



Rabbit Anti-FRAT1 antibody

SL12434R

Product Name:	FRAT1
Chinese Name:	原癌基因FRAT1抗体
Alias:	FRAT 1; frequently rearranged in advanced T cell lymphomas; Frequently rearranged in advanced T-cell lymphomas; GSK 3 binding protein FRAT1; proto oncogene FRAT1; FRAT1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	29kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FRAT1:161-260/279
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 癢 for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20癢. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 癢.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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 β -catenin. GBP binds to GSK-3 and inhibits this phosphorylation, resulting in the accumulation of β -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.

Function:

The protein encoded by the FRAT1 gene belongs to the GSK-3-binding protein family. The protein inhibits GSK-3-mediated phosphorylation of beta-catenin and also positively regulates the Wnt signaling pathway. It may play a role in tumor progression and in lymphomagenesis.

Subunit:

Binds DVL1. Binds GSK-3 and prevent GSK-3-dependent phosphorylation.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasmic.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated (By similarity).

Similarity:

Belongs to the GSK-3-binding protein family.

SWISS:

Q92837

Gene ID:

10023

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 10023](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 14296](#)Mouse

[Omim: 602503](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q92837](#)Human

[SwissProt: P70339](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 126057](#)Human

[Unigene: 4573](#)Mouse

	<p>Important Note:</p>
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