

**FBXO22 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP18732b**Specification**

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**FBXO22 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q8NEZ5](#)**FBXO22 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 26263

**Other Names**

F-box only protein 22, F-box protein FBX22p44, FBXO22, FBX22

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FBXO22 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

Name FBXO22

Synonyms FBX22

**Function**

Substrate-recognition component of the SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein)-type E3 ubiquitin ligase complex that is implicated in the control of various cellular processes such as cell cycle control, transcriptional regulation, DNA damage repair, and apoptosis. Promotes the proteasome-dependent degradation of key sarcomeric proteins, such as alpha-actinin (ACTN2) and filamin-C (FLNC), essential for maintenance of normal contractile function. Acts as a key regulator of histone methylation marks namely H3K9 and H3K36 methylation through the regulation of histone demethylase KDM4A protein levels (PubMed: [21768309](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21768309)). In complex with KDM4A, regulates also the abundance of TP53 by targeting methylated TP53 for degradation at the late senescent stage (PubMed: [26868148](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26868148)). Under oxidative stress, promotes the ubiquitination and degradation of BACH1. Mechanistically, reactive oxygen species (ROS) covalently modify cysteine residues on the bZIP domain of BACH1, leading to its release from chromatin and making it accessible to FBXO22 (PubMed: [39504958](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39504958)). Upon amino acid depletion, mediates 'Lys-27'-linked ubiquitination of MTOR and thereby inhibits substrate recruitment to mTORC1 (PubMed: [39504958](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39504958)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37979583" target="\_blank">37979583</a>). Inhibits also SARS- CoV-2 replication by inducing NSP5 degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39223933" target="\_blank">39223933</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, myofibril, sarcomere, Z line. Note=Amino acid depletion lead to a time-dependent increase of FBXO22 in the cytoplasm.

#### **Tissue Location**

Predominantly expressed in liver, also enriched in cardiac muscle.

### **FBXO22 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **FBXO22 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **FBXO22 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms exist for this gene.

### **FBXO22 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Borziak, K., et al. Bioinformatics 23(19):2518-2521(2007) Lamesch, P., et al. Genomics 89(3):307-315(2007) Winston, J.T., et al. Curr. Biol. 9(20):1180-1182(1999) Cenciarelli, C., et al. Curr. Biol. 9(20):1177-1179(1999)