

Product datasheet for **RC223661L1V**

Fbx32 (FBXO32) (NM_058229) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | Fbx32 (FBXO32) (NM_058229) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | Fbx32 |
| Synonyms: | Fbx32; MAFbx |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_058229 |
| ORF Size: | 1065 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223661). |
| 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_058229.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 1530 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1068 bp |
| Locus ID: | 114907 |
| UniProt ID: | Q969P5 |
| Cytogenetics: | 8q24.13 |
| Domains: | F-box |
| MW: | 41.5 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]