

**SMAD9 Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP14903C****Specification**

---

**SMAD9 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P-Leica,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O15198</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_005896.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001120689.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	200-228

**SMAD9 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4093**Other Names**

Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 9, MAD homolog 9, Mothers against DPP homolog 9, Madh6, SMAD family member 9, SMAD 9, Smad9, SMAD9, MADH6, MADH9

**Target/Specificity**

This SMAD9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 200-228 amino acids from the Central region of human SMAD9.

**Dilution**WB~~1:2000  
IHC-P-Leica~~1:500**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

SMAD9 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SMAD9 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information****Name** SMAD9**Synonyms** MADH6, MADH9, SMAD8 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:

**Function** Transcriptional modulator activated by BMP (bone morphogenetic proteins) type 1 receptor kinase. SMAD9 is a receptor- regulated SMAD (R-SMAD).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=In the cytoplasm in the absence of ligand. Migration to the nucleus when complexed with SMAD4 (By similarity).

**Tissue Location**

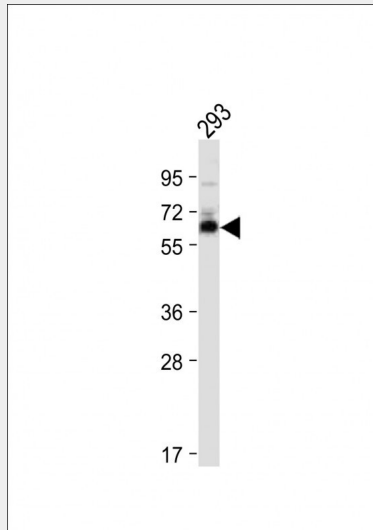
Expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, prostate, testis, ovary and small intestine. Also expressed in fetal brain, lung and kidney

**SMAD9 Antibody (Center) - 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](#)

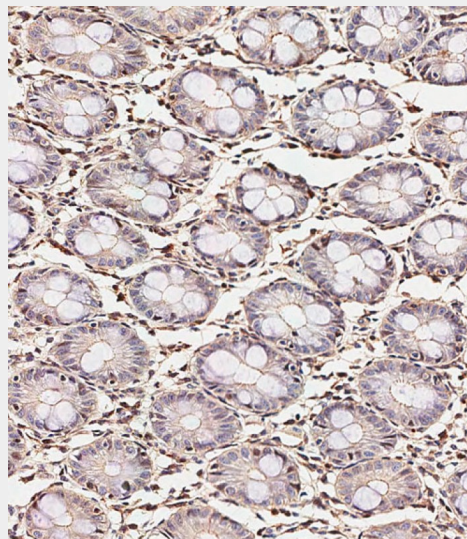
**SMAD9 Antibody (Center) - Images**



Anti-SMAD9 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + 293 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 52 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human lung tissue using AP14903C performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon tissue using AP14903C performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

### **SMAD9 Antibody (Center) - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the SMAD family, which transduces signals from TGF-beta family members. The encoded protein is activated by bone morphogenetic proteins and interacts with SMAD4. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

### **SMAD9 Antibody (Center) - References**

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :  
Liu, Y., et al. FASEB J. 23(7):2299-2306(2009)  
Su, D., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(18):12153-12164(2009)  
Shintani, M., et al. J. Med. Genet. 46(5):331-337(2009)  
Hoover, L.L., et al. Sci Signal 1 (46), PE48 (2008) :