

# Frizzled 8 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)  
Catalog # AP51221

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, ICC, IHC-P
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q9H461</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	73300

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	8325
<b>Other Names</b>	Frizzled-8, Fz-8, hFz8, FZD8
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human Frizzled 8. The exact sequence is proprietary.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A IHC-P~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	FZD8
<b>Function</b>	Receptor for Wnt proteins. Component of the Wnt-Fzd-LRP5-LRP6 complex that triggers beta-catenin signaling through inducing aggregation of receptor-ligand complexes into ribosome-sized signalosomes. The beta-catenin canonical 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. 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. Coreceptor along with RYK of Wnt proteins, such as WNT1.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with GOPC at the Golgi

apparatus.

**Tissue Location**

Most abundant in fetal kidney, followed by brain and lung. In adult tissues, expressed in kidney, heart, pancreas and skeletal muscle

**Background**

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Receptor for Wnt proteins. Component of the Wnt-Fzd- LRP5-LRP6 complex that triggers beta-catenin signaling through inducing aggregation of receptor-ligand complexes into ribosome- sized signalosomes. The beta-catenin canonical 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. 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. Coreceptor along with RYK of Wnt proteins, such as WNT1.

**References**

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