

FBXL2 Antibody (N-Terminus)
Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS16072**Specification****FBXL2 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	O9UKC9
Reactivity	Human, Horse, Bovine, Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	47kDa KDa

FBXL2 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 25827**Other Names**

F-box/LRR-repeat protein 2, F-box and leucine-rich repeat protein 2
{ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:13598}, F-box protein FBL2/FBL3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10945468,
ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAF04510.1}, FBXL2 (<

Target/Specificity

Human FBXL2.

Reconstitution & Storage

Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

Precautions

FBXL2 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FBXL2 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** FBXL2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:22323446, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:13598}**Function**

Calcium-activated substrate recognition component of the SCF (SKP1-cullin-F-box protein) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex, SCF(FBXL2), which mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins (PubMed:<

case for the cyclins CCND2 and CCND3 which polyubiquitination and subsequent degradation are inhibited by calmodulin (PubMed:22020328, PubMed:22323446). Through CCND2 and CCND3 degradation induces cell-cycle arrest in G(0) (PubMed:22020328, PubMed:22323446). SCF(FBXL2) also mediates PIK3R2 ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation thereby regulating phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling and autophagy (PubMed:23604317). PCYT1A monoubiquitination by SCF(FBXL2) and subsequent degradation regulates synthesis of phosphatidylcholine, which is utilized for formation of membranes and of pulmonary surfactant (By similarity). The SCF(FBXL2) complex acts as a regulator of inflammation by mediating ubiquitination and degradation of TRAF proteins (TRAF1, TRAF2, TRAF3, TRAF4, TRAF5 and TRAF6) (By similarity). The SCF(FBXL2) complex acts as a negative regulator of the NLRP3 inflammasome by mediating ubiquitination and degradation of NLRP3 (PubMed:26037928).

Cellular Location

Membrane; Lipid- anchor

Tissue Location

Expressed in brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas and placenta.

FBXL2 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

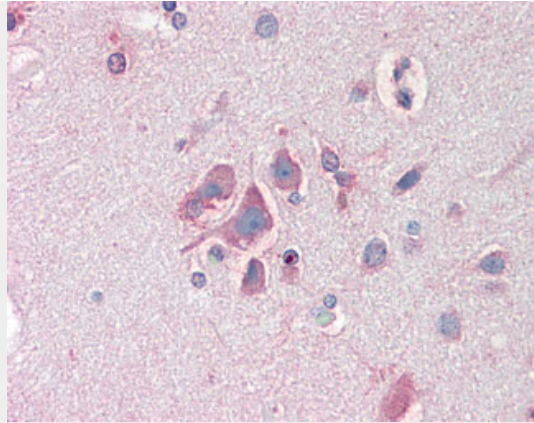
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

FBXL2 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Antibody staining (0.3 ug/ml) of Human Brain lysates (RIPA buffer, 35 ug total protein per lane).



Anti-FBXL2 antibody IHC staining of human brain, cortex.

FBXL2 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background

Calcium-activated substrate recognition component of the SCF (SKP1-cullin-F-box protein) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex, SCF(FBXL2), which mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins. Unlike many F-box proteins, FBXL2 does not seem to target phosphodegron within its substrates but rather calmodulin-binding motifs and is thereby antagonized by calmodulin. This is the case for the cyclins CCND2 and CCND3 which polyubiquitination and subsequent degradation are inhibited by calmodulin. Through CCND2 and CCND3 degradation may induce cell-cycle arrest in G(0). SCF(FBXL2) may also mediate PIK3R2 ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation thereby regulating phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling and indirectly autophagy (PubMed:22323446, PubMed:22020328, PubMed:23604317). PCYT1A monoubiquitination by SCF(FBXL2) and subsequent degradation may regulate synthesis of phosphatidylcholine, which is utilized for formation of membranes and of pulmonary surfactant (By similarity).

FBXL2 Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

Cenciarelli C.,et al.Curr. Biol. 9:1177-1179(1999).
Winston J.T.,et al.Curr. Biol. 9:1180-1182(1999).
Ilyin G.P.,et al.Genomics 67:40-47(2000).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Ebert L.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.