

**bs-12435R****[ Primary Antibody ]****FRAT2 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
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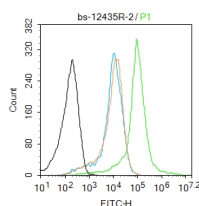
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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit <b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal <b>GeneID:</b> 23401 <b>Target:</b> FRAT2 <b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FRAT2: 131-230/233. <b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A <b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml <b>Storage:</b> 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. <b>Background:</b> FRAT1 and FRAT2 were originally characterized as proteins frequently rearranged in advanced T cell lymphoma, and they have since been identified as proto-oncogenes involved in tumorigenesis. These proteins share significant homology with the Xenopus glycogen synthase kinase-3 (xGSK-3) binding protein, which is designated GBP and is essential for the formation of the dorsal-ventral axis during embryonic development. Establishment of these embryonic axes is mediated by the Wnt intracellular signaling pathway. Wnt signaling is regulated in part by the activity of GSK-3, which phosphorylates and thereby facilitates the degradation of $\beta$ -catenin. GBP binds to GSK-3 and inhibits this phosphorylation, resulting in the accumulation of $\beta$ -catenin and the subsequent transcription of Wnt target genes. Like GBP, FRAT2 has been shown to bind xGSK-3, suggesting that FRAT1 and FRAT2 may be GSK-3 regulatory proteins.	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG <b>SWISS:</b> O75474 <b>Applications:</b> Flow-Cyt (2ug/Test)  <b>Reactivity:</b> Mouse (predicted: Human, Rat, Sheep, Cow, Dog)  <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 24 kDa  <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm
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**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Blank control: Mouse spleen. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-FRAT2 antibody (bs-12435R) Dilution: 2 $\mu$ g / 10<sup>6</sup> cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF488 Dilution: 1 $\mu$ g / test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 70% ethanol (10min at room temperature) and then were incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

**— SELECTED CITATIONS —**

- **[IF=2.6]** Deng Yi. et al. Aseptic loosening around total joint replacement in humans is regulated by miR-1246 and

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

miR-6089 via the Wnt signalling pathway. J ORTHOP SURG RES. 2024 Dec;19(1):1-14 WB ;Human. 38287447