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Frizzled 8 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51221

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q9H461
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	73300

Additional Information

Gene ID	8325
Other Names	Frizzled-8, Fz-8, hFz8, FZD8
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human Frizzled 8. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A IHC-P~~N/A
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	FZD8
Function	Receptor for Wnt proteins. Component of the Wnt-Fzd-LRP5-LRP6 complex that triggers beta-catenin signaling through inducing aggregation of receptor-ligand complexes into ribosome-sized signalosomes. The beta-catenin canonical signaling pathway leads to the activation of disheveled proteins, inhibition of GSK-3 kinase, nuclear accumulation of beta-catenin and activation of Wnt target genes. A second signaling pathway involving PKC and calcium fluxes has been seen for some family members, but it is not yet clear if it represents a distinct pathway or if it can be integrated in the canonical pathway, as PKC seems to be required for Wnt-mediated inactivation of GSK-3 kinase. Both pathways seem to involve interactions with G-proteins. May be involved in transduction and intercellular transmission of polarity information during tissue morphogenesis and/or in differentiated tissues. Coreceptor along with RYK of Wnt proteins, such as WNT1.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with GOPC at the Golgi

	apparatus.
Tissue Location	Most abundant in fetal kidney, followed by brain and lung. In adult tissues, expressed in kidney, heart, pancreas and skeletal muscle

Background

Receptor for Wnt proteins. Component of the Wnt-Fzd- LRP5-LRP6 complex that triggers beta-catenin signaling through inducing aggregation of receptor-ligand complexes into ribosome- sized signalosomes. The beta-catenin canonical signaling pathway leads to the activation of disheveled proteins, inhibition of GSK- 3 kinase, nuclear accumulation of beta-catenin and activation of Wnt target genes. A second signaling pathway involving PKC and calcium fluxes has been seen for some family members, but it is not yet clear if it represents a distinct pathway or if it can be integrated in the canonical pathway, as PKC seems to be required for Wnt-mediated inactivation of GSK-3 kinase. Both pathways seem to involve interactions with G-proteins. May be involved in transduction and intercellular transmission of polarity information during tissue morphogenesis and/or in differentiated tissues. Coreceptor along with RYK of Wnt proteins, such as WNT1.

References

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