

Product datasheet for TP760601

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Fbx32 (FBXO32) (NM_148177) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human F-box protein 32 (FBXO32), transcript variant 2, full

length, with N-terminal HIS tag, expressed in E.Coli, 50ug

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

A DNA sequence encoding human full-length FBXO32

Tag: N-His

Predicted MW: 24.5 kDa

Concentration: $>0.05 \mu g/\mu L$ as determined by microplate BCA method

Purity: > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 8 M urea

Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience

some loss of protein during the filtration process.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and

handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

RefSeq: NP 680482

Locus ID: 114907

UniProt ID: <u>Q0VAQ6</u>, <u>Q498Y9</u>, <u>16L984</u>

RefSeq Size: 6435 Cytogenetics: 8q24.13

RefSeq ORF: 630

Synonyms: Fbx32; MAFbx





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]

Product images:

