

Anti-SMAD 1/2/3/5 Antibody
Catalog # ABO10657**Specification**

Anti-SMAD 1/2/3/5 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q15797
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 1/2/3/5(SMAD1/2/3/5) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-SMAD 1/2/3/5 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4086

Other Names

Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 1, MAD homolog 1, Mothers against DPP homolog 1, JV4-1, Mad-related protein 1, SMAD family member 1, SMAD 1, Smad1, hSMAD1, Transforming growth factor-beta-signaling protein 1, BSP-1, SMAD1, BSP1, MADH1, MADR1

Calculated MW

52260 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic in the absence of ligand. Migrates to the nucleus when complexed with SMAD4. Co-localizes with LEMD3 at the nucleus inner membrane.

Tissue Specificity

Ubiquitous. Highest expression seen in the heart and skeletal muscle.

Protein Name

Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 1/2/3/5

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human SMAD1/2/3/5 (GPLQWLDKVLTMGS), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the Smad family.

Anti-SMAD 1/2/3/5 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** SMAD1**Synonyms** BSP1, MADH1, MADR1**Function**

Transcriptional modulator that plays a role in various cellular processes, including embryonic development, cell differentiation, and tissue homeostasis (PubMed: [9335504](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9335504)). Upon BMP ligand binding to their receptors at the cell surface, is phosphorylated by activated type I BMP receptors (BMPRI) and associates with SMAD4 to form a heteromeric complex which translocates into the nucleus acting as transcription factor (PubMed: [33667543](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33667543)). In turn, the hetero-trimeric complex recognizes cis-regulatory elements containing Smad Binding Elements (SBEs) to modulate the outcome of the signaling network (PubMed: [33667543](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33667543)). SMAD1/OAZ1/PSMB4 complex mediates the degradation of the CREBBP/EP300 repressor SNIP1. Positively regulates BMP4-induced expression of odontogenic development regulator MSX1 following IPO7-mediated nuclear import (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Cytoplasmic in the absence of ligand. Migrates to the nucleus when complexed with SMAD4 (PubMed:15647271). Co-localizes with LEMD3 at the nucleus inner membrane (PubMed:15647271). Exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm when dephosphorylated (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70340, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15647271}

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous. Highest expression seen in the heart and skeletal muscle

Anti-SMAD 1/2/3/5 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-SMAD 1/2/3/5 Antibody - Images



Anti-SMAD 1/2/3/5 antibody, ABO10657, Western blotting
Lane 1: Rat Heart Tissue Lysate
Lane 2: Rat Skeletal Muscle Tissue Lysate
Lane 3: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate
Lane 4: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate
Lane 5: MM453 Cell Lysate
Lane 6: MM231 Cell Lysate
Lane 7: HELA Cell Lysate
Lane 8: SMMC Cell Lysate
Lane 9: SW620 Cell Lysate

Anti-SMAD 1/2/3/5 Antibody - Background

SMADs are proteins that modulate the activity of transforming growth factor beta ligands. The SMADs, often in complex with other SMADs/CoSMAD, act as transcription factors that regulate the expression of certain genes. Zhu, H et al concluded that targeted ubiquitination of SMADs may serve to control both embryonic development and a wide variety of cellular responses to TGF-beta signals. R-Smads or receptor regulated Smads are a class of proteins that include SMAD1, SMAD2, SMAD3, SMAD5, and SMAD8. In response to signals by the TGF-beta superfamily of ligands these proteins associate with receptor kinases and are phosphorylated at an SSXS motif at their extreme C-terminus. These proteins then typically bind to the common mediator Smad or co-SMAD SMAD4.