10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

BTRC Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11871a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9Y297
Other Accession	Q3ULA2, NP_378663
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB16275
Calculated MW	68867
Antigen Region	17-52

Additional Information

Gene ID	8945
Other Names	F-box/WD repeat-containing protein 1A, E3RSIkappaB, Epididymis tissue protein Li 2a, F-box and WD repeats protein beta-TrCP, pIkappaBalpha-E3 receptor subunit, BTRC, BTRCP, FBW1A, FBXW1A
Target/Specificity	This BTRC antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 17-52 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human BTRC.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 IF~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	BTRC Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BTRC

Synonyms BTRCP, FBW1A, FBXW1A

Function Substrate recognition component of a SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex which mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins (PubMed:10066435, PubMed:10497169, PubMed:10644755, PubMed:10835356, PubMed:11158290, PubMed:11238952, PubMed:11359933, PubMed:11994270, PubMed:12791267, PubMed:12902344, PubMed:14603323, PubMed:14681206, PubMed:14988407, PubMed:15448698, PubMed:15917222, PubMed:16371461, PubMed:22017875, PubMed:22017876, PubMed:22017877, PubMed:22087322, PubMed:25503564, PubMed:25704143, PubMed:36608670, PubMed:9859996, PubMed:9990852). Recognizes and binds to phosphorylated target proteins (PubMed:10066435, PubMed:10497169, PubMed:10644755, PubMed:10835356, PubMed:11158290, PubMed:11238952, PubMed:11359933, PubMed:11994270, PubMed:12791267, PubMed:12902344, PubMed:14603323, PubMed:14681206, PubMed:14988407, PubMed:15448698, PubMed:15917222, PubMed:16371461, PubMed:22017875, PubMed:22017876, PubMed:22017877, PubMed:22087322, PubMed:25503564, PubMed:25704143, PubMed:36608670, PubMed:9859996, PubMed:9990852). SCF(BTRC) mediates the ubiquitination of CTNNB1 and participates in Wnt signaling (PubMed:12077367, PubMed:12820959). SCF(BTRC) mediates the ubiquitination of phosphorylated NFKB1, ATF4, CDC25A, DLG1, FBXO5, PER1, SMAD3, SMAD4, SNAI1 and probably NFKB2 (PubMed:10835356, PubMed:11238952, PubMed:14603323, PubMed:14681206). SCF(BTRC) mediates the ubiquitination of NFKBIA, NFKBIB and NFKBIE; the degradation frees the associated NFKB1 to translocate into the nucleus and to activate transcription (PubMed:10066435, PubMed:10497169, PubMed:10644755, PubMed:9859996). Ubiquitination of NFKBIA occurs at 'Lys-21' and 'Lys- 22' (PubMed:10066435). The SCF(FBXW11) complex also regulates NF-kappa- B by mediating ubiquitination of phosphorylated NFKB1: specifically ubiquitinates the p105 form of NFKB1, leading to its degradation (PubMed:10835356, PubMed:11158290, PubMed:14673179). SCF(BTRC) mediates the ubiquitination of CEP68; this is required for centriole separation during mitosis (PubMed:25503564, PubMed:25704143). SCF(BTRC) mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of nuclear NFE2L1 (By similarity). Has an essential role in the control of the clock- dependent transcription via degradation of phosphorylated PER1 and PER2 (PubMed:15917222). May be involved in ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation through a DBB1-CUL4 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase. Required for activation of NFKB-mediated transcription by IL1B, MAP3K14, MAP3K1, IKBKB and TNF. SCF(BTRC) acts as a negative regulator of smoothened signaling by mediating ubiquitination of GLI2 and GLI3 in absence of smoothened, promoting their processing into transcription repressors (PubMed:16705181, PubMed:16371461). Mediates ubiquitination of REST, thereby leading to its proteasomal degradation (PubMed:18354482, PubMed:21258371). SCF(BTRC) mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of KLF4; thereby negatively regulating cell pluripotency maintenance and embryogenesis (By similarity). SCF(BTRC) acts as a regulator of mTORC1 signaling pathway by catalyzing ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of phosphorylated DEPTOR, TFE3 and MITF (PubMed:22017875, PubMed:22017876, PubMed:22017877, PubMed:33110214, PubMed:36608670). SCF(BTRC) directs 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitination of UBR2 in the T-cell receptor signaling pathway (PubMed:38225265).

Cellular Location Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3ULA2}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3ULA2}

Tissue Location Expressed in epididymis (at protein level).

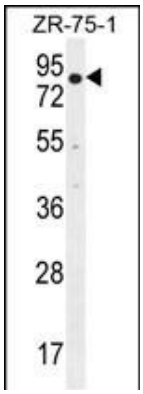
Background

This gene encodes a member of the F-box protein family which is characterized by an approximately 40 amino acid motif, the F-box. The F-box proteins constitute one of the four subunits of ubiquitin protein ligase complex called SCFs (SKP1-cullin-F-box), which function in phosphorylation-dependent ubiquitination. The F-box proteins are divided into 3 classes: Fbws containing WD-40 domains, Fbls containing leucine-rich repeats, and Fbxs containing either different protein-protein interaction modules or no recognizable motifs. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the Fbws class; in addition to an F-box, this protein contains multiple WD-40 repeats. This protein is homologous to Xenopus bTrCP1, yeast Met30, Neurospora Scon2 and Drosophila Slimb proteins. It interacts with HIV-1 Vpu and connects CD4 to the proteolytic machinery. It also associates specifically with phosphorylated IkappaBalpha and beta-catenin destruction motifs, probably functioning in multiple transcriptional programs by activating the NF-kappaB pathway and inhibiting the beta-catenin pathway.

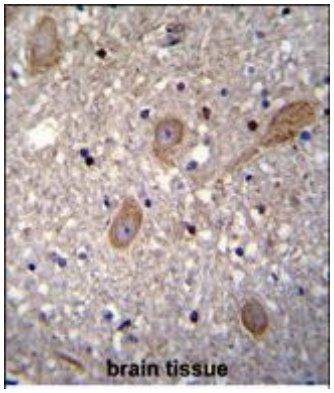
References

Popov, N., et al. Nat. Cell Biol. 12(10):973-981(2010) Inuzuka, H., et al. Cancer Cell 18(2):147-159(2010) Guderian, G., et al. J. Cell. Sci. 123 (PT 13), 2163-2169 (2010) : Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) : Tsai, W.B., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11171 (2010) :

Images

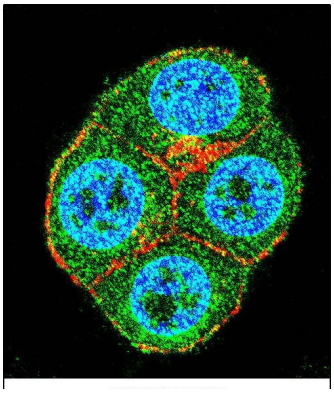


BTRC Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11871a) western blot analysis in ZR-75-1 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the BTRC antibody detected the BTRC protein (arrow).



BTRC Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11871a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of BTRC Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of BTRC Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP11871a) with ZR-75-1 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green). Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor 555 phalloidin (red).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Citations

- PAQR3 enhances Twist1 degradation to suppress epithelial-mesenchymal transition and metastasis of gastric cancer cells.

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