



Rabbit Anti-FRAT2 antibody

SL12435R

Product Name:	FRAT2
Chinese Name:	GSK-3Binding proteinFRAT2抗体
Alias:	Frequently rearranged in advanced T-cell lymphomas 2 antibodyGSK-3 binding protein FRAT2; FRAT2 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Sheep,
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:	24kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FRAT2:131-230/233
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:

Positively regulates the Wnt signaling pathway by stabilizing beta-catenin through the association with GSK-3.

Subunit:

Binds GSK-3 and prevents GSK-3-dependent phosphorylation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the GSK-3-binding protein family.

SWISS:

FRAT2

Gene ID:

23401

Database links:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: O75474.3

Important Note:

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