

Frizzled-4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP74225

Specification

Frizzled-4 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application IHC O9ULV1 **Primary Accession**

Reactivity Human, Mouse,

Rat

Host **Rabbit** Clonality **Polyclonal**

Frizzled-4 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8322

Other Names

Frizzled-4 (Fz-4) (hFz4) (FzE4) (CD antigen CD344)

Dilution

IHC~~IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

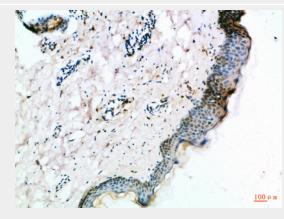
Frizzled-4 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

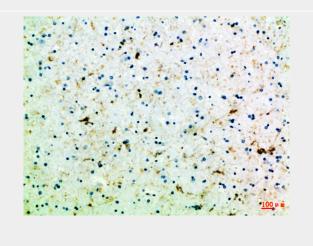
Name FZD4

Function

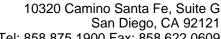
Receptor for Wnt proteins (PubMed: 30135577). Most frizzled receptors are coupled to the beta-catenin (CTNNB1) canonical signaling pathway, which leads to the activation of disheveled proteins, inhibition of GSK-3 kinase, nuclear accumulation of beta-catenin (CTNNB1) and activation of Wnt target genes (PubMed:<a href="http:// www.uniprot.org/citations/30135577"







Frizzled-4 Polyclonal Antibody -**Background**





Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.622.0609

target="_blank">30135577). Plays a critical role in retinal vascularization by acting as a receptor for Wnt proteins and norrin (NDP) (By similarity). In retina, it can be activated by Wnt protein-binding and also by Wnt-independent signaling via binding of norrin (NDP), promoting in both cases beta-catenin (CTNNB1) accumulation and stimulation of LEF/TCF-mediated transcriptional programs (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.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Almost ubiquitous (PubMed:10544037). Largely expressed in adult heart, skeletal muscle, ovary, and fetal kidney (PubMed:10544037). Moderate amounts in adult liver, kidney, pancreas, spleen, and fetal lung, and small amounts in placenta, adult lung, prostate, testis, colon, fetal brain and liver (PubMed:10544037)

Frizzled-4 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

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

Receptor for Wnt proteins. Most of frizzled receptors are coupled to the beta-catenin (CTNNB1) canonical signaling pathway, which leads to the activation of disheveled proteins, inhibition of GSK-3 kinase, nuclear accumulation of beta-catenin (CTNNB1) and activation of Wnt target genes. Plays a critical role in retinal vascularization by acting as a receptor for Wnt proteins and norrin (NDP). In retina, it can be both activated by Wnt protein-binding, but also by a Wnt-independent signaling via binding of norrin (NDP), promoting in both cases beta-catenin (CTNNB1) accumulation and stimulation of LEF/TCF-mediated transcriptional programs. 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.