

DESCRIPTION

Source Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived
Ala22-Ser351
Accession # Q9Z1N6

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ala22

Predicted Molecular Mass 38 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 47-63 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to activate Wnt induced TCF reporter activity in HEK293 human embryonic kidney cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.2-1.2 µg/mL in the presence of 5 ng/mL of Recombinant Mouse Wnt-3a (Catalog # 1324-WN).

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

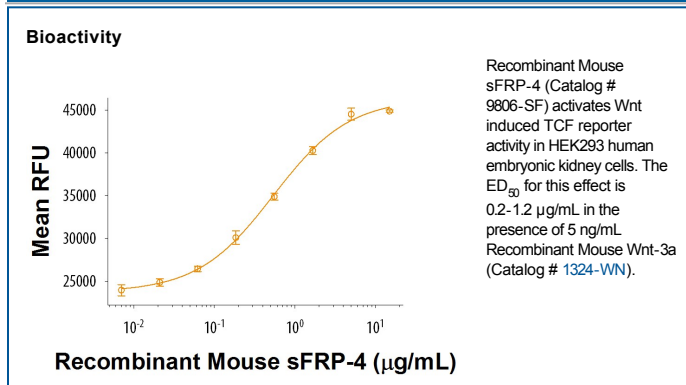
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA



BACKGROUND

Secreted Frizzled Related Protein-4 (sFRP-4), also known as DDC-4, FrpAP, frpHE and FrzB-2, belongs to a family of Wnt-binding proteins with homology to the ligand-binding domain of the Frizzled receptors (1, 2). The sFRP proteins are approximately 30-35 kDa in size and contain an N-terminal Frizzled-like domain with 10 conserved cysteines and a Netrin-like C-terminal domain (1-3). Of all the sFRPs, sFRP-4 is most closely related to sFRP-3 (1). Mature mouse sFRP-4 shares 92% and 96% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with human and rat sFRP-4, respectively. sFRP-4 is expressed in brain, kidney, lung, ovary, prostate, mammary gland, and endometrium (1, 2). This protein shows complex functions with respect to cell survival: it is up-regulated with apoptosis during ovulation (3), regulates apoptosis in chondrocytes (4), and promotes apoptosis in mammary glands when expressed in transgenic mice (5). On the other hand, sFRP-4 can also act to enhance growth as it is up-regulated in endometrial and breast carcinomas (6, 7). Since it is not detected in other carcinomas such as the ovary, colon, and pancreas, its role in cancer is likely to be tissue dependent (6). In addition, sFRP-4 is characterized as a circulating phosphaturic factor expressed by tumors associated with osteomalacia that antagonizes renal Wnt signaling (8).

References:

1. Jones, S.E. and C. Jomary (2002) *Bioessays* **24**:811.
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3. Drake, J.M. *et al.* (2003) *Apoptosis* **8**:389.
4. James, I.E. *et al.* (2000) *Osteoarthritis & Cartilage* **8**:452.
5. Lacher, M.D. *et al.* (2003) *Cell Death Differ.* **10**:528.
6. Abu-Jawdeh, G. *et al.* (1999) *Lab Invest.* **79**:439.
7. Wong, S.C. *et al.* (2002) *J. Pathol.* **196**:145.
8. Berndt, T. *et al.* (2003) *J. Clin. Invest.* **112**:785.