

**Anti-SKP2 Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO14522

**Specification**

**Anti-SKP2 Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q13309</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-SKP2 Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-SKP2 Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6502

**Other Names**

S-phase kinase-associated protein 2, Cyclin-A/CDK2-associated protein p45, F-box protein Skp2, F-box/LRR-repeat protein 1, p45skp2, SKP2, FBXL1

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>FC 1:50

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human SKP2 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 involved in cell cycle progression, signal transduction and transcription.

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-SKP2 Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** SKP2

## Synonyms FBXL1

### 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 involved in cell cycle progression, signal transduction and transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11931757" target="\_blank">11931757</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12435635" target="\_blank">12435635</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12769844" target="\_blank">12769844</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12840033" target="\_blank">12840033</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15342634" target="\_blank">15342634</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15668399" target="\_blank">15668399</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15949444" target="\_blank">15949444</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16103164" target="\_blank">16103164</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16262255" target="\_blank">16262255</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16581786" target="\_blank">16581786</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16951159" target="\_blank">16951159</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17908926" target="\_blank">17908926</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17962192" target="\_blank">17962192</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22464731" target="\_blank">22464731</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22770219" target="\_blank">22770219</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32267835" target="\_blank">32267835</a>). Specifically recognizes phosphorylated CDKN1B/p27kip and is involved in regulation of G1/S transition (By similarity). Degradation of CDKN1B/p27kip also requires CKS1 (By similarity). Recognizes target proteins ORC1, CDT1, RBL2, KMT2A/MLL1, CDK9, RAG2, NBN, FOXO1, UBP43, YTHDF2, and probably MYC, TOB1 and TAL1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11931757" target="\_blank">11931757</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12435635" target="\_blank">12435635</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12769844" target="\_blank">12769844</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12840033" target="\_blank">12840033</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15342634" target="\_blank">15342634</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15668399" target="\_blank">15668399</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15949444" target="\_blank">15949444</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16103164" target="\_blank">16103164</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16581786" target="\_blank">16581786</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16951159" target="\_blank">16951159</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17908926" target="\_blank">17908926</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17962192" target="\_blank">17962192</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22464731" target="\_blank">22464731</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32267835" target="\_blank">32267835</a>). Degradation of TAL1 also requires STUB1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17962192" target="\_blank">17962192</a>). Recognizes CDKN1A in association with CCNE1 or CCNE2 and CDK2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16262255" target="\_blank">16262255</a>). Promotes ubiquitination and destruction of CDH1 in a CK1-dependent manner, thereby regulating cell migration (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22770219" target="\_blank">22770219</a>). Following phosphorylation in response to DNA damage, mediates 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination of NBN, promoting ATM recruitment to DNA damage sites and DNA repair via homologous recombination (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22464731" target="\_blank">22464731</a>).

### Cellular Location

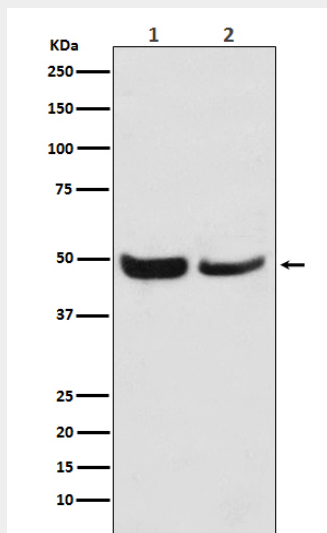
Cytoplasm. Nucleus

### Anti-SKP2 Monoclonal Antibody - 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](#)

#### Anti-SKP2 Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of SKP2 expression in (1) Jurkat cell lysate; (2) NIH/3T3 cell lysate.