FRAT1 (U-25): sc-130756



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

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.

REFERENCES

- Yost, C., et al. 1996. The axis-inducing activity, stability, and subcellular distribution of β-catenin is regulated in *Xenopus* embryos by glycogen synthase kinase 3. Genes Dev. 10: 1443-1454.
- Jonkers, J., et al. 1997. Activation of a novel proto-oncogene, Frat1, contributes to progression of mouse T-cell lymphomas. EMBO J. 16: 441-450.
- 3. Aberle, H., et al. 1997. β -catenin is a target for the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. EMBO J. 16: 3797-3804.
- 4. Yost, C., et al. 1998. GBP, an inhibitor of GSK-3, is implicated in *Xenopus* development and oncogenesis. Cell 93: 1031-1041.
- Sumoy, L., et al. 1999. Conservation of intracellular Wnt signaling components in dorsal-ventral axis formation in zebrafish. Dev. Genes Evol. 209: 48-58.
- 6. Li, L., et al. 1999. Axin and Frat1 interact with dvl and GSK, bridging Dvl to GSK in Wnt-mediated regulation of LEF-1. EMBO J. 18: 4233-4240.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FRAT1 (human) mapping to 10q24.1.

SOURCE

FRAT1 (U-25) is a purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of FRAT1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μg IgG in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

FRAT1 (U-25) is recommended for detection of FRAT1 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

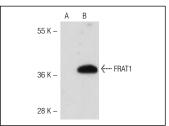
Suitable for use as control antibody for FRAT1 siRNA (h): sc-105373, FRAT1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-105373-SH and FRAT1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105373-V.

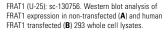
Molecular Weight of FRAT1: 29 kDa.

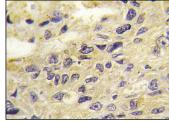
RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use ImmunoCruz™: sc-2051 or ABC: sc-2018 rabbit IgG Staining Systems.

DATA







FRAT1 (U-25): sc-130756. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue showing cytoplasmic localization.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.