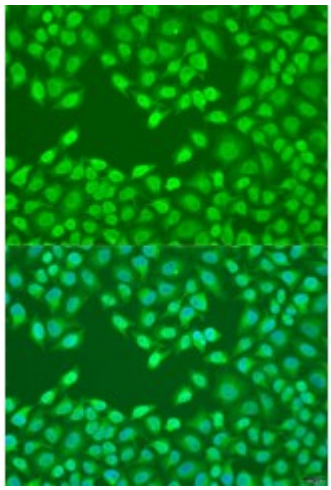
Anti-FZD4 Antibody



Description	This gene is a member of the frizzled gene family. Members of this family encode seven-transmembrane domain proteins that are receptors for the Wingless type MMTV integration site family of signaling proteins. Most frizzled receptors are coupled to the beta-catenin canonical signaling pathway. This protein may play a role as a positive regulator of the Wingless type MMTV integration site signaling pathway. A transcript variant retaining intronic sequence and encoding a shorter isoform has been described, however, its expression is not supported by other experimental evidence.

Model	STJ117307
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IF
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 37-222 of human FZD4 (NP_036325.2).
Gene ID	8322
Gene Symbol	FZD4
Dilution range	IF 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	Almost ubiquitous, Largely expressed in adult heart, skeletal muscle, ovary, and fetal kidney, 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
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Frizzled-4 Fz-4 hFz4 FzE4 CD antigen CD344
Molecular Weight	59.881 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4042OMIM:133780Reactome:R-HSA-373080
Alternative Names	Frizzled-4 Fz-4 hFz4 FzE4 CD antigen CD344
Function	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
Cellular Localization	Membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated by ZNRF3, leading to its degradation by the proteasome,