

**FBXO9 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP5562b****Specification**

---

**FBXO9 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9UK97</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_036479.1</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	346-373

**FBXO9 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 26268**Other Names**

F-box only protein 9, Cross-immune reaction antigen 1, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-57, FBXO9, FBX9, VCIA1

**Target/Specificity**

This FBXO9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 346-373 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human FBXO9.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

FBXO9 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FBXO9 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** FBXO9**Synonyms** FBX9, VCIA1

**Function** Substrate recognition component of a SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex which mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins and plays a role in several biological processes such as cell cycle, cell proliferation, or maintenance of chromosome stability (PubMed:[23263282](#), PubMed:[34480022](#)). Ubiquitinates mTORC1-bound TTI1 and TELO2 when they are phosphorylated by CK2 following growth factor deprivation, leading to their degradation. In contrast, does not mediate ubiquitination of TTI1 and TELO2 when they are part of the mTORC2 complex. As a consequence, mTORC1 is inactivated to restrain cell growth and protein translation, while mTORC2 is the activated due to the relief of feedback inhibition by mTORC1 (PubMed:[23263282](#)). Plays a role in maintaining epithelial cell survival by regulating the turn- over of chromatin modulator PRMT4 through ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasomal pathway (PubMed:[34480022](#)). Regulates also PPARgamma stability by facilitating PPARgamma/PPARG ubiquitination and thereby plays a role in adipocyte differentiation (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

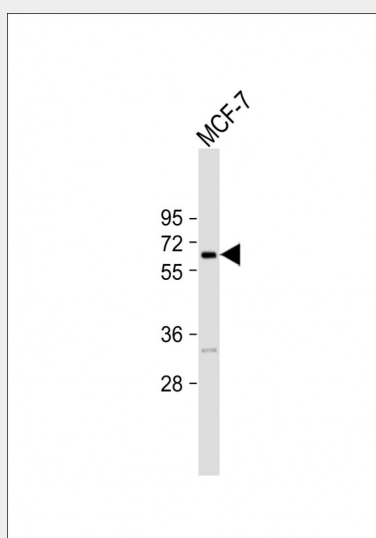
Cytoplasm.

#### FBXO9 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

#### FBXO9 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Anti-FBXO9 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 52 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

#### FBXO9 Antibody (C-term) - 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. Alternative splicing of this gene generates at least 3 transcript variants diverging at the 5' terminus.

#### **FBXO9 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Jin, J., et al. Genes Dev. 18(21):2573-2580(2004)  
Mungall, A.J., et al. Nature 425(6960):805-811(2003)  
Scanlan, M.J., et al. Int. J. Cancer 83(4):456-464(1999)  
Winston, J.T., et al. Curr. Biol. 9(20):1180-1182(1999)  
Cenciarelli, C., et al. Curr. Biol. 9(20):1177-1179(1999)