FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10760

Specification

FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	[Q13467]
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Hamster**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**65kDa KDa**

FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information

Gene ID 7855

Other Names
Frizzled-5, Fz-5, hFz5, FzE5, FZD5, C2orf31

Target/Specificity
Human FZD5 / Frizzled 5. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage
Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions
FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information

Name FZD5

Synonyms C2orf31

Function
Receptor for Wnt proteins (PubMed:9054360, PubMed:10097073, PubMed:20530549). Can activate WNT2, WNT10B, WNT5A, but not WNT2B or WNT4 (in vitro); the in vivo situation may be different since not all of these are known to be coexpressed (By similarity). In neurons, activation of WNT7A promotes formation of synapses (PubMed:20530549). Functions in the canonical Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway. 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 (By similarity). 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). Plays a role in yolk sac angiogenesis and in placental vascularization (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}. Golgi apparatus membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQD0}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQD0}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}. Note=Localized at the plasma membrane and also found at the Golgi. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQD0}

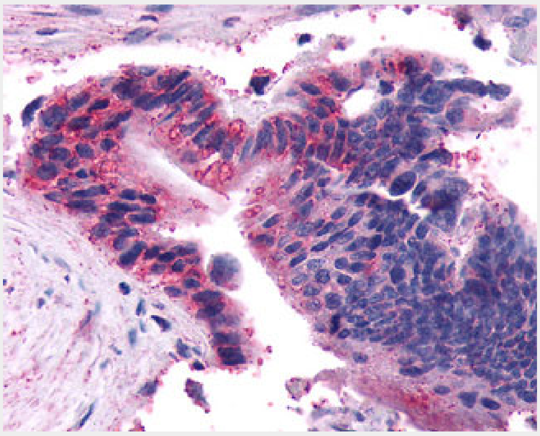
Volume
50 µl

FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Anti-FZD5 / Frizzled 5 antibody IHC of human Colon, Carcinoma.

FZD5 / Frizzled 5 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. Interacts specifically with Wnt5A to induce the beta- catenin pathway.

FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

Wang Y.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 271:4468-4476(1996).
Saitoh T.,et al.Int. J. Oncol. 19:105-110(2001).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Tanaka S.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95:10164-10169(1998).