

Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3654a

Specification

Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody - Product Information

Application	IF, DB,E
Primary Accession	O15796
Other Accession	O54835 , O9JIW5 , O15198 , O9R1V3 , P97454 , O99717 , O9W7E7 , O56I99 , P84025 , P84024 , O8BUN5 , P84022 , P84023 , O70436 , O62432 , O9I9P9 , O1W668 , P97588 , P70340 , O15797 , O9I8V2 , O1JOA2 , P42003
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Drosophila, Bovine, Zebrafish, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	52306

Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4087

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

Target/Specificity

This SMAD2 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S118 of human SMAD2.

Dilution

IF~~1:10~50

DB~~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

Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody - 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 TGFβ1-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

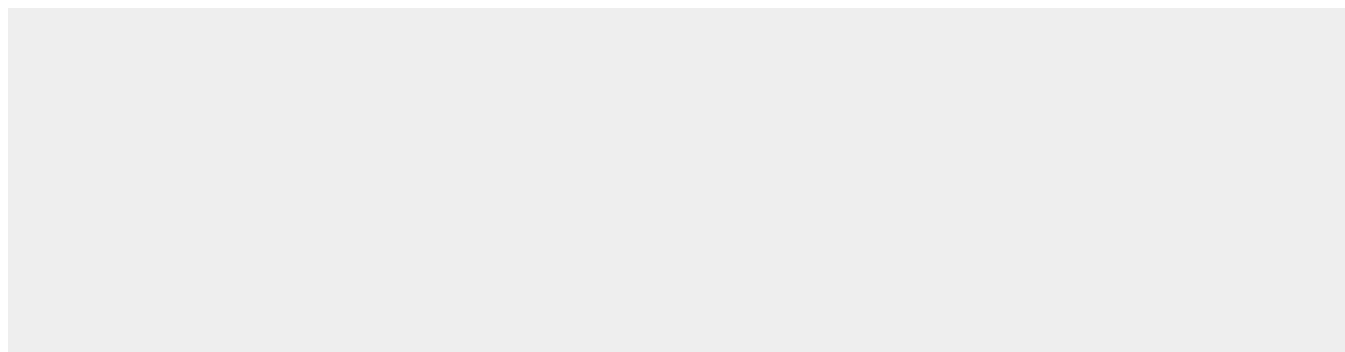
Expressed at high levels in skeletal muscle, endothelial cells, heart and placenta.

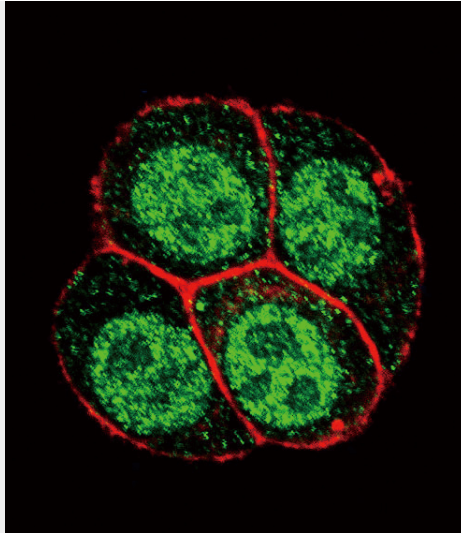
Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody - Protocols

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

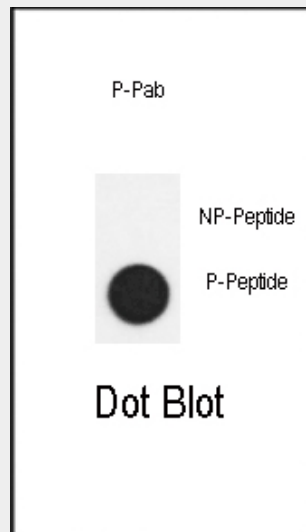
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody - Images





Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of Phospho-SMAD2-S118 Antibody(Cat#AP3654a) with HeLa cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor 555 phalloidin (red).



Dot blot analysis of anti-Phospho-SMAD2-S118 Antibody (Cat. #AP3654a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody - Background

The protein belongs to the SMAD, a family of proteins similar to the proteins 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.

Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody - References

Funaba, M., J. Biol. Chem. 277 (44), 41361-41368 (2002)
Wicks, S.J., Mol. Cell. Biol. 20 (21), 8103-8111 (2000)