

SMAD2 antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI11445**Specification**

SMAD2 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q15796
Other Accession	NM_005901 , NP_005892
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Sheep, Horse, Bovine, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Chicken, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	51kDa KDa

SMAD2 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4087**Alias Symbol** **JV18, MADH2, MADR2, JV18-1, hMAD-2, hSMAD2****Other Names**

Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2, MAD homolog 2, Mothers against DPP homolog 2, JV18-1, Mad-related protein 2, hMAD-2, SMAD family member 2, SMAD 2, Smad2, hSMAD2, SMAD2, MADH2, MADR2

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 100 ul of distilled water. Final anti-SMAD2 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SMAD2 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SMAD2 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information**Name** SMAD2**Synonyms** MADH2, MADR2**Function**

Receptor-regulated SMAD (R-SMAD) that is an intracellular signal transducer and transcriptional modulator activated by TGF-beta (transforming growth factor) and activin type 1 receptor kinases.

Binds the TRE element in the promoter region of many genes that are regulated by TGF-beta and, on formation of the SMAD2/SMAD4 complex, activates transcription. Promotes TGFB1-mediated transcription of odontoblastic differentiation genes in dental papilla cells (By similarity). Positively regulates PDPK1 kinase activity by stimulating its dissociation from the 14-3-3 protein YWHAQ which acts as a negative regulator. May act as a tumor suppressor in colorectal carcinoma (PubMed:8752209).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Cytoplasmic and nuclear in the absence of TGF-beta. On TGF-beta stimulation, migrates to the nucleus when complexed with SMAD4 or with IPO7 (PubMed:21145499, PubMed:9865696). On dephosphorylation by phosphatase PPM1A, released from the SMAD2/SMAD4 complex, and exported out of the nucleus by interaction with RANBP1 (PubMed:16751101, PubMed:19289081). Localized mainly to the nucleus in the early stages of embryo development with expression becoming evident in the cytoplasm at the blastocyst and epiblast stages (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62432, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16751101, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19289081, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21145499, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9865696}

Tissue Location

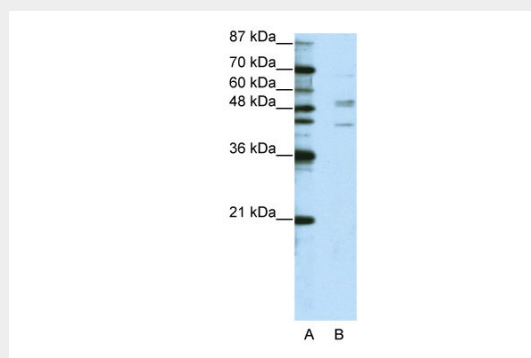
Expressed at high levels in skeletal muscle, endothelial cells, heart and placenta.

SMAD2 antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

SMAD2 antibody - N-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-SMAD2 Antibody Titration: 2.5µg/ml
ELISA Titer: 1:1562500
Positive Control: HepG2 cell lysate

SMAD2 antibody - N-terminal region - References

Zheng, X., (2006) EMBO J. 25 (3), 615-627 Reconstitution and Storage: For short term use, store at 2-8C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.