

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10668**Specification**

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	Q9UP38
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Hamster, Monkey, Horse, Bovine, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	71kDa KDa

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 8321**Other Names**

Frizzled-1, Fz-1, hFz1, FzE1, FZD1

Target/Specificity

Human FZD1 / Frizzled 1. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** FZD1**Function**

Receptor for Wnt proteins (PubMed: [10557084](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10557084)). Activated by WNT3A, WNT3, WNT1 and to a lesser extent WNT2, but apparently not by WNT4, WNT5A, WNT5B, WNT6, WNT7A or WNT7B (PubMed: [10557084](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10557084)). Contradictory results showing activation by WNT7B have been described for mouse (By similarity). Functions in the canonical Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway (PubMed: [10557084](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10557084)). 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 (PubMed: [10557084](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10557084)). 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).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Expressed in adult heart, placenta, lung, kidney, pancreas, prostate, and ovary and in fetal lung and kidney

Volume

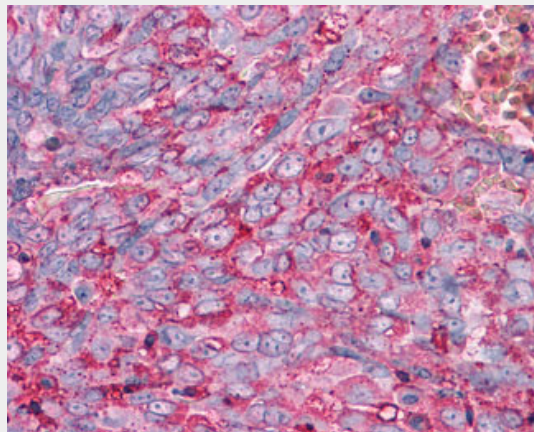
50 µl

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

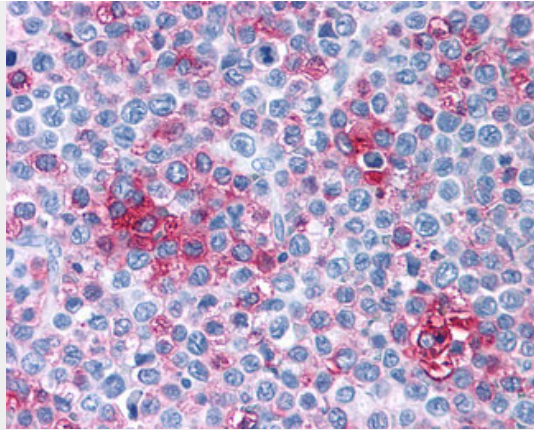
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

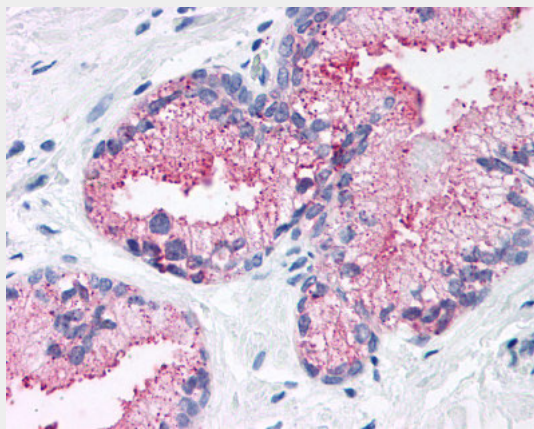
FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



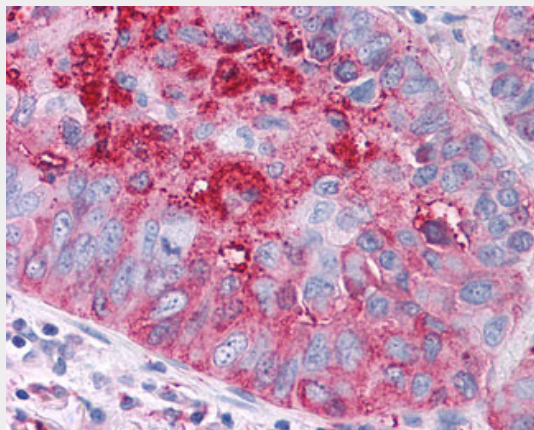
Anti-FZD1 / Frizzled 1 antibody IHC of human Ovary, Carcinoma.



Anti-FZD1 / Frizzled 1 antibody IHC of human Lymph Node, Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma.



Anti-FZD1 / Frizzled 1 antibody ALS10668 IHC of human prostate.



Anti-FZD1 / Frizzled 1 antibody IHC of human Lung, Non-Small Cell Carcinoma.

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 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. Activated by

Wnt3A, Wnt3, Wnt1 and to a lesser extent Wnt2, but not by Wnt4, Wnt5A, Wnt5B, Wnt6, Wnt7A or Wnt7B.

FZD1 / Frizzled 1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

Gazit A., et al. *Oncogene* 18:5959-5966(1999).

Sagara N., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 252:117-122(1998).

Scherer S.W., et al. *Science* 300:767-772(2003).

Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Hillier L.W., et al. *Nature* 424:157-164(2003).