Best Tools for immunology Research

Frizzled-4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT6042
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Frizzled-4
Fields :	>>mTOR signaling pathway;>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Hippo signaling pathway;>>Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells;>>Melanogenesis;>>Cushing syndrome;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>Basal cell carcinoma;>>Breast cancer;>>Hepatocellular carcinoma;>>Gastric cancer
Gene Name :	FZD4
Protein Name :	Frizzled-4 (Fz-4) (hFz4) (FzE4) (CD antigen CD344)
Human Gene Id :	8322
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9ULV1
Mouse Gene Id :	14366
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q61088
Immunogen :	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 11-60
Specificity :	The antibody detects endogenous Frizzled-4
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	IHC 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Cell Pathway : WNT;WNT-T CELLMelanogenesis;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Basal cell carcinoma;

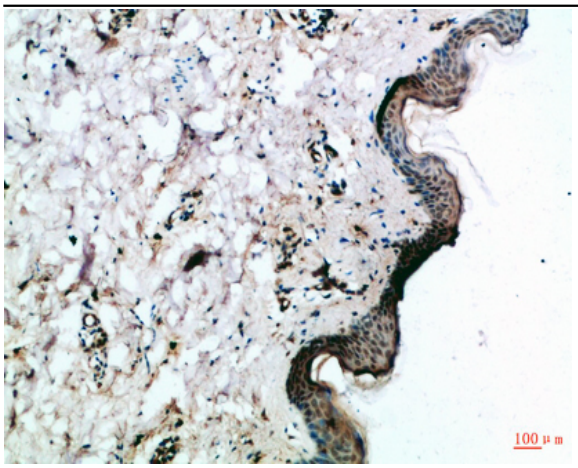
Background : frizzled class receptor 4(FZD4) Homo sapiens This gene is a member of the frizzled gene family. Members of this family encode seven-transmembrane domain proteins that are receptors for the Wingless type MMTV integration site family of signaling proteins. Most frizzled receptors are coupled 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : disease:Defects in FZD4 are the cause of vitreoretinopathy exudative type 1 (EVR1) [MIM:133780]; also known as autosomal dominant familial exudative vitreoretinopathy (FEVR) or Criswick-Schepens syndrome. EVR1 is a disorder of the retinal vasculature characterized by an abrupt cessation of growth of peripheral capillaries, leading to an avascular peripheral retina. This may lead to compensatory retinal neovascularization, which is thought to be induced by hypoxia from the initial avascular insult. New vessels are prone to leakage and rupture causing exudates and bleeding, followed by scarring, retinal detachment and blindness. Clinical features can be highly variable, even within the same family. Patients with mild forms of the disease are asymptomatic, and their only disease-related abnormality is an arc of avascular retina in the extreme temporal periphery.,domain:Lys-Thr-X-X-X-Trp mot

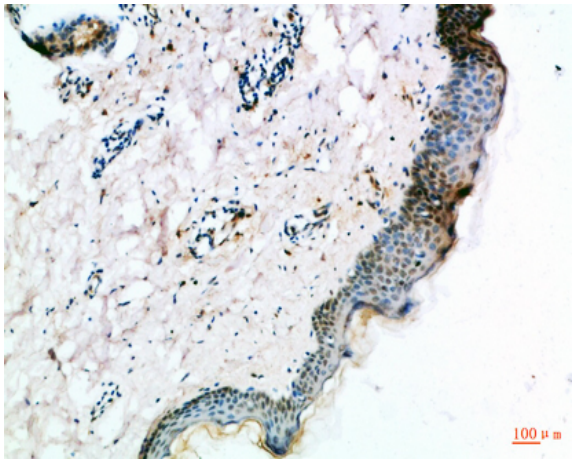
Subcellular Location : Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .

Expression : 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).

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-skin, antibody was diluted at 1:100



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