

FBXL16 Antibody (C-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS14757**Specification**

FBXL16 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q8N461
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	52kDa KDa

FBXL16 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 146330**Other Names**

F-box/LRR-repeat protein 16, F-box and leucine-rich repeat protein 16, FBXL16, C16orf22, FBL16

Target/Specificity

Human FBXL16. FBXL16 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with other F-box protein family members.

Reconstitution & Storage

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

Precautions

FBXL16 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FBXL16 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** FBXL16**Synonyms** C16orf22, FBL16**Function**

Substrate-recognition component of the SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein)-type E3 ubiquitin ligase complex.

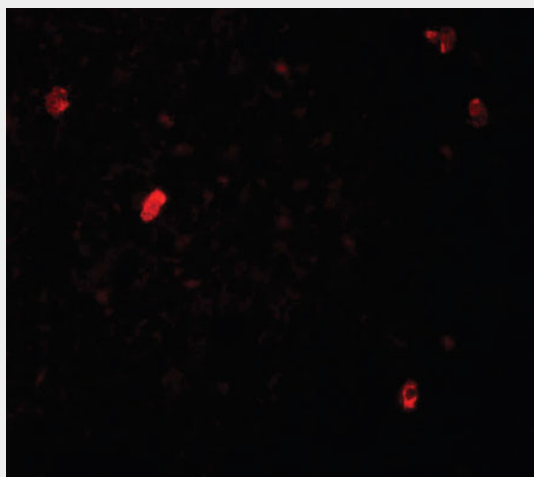
FBXL16 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

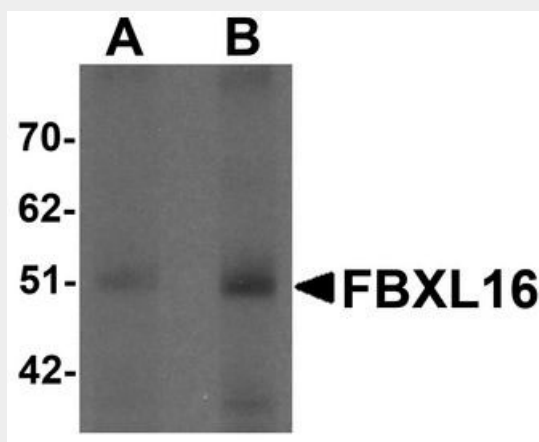
- [Western Blot](#)

- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

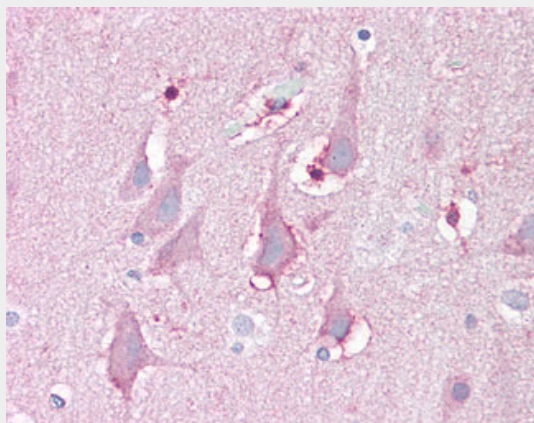
FBXL16 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Immunofluorescence of FBXL16 in human spleen tissue with FBXL16 antibody at 20 ug/ml.



Western blot analysis of FBXL16 in human spleen tissue lysate with FBXL16 antibody at (A) 0.5...



Anti-FBXL16 antibody IHC of human brain, cortex.

FBXL16 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background

Substrate-recognition component of the SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein)-type E3 ubiquitin ligase complex.

FBXL16 Antibody (C-Terminus) - References

Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Daniels R.J., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 10:339-352(2001).

Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Martin J., et al. Nature 432:988-994(2004).