

# FBXO32 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E-AB-19785



**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

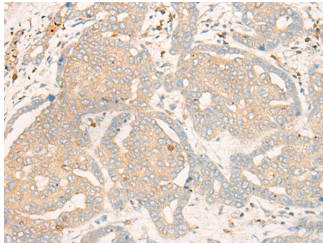
## Description

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse, Rat                                       |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Synthetic peptide of human FBXO32                       |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit  |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG   |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification                           |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated  |
| <b>Formulation</b>  | PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4 |

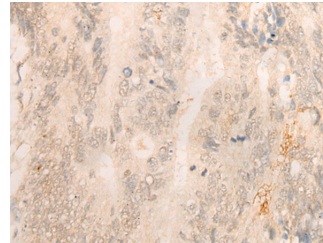
## Applications Recommended Dilution

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| <b>IHC</b>   | 1:30-1:150     |
| <b>ELISA</b> | 1:5000-1:10000 |

## Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using FBXO32 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:35(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using FBXO32 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:35(×200)

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

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.

## For Research Use Only

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