

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human FbxO6 protein (denatured) ab167876

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human FbxO6 protein (denatured)	
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE.	
Funty	~ 90 / 3D3-FAGE.	
Expression system	Escherichia coli	
Accession	Q9NRD1	
Protein length	Full length protein	
Animal free	No	
Nature	Recombinant	
Species	Human	
Sequence		MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMDAPHSK AALDSINELP ENILLELFTH VPARQLLLNC RLVCSLWRDL IDLMTLWKRK CLREGFITKD WDQPVADWKI FYFLRSLHRN LLRNPCAEED MFAWQIDFNG GDRWKVESLP GAHGTDFPDP KVKKYFVTSY EMCLKSQLVD LVAEGYWEEL LDTFRPDIVV KDWFAARADC GCTYQLKVQL ASADYFVLAS FEPPPVTIQQ WNNATWTEVS YTFSDYPRGV RYILFQHGGR DTQYWAGWYG PRVTNSSIVV SPKMTRNQAS SEAQPGQKHG QEEAAQSPYR AVVQIF
Predicted molecular weight	36 kDa including tags	
Amino acids	1 to 293	
Tags	His tag N-Terminus	

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab167876 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

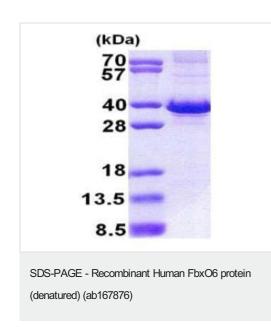
Applications

Form

SDS-PAGE

Preparation and Storage	
Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or - 80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
	pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.32% Tris-HCI buffer, 2.4% Urea, 10% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
General Info	
Function	Substrate-recognition component of some SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein)-type E3 ubiquitin ligase complexes. Involved in endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation pathway (ERAD) for misfolded lumenal proteins by recognizing and binding sugar chains on unfolded glycoproteins that are retrotranlocated into the cytosol and promoting their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation. Able to recognize and bind denatured glycoproteins, which are modified with not only high-mannose but also complex-type oligosaccharides. Also recognizes sulfated glycans. Also involved in DNA damage response by specifically recognizing activated CHEK1 (phosphorylated on 'Ser-345'), promoting its ubiquitination and degradation. Ubiquitination of CHEK1 is required to insure that activated CHEK1 does not accumulate as cells progress through S phase, or when replication forks encounter transient impediments during normal DNA replication.
Pathway	Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 F-box domain. Contains 1 FBA (F-box associated) domain.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm.

Images



15% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab167876 (3µg)

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