

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody Catalog # AN1959

Specification

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O15105
Reactivity	Bovine, Chicken, Drosophila
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	46426

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	4092
Other Names	
MADH7, MADH8, MAD7	

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

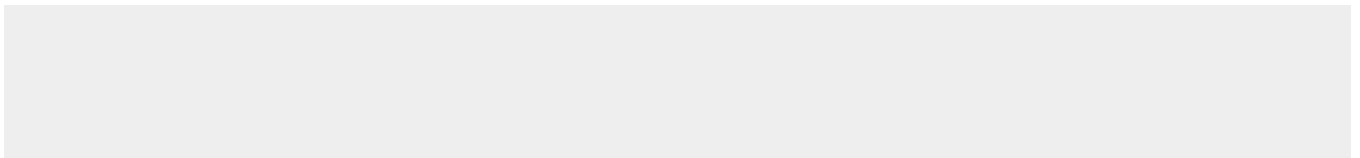
Blue Ice

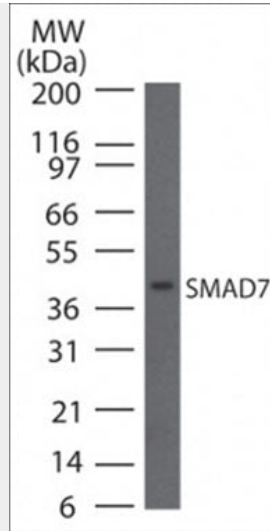
Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of SMAD7 in human HepG2 cells. The blot was probed with rabbit polyclonal SMAD7 antibody (SP4901) at 1:250.

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

SMADs are members of the MAD-related family of molecules. MAD-related proteins are a family of intracellular proteins that are essential components in the signaling pathways of the serine/threonine kinase receptors of the transforming growth factor beta superfamily. SMADs can be divided into receptor-regulated SMADs (R-SMADs: SMAD1, 2, 3, 5 and 8), common-mediator SMAD (co-SMAD: SMAD4), and inhibitory SMADs (I-SMADs: SMAD6 and 7). Briefly, activated type I receptors associate with specific R-Smads and phosphorylate them on a conserved SSXS motif at the carboxy-terminus of the proteins. The phosphorylated R-Smad dissociates from the receptor and forms a heteromeric complex with the co-Smad, Smad4, and together the complex moves to the nucleus. Once in the nucleus, Smads can target a variety of DNA binding proteins to regulate transcriptional responses.