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Product datasheet for RC206217L2V

Fbx32 (FBXO32) (NM_148177) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Fbx32 (FBXO32) (NM_148177) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Fbx32
Synonyms:	Fbx32; MAFbx
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_148177
ORF Size:	630 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206217).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_148177.1
RefSeq Size:	6435 bp
RefSeq ORF:	633 bp
Locus ID:	114907
Cytogenetics:	8q24.13
Domains:	F-box
MW:	24.8 kDa

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Gene Summary: 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 the 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 Fbxs class and contains an F-box domain. This protein is highly expressed during muscle atrophy, whereas mice deficient in this gene were found to be resistant to atrophy. This protein is thus a potential drug target for the treatment of muscle atrophy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2011]