

### FZD10 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP21301a

## Specification

# FZD10 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession	WB,E O9ULW2
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	65336

## FZD10 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 11211

Other Names Frizzled-10, Fz-10, hFz10, FzE7, CD350, FZD10

Target/Specificity

This FZD10 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 177-212 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human FZD10.

**Dilution** WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** FZD10 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# FZD10 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name FZD10

**Function** Receptor for Wnt proteins. Functions in the canonical Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway (By similarity). 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. 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**

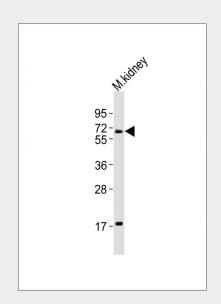
Highest levels in the placenta and fetal kidney, followed by fetal lung and brain. In adult brain, abundantly expressed in the cerebellum, followed by cerebral cortex, medulla and spinal cord; very low levels in total brain, frontal lobe, temporal lobe and putamen. Weak expression detected in adult brain, heart, lung, skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen and prostate.

## FZD10 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

## FZD10 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Anti-FZD10 Antibody (N-term)at 1:2000 dilution + mouse kidney lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 65 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

### FZD10 Antibody (N-term) - 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.

## FZD10 Antibody (N-term) - References

Koike J., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 262:39-43(1999). Tanaka S., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95:10164-10169(1998). Kwon H.S., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 29:2139-2154(2009).