

Anti- β TrCP2 (RABBIT) Antibody
Beta TrCP2 Antibody
Catalog # ASR5254**Specification**

Anti- β TrCP2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and western blotting.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a region near the N-terminal of human βTrCP2 protein.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti- β TrCP2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 23291**Other Names**
23291**Purity**

This product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. This antibody reacts with human β TrCP2 protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with β TrCP2 from human, mouse, dog, bovine, chimpanzee, chicken and horse based on a 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Cross-reactivity with β TrCP2 from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti- β TrCP2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name FBXW11 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:26837067, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:13607}

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 (PubMed: [10437795](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10437795) target="_blank">10437795, PubMed: [10648623](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10648623) target="_blank">10648623, PubMed: [11158290](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11158290) target="_blank">11158290, PubMed: [19966869](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966869) target="_blank">19966869, PubMed: [20347421](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20347421) target="_blank">20347421, PubMed: [22017875](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22017875) target="_blank">22017875, PubMed: [22017876](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22017876) target="_blank">22017876, PubMed: [36608670](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36608670) target="_blank">36608670). Probably recognizes and binds to phosphorylated target proteins: the interaction with substrates requires the phosphorylation of the two serine residues in the substrates' destruction motif D-S-G-X(2,3,4)-S (PubMed: [10437795](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10437795) target="_blank">10437795, PubMed: [10648623](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10648623) target="_blank">10648623, PubMed: [19966869](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966869) target="_blank">19966869, PubMed: [20347421](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20347421) target="_blank">20347421, PubMed: [22017875](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22017875) target="_blank">22017875, PubMed: [22017876](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22017876) target="_blank">22017876, PubMed: [36608670](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36608670) target="_blank">36608670). SCF(FBXW11) mediates the ubiquitination of phosphorylated CTNNB1 and participates in Wnt signaling regulation (PubMed: [10321728](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10321728) target="_blank">10321728). SCF(FBXW11) plays a key role in NF-kappa-B activation by mediating ubiquitination of phosphorylated NFKBIA, leading to its degradation by the proteasome, thereby allowing the associated NF-kappa-B complex to translocate into the nucleus and to activate transcription (PubMed: [10321728](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10321728) target="_blank">10321728, PubMed: [10437795](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10437795) target="_blank">10437795, PubMed: [10644755](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10644755) target="_blank">10644755, PubMed: [20347421](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20347421) target="_blank">20347421). The SCF(FBXW11) complex also regulates NF-kappa-B by mediating ubiquitination of phosphorylated NFKB1: specifically ubiquitinates the p105 form of NFKB1, leading to its degradation (PubMed: [11158290](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11158290) target="_blank">11158290). SCF(FBXW11) mediates the ubiquitination of IFNAR1 (PubMed: [14532120](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14532120) target="_blank">14532120, PubMed: [15337770](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15337770) target="_blank">15337770). SCF(FBXW11) mediates the ubiquitination of CEP68; this is required for centriole separation during mitosis (PubMed: [25503564](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25503564) target="_blank">25503564). Involved in the oxidative stress-induced a ubiquitin-mediated decrease in RCAN1 (PubMed: [18575781](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18575781) target="_blank">18575781). Mediates the degradation of CDC25A induced by ionizing radiation in cells progressing through S phase and thus may function in the intra-S-phase checkpoint (PubMed: [14603323](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14603323) target="_blank">14603323). Has an essential role in the control of the clock-dependent transcription via degradation of phosphorylated PER1 and phosphorylated PER2 (PubMed: [15917222](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15917222) target="_blank">15917222). SCF(FBXW11) mediates the ubiquitination of CYTH1, and probably CYTH2 (PubMed: [29420262](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29420262) target="_blank">29420262). SCF(FBXW11) acts as a regulator of mTORC1 signaling pathway by catalyzing ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of phosphorylated DEPTOR, TFE3 and MITF (PubMed: [22017875](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22017875) target="_blank">22017875, PubMed: [22017876](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22017876) target="_blank">22017876, PubMed: [36608670](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36608670) target="_blank">36608670).

Cellular Location

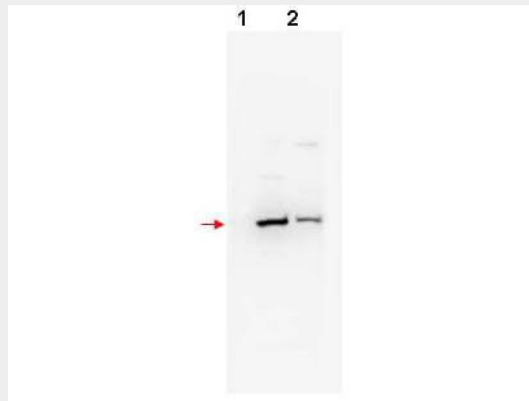
Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q5SR77}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q5SR77}

Anti- β TrCP2 (RABBIT) 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- β TrCP2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western blot using Rockland's affinity purified anti- β TrCP2 antibody shows detection of mouse and human β TrCP2 (arrowhead) in NIH3T3 (p/n W10-000-358) [lane 1] and 293 (p/n W09-000-365) [lane 2] whole cell lysates, respectively. The band appears as a 58 kDa protein, although a 62.1 kDa band is predicted. The identity of faint higher molecular weight bands is not known. The primary antibody was used at a 1:200 dilution incubated in 5% BLOTTO overnight at 4°C. Detection occurred using HRP conjugated Goat-anti-Rabbit IgG (p/n 611-103-122) diluted 1:20,000 in blocking buffer (p/n MB-070) for 1 h at 4 °C.

Anti- β TrCP2 (RABBIT) Antibody - 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 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 Fbws class and, in addition to an F-box, contains multiple WD40 repeats. This gene contains at least 14 exons, and its alternative splicing generates 3 transcript variants diverging at the presence/absence of two alternate exons.