

## Product datasheet for **RC213115L3V**

### **FBXO22 (NM\_012170) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	FBXO22 (NM_012170) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	FBXO22
Synonyms:	FBX22; FISTC1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_012170
ORF Size:	828 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC213115).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_012170.2</a> , <a href="#">NP_036302.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1822 bp
RefSeq ORF:	831 bp
Locus ID:	26263
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q8NEZ5</a>
Cytogenetics:	15q24.2
Domains:	F-box
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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**MW:** 30.4 kDa

**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, as a transcriptional target of the tumor protein p53, is thought to be involved in degradation of specific proteins in response to p53 induction. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]