

**FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS10761**

**Specification**

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**FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q13467</a>
Reactivity	Human, Rabbit, Monkey, Pig, Bovine, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	65kDa KDa

**FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7855

**Other Names**

Frizzled-5, Fz-5, hFz5, FzE5, FZD5, C2orf31

**Target/Specificity**

Human FZD5 / Frizzled 5. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

**Precautions**

FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information**

**Name** FZD5

**Synonyms** C2orf31

**Function**

Receptor for Wnt proteins (PubMed: [10097073](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10097073), PubMed: [20530549](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20530549), PubMed: [26908622](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26908622), PubMed: [9054360](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9054360)). Functions in the canonical Wnt/beta- catenin signaling pathway. In vitro activates WNT2, WNT10B, WNT5A, but not WNT2B or WNT4 signaling (By similarity). In neurons, activation by WNT7A promotes formation of synapses (PubMed: [20530549](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20530549)). May be involved in transduction and intercellular transmission of polarity information during tissue morphogenesis and/or in differentiated tissues (Probable). Plays a role in yolk sac angiogenesis

and in placental vascularization (By similarity). Plays a role in ocular development (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26908622" target="\_blank">26908622</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}. Golgi apparatus membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQD0}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQD0}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8CHL0}. Note=Localized at the plasma membrane and also found at the Golgi apparatus. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EQD0}

#### Volume

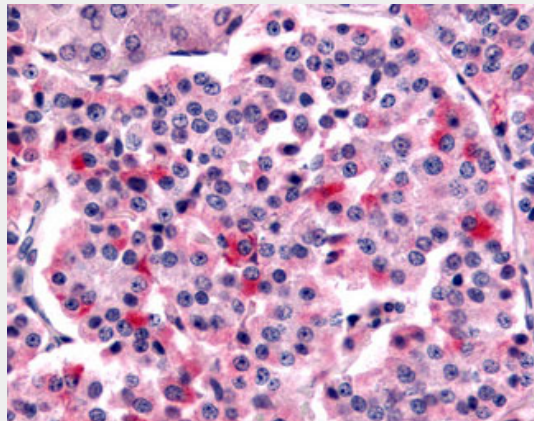
50 µl

### FZD5 / Frizzled 5 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](#)

### FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Anti-FZD5 / Frizzled 5 antibody ALS10761 IHC of human pancreas.

### FZD5 / Frizzled 5 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. Interacts

specifically with Wnt5A to induce the beta- catenin pathway.

#### **FZD5 / Frizzled 5 Antibody (N-Terminus) - References**

- Wang Y.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 271:4468-4476(1996).  
Saitoh T.,et al.Int. J. Oncol. 19:105-110(2001).  
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).  
Tanaka S.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95:10164-10169(1998).