bs-6623R **[Primary Antibody]**

Frizzled 2 Rabbit pAb

www.bioss.com.cn
sales@bioss.com.cn
techsupport@bioss.com.cn
400-901-9800

DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 2535 **SWISS:** Q14332

Target: Frizzled 2

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Frizzled 2: 61-160/565. < Extracellular >

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: The frizzled gene, originally identified in Drosophila melanogaster, is involved in the development of tissue polarity. The mammalian homolog of frizzled as well as several secreted mammalian frizzled-related proteins (FRPs) have been described. The frizzled proteins contain seven transmembrane domains, a cysteine-rich domain in the extracellular region and a carboxy terminal Ser/Thr-xxx-Val motif. They function as receptors for Wnt and are generally coupled to G proteins. Expression of frizzled-2 can be observed in the fetal kidney and lung and in the adult ovary and colon. The Wnt/cGMP/Ca2+ pathway is mediated by frizzled-2 . It binds Wnt proteins and signals by activating the release of stored calcium. Expression of frizzled-2 is regulated by Angiotensin II. Activated frizzled-2 suppresses the activity of protein kinase G, and activates NFAT-dependent transcription, the phosphatidylinositol pathway and calcium sensitive enzymes.

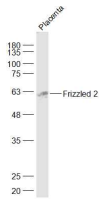
Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)

Reactivity: Mouse, Rat (predicted: Human, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Goat)

Predicted MW.: 60 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane

VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Placenta (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-Frizzled 2 (bs-6623R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 60 kD Observed band size: 60 kD

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=5.3]** Xiang Fei. et al. Wnt4 increases the thickness of the epidermis in burn wounds by activating canonical Wnt signalling and decreasing the cell junctions between epidermal cells. BURNS TRAUMA. 2023 Jul;11: ICC,CoIP,WB ;Human. 37408701