

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ALS10741

Specification

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application IHC
Primary Accession O9UP38

Reactivity Human, Monkey, Bovine, Dog

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 71kDa KDa

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8321

Other Names

Frizzled-1, Fz-1, hFz1, FzE1, FZD1

Target/Specificity

Human FZD1 / Frizzled 1. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

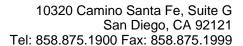
FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information

Name FZD1

Function

Receptor for Wnt proteins (PubMed:10557084). Activated by WNT3A, WNT3, WNT1 and to a lesser extent WNT2, but apparently not by WNT4, WNT5A, WNT5B, WNT6, WNT7A or WNT7B (PubMed:10557084). Contradictory results showing activation by WNT7B have been described for mouse (By similarity). Functions in the canonical Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway (PubMed:10557084). The canonical Wnt/beta-catenin 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 (PubMed:10557084). 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 (Probable).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Expressed in adult heart, placenta, lung, kidney, pancreas, prostate, and ovary and in fetal lung and kidney

Volume

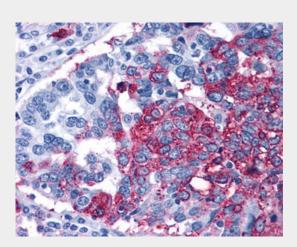
50 µl

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

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

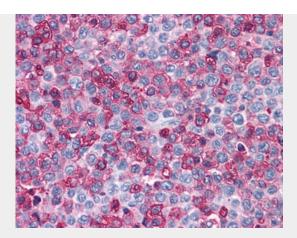
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images

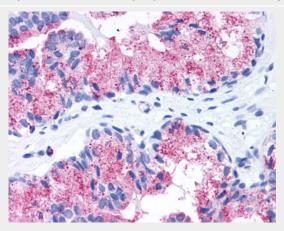


Anti-FZD1 / Frizzled 1 antibody IHC of human Ovary, Carcinoma.

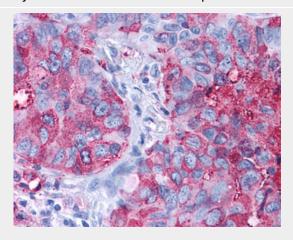




Anti-FZD1 / Frizzled 1 antibody IHC of human Lymph Node, Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma.



Anti-FZD1 / Frizzled 1 antibody ALS10741 IHC of human prostate.



Anti-FZD1 / Frizzled 1 antibody IHC of human Lung, Non-Small Cell Carcinoma.

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background

Receptor for Wnt proteins. Most of frizzled receptors are coupled to the beta-catenin canonical signaling pathway, which 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. Activated by





Wnt3A, Wnt3, Wnt1 and to a lesser extent Wnt2, but not by Wnt4, Wnt5A, Wnt5B, Wnt6, Wnt7A or Wnt7B.

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

Gazit A., et al. Oncogene 18:5959-5966(1999). Sagara N., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 252:117-122(1998). Scherer S.W., et al. Science 300:767-772(2003). Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 424:157-164(2003).