PubMed: <u>30381441</u> , PubMed: <u>32156684</u> ). Plays an important role in the metabolism of trimethylamine (TMA), via the production of trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO) metabolite (PubMed: <u>9776311</u> ). TMA is generated by the action of gut microbiota using dietary precursors such as choline, choline containing compounds, betaine or L-carnitine. By regulating TMAO concentration, FMO3 directly impacts both platelet responsiveness and rate of thrombus formation (PubMed: <u>29981269</u> ).
Cellular Location	Microsome membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P32417}; Single-pass membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P32417}; Single-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Liver.

## Background

Essential hepatic enzyme that catalyzes the oxygenation of a wide variety of nitrogen- and sulfur-containing compounds including drugs as well as dietary compounds (PubMed:<u>10759686</u>, PubMed:<u>30381441</u>). Plays an important role in the metabolism of trimethylamine (TMA), via the production of trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO) metabolite (PubMed:<u>9776311</u>). TMA is generated by the action of gut microbiota using dietary precursors such as choline, choline containing compounds, betaine or L-carnitine. By regulating TMAO concentration, FMO3 directly impacts both platelet responsiveness and rate of thrombus formation (PubMed:29981269).

#### Images



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using FMO3 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded

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