

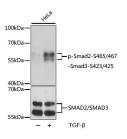
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Phospho-Smad2(S465/467)/Smad3(S423/425) Polyclonal Antibody

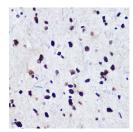
Catalog No.E-AB-68179ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWB,IHC,IFIsotypeIgG

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

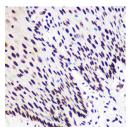
Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of HeLa cells using Phospho-Smad2(S46 5/467)/Smad3(S423/425)Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Rat brain using Phospho-S mad2(S465/467)/Smad3(S423/425)Po lyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human esophagus using Ph ospho-Smad2(S465/467)/Smad3(S423/425)Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

Immunogen Information

Immunogen A synthetic phosphorylated peptide around S465 &

S467 of human Smad2 (NP_005892.1).

GeneID 4087/4088 **Swissprot** Q15796,P84022

Synonyms HSPC193,HsT17436,JV15-2,LDS1C,LDS3,MADH3

Product Information

Calculated MW 48kDa/52kDa/25kDa/35kDa/43kDa

Observed MW 52kDa/60kDa

Buffer PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Purify Affinity purification

Dilution WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200 IF 1:50-1:200

Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the SMAD, a family of proteins similar to the gene products of the Drosophila gene 'mothers against decapentaplegic' (Mad) and the C. elegans gene Sma. SMAD proteins are signal transducers and transcriptional modulators that mediate multiple signaling pathways. This protein mediates the signal of the transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta, and thus regulates multiple cellular processes, such as cell proliferation, apoptosis, and differentiation. This protein is recruited to the TGF-beta receptors through its interaction with the SMAD anchor for receptor activation (SARA) protein. In response to TGF-beta signal, this protein is phosphorylated by the TGF-beta receptors. The phosphorylation induces the dissociation of this protein with SARA and the association with the family member SMAD4. The association with SMAD4 is important for the translocation of this protein into the nucleus, where it binds to target promoters and forms a transcription repressor complex with other cofactors. This protein can also be phosphorylated by activin type 1 receptor kinase, and mediates the signal from the activin.

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