

SMAD2 Antibody (aa418-467)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS16782**Specification**

SMAD2 Antibody (aa418-467) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | IHC, ICC, WB |
| Primary Accession | Q15796 |
| Other Accession | 4087 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Calculated MW | 52306 |

SMAD2 Antibody (aa418-467) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4087**Other Names**

SMAD2, HMAD-2, HSMAD2, JV18-1, Mad protein homolog smad2, MADR2, MADH2, SMAD 2, MAD homolog 2, Mad-related protein 2, JV18, Mother against DPP homolog 2, Mothers against DPP homolog 2, Sma- and Mad-related protein 2, SMAD family member 2

Target/Specificity

Smad2 (Ab-467) Antibody detects endogenous levels of total Smad2 protein.

Reconstitution & Storage

PBS, pH 7.4, 150 mM sodium chloride, 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C.

Precautions

SMAD2 Antibody (aa418-467) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SMAD2 Antibody (aa418-467) - 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:9865696, PubMed:21145499). 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.

Volume

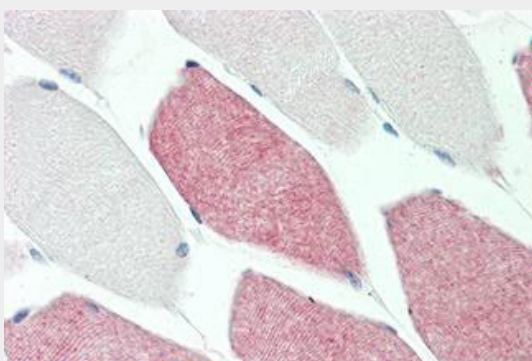
50 µl

SMAD2 Antibody (aa418-467) - Protocols

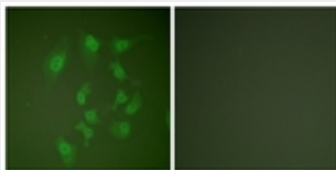
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

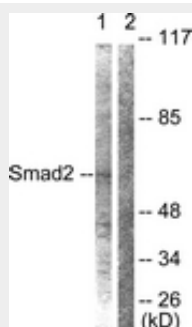
SMAD2 Antibody (aa418-467) - Images



Anti-SMAD2 antibody IHC staining of human skeletal muscle.



Immunofluorescence of HepG2 cells, using Smad2 Antibody.



Western blot of extracts from HepG2 cells, using Smad2 Antibody.

SMAD2 Antibody (aa418-467) - Background

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. May act as a tumor suppressor in colorectal carcinoma. Positively regulates PDPK1 kinase activity by stimulating its dissociation from the 14-3-3 protein YWHAQ which acts as a negative regulator.

SMAD2 Antibody (aa418-467) - References

Riggins G.J.,et al.Nat. Genet. 13:347-349(1996).
Zhang Y.,et al.Nature 383:168-172(1996).
Eppert K.,et al.Cell 86:543-552(1996).
Liu F.,et al.Genes Dev. 11:3157-3167(1997).
Takenoshita S.,et al.Genomics 48:1-11(1998).