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FBXO2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97383

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9UK22
Other Accession	Q9UK22
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Dog, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	33328
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FBXO2
Epitope Specificity	121-220/296
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 F-box domain. Contains 1 FBA (F-box associated) domain.
SUBUNIT	Component of the SCF(FBXO2) complex consisting of CUL1, RBX1, SKP1 and FBXO2. Predominantly detected as heterodimer with SKP1; the heterodimer with SKP1 is not part of the SCF(FBXO2) complex (By similarity).
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	FBXO2 is a 296 amino acid protein that contains one F-box domain and one F-box associated domain. Functioning as a component of the SCF complex, FBXO2 is thought to recognize and bind to select phosphorylated proteins, thereby promoting their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation.

Additional Information

Gene ID	26232
Other Names	FBG1; FBX2; Fbs1; NFB42; OCP1; Fbs2; Prpl4; FBX2_HUMAN; FBXO2; FBX2_MOUSE; F-box protein 2; F-box only protein 2; organ of Corti protein 1
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	FBXO2

Synonyms	FBX2
Function	Substrate recognition component of a SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex that mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins. Involved in the endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation pathway (ERAD) for misfolded lumenal proteins by recognizing and binding sugar chains on unfolded glycoproteins that are retrotranslocated into the cytosol and promoting their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation. Prevents formation of cytosolic aggregates of unfolded glycoproteins that have been retrotranslocated into the cytosol. Able to recognize and bind denatured glycoproteins, preferentially those of the high-mannose type (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Microsome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side

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