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SMAD2/3 (5D16) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
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Catalog # AP93764

Specification

SMAD2/3 (5D16) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF, FC, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	P84022, Q15796
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal

SMAD2/3 (5D16) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IF~~1:50~200
FC~~1:10~50
ICC~~N/A
IP~~N/A

Storage Conditions
-20℃

SMAD2/3 (5D16) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

SMAD2/3 (5D16) Rabbit Monoclonal 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SMAD2/3 (5D16) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

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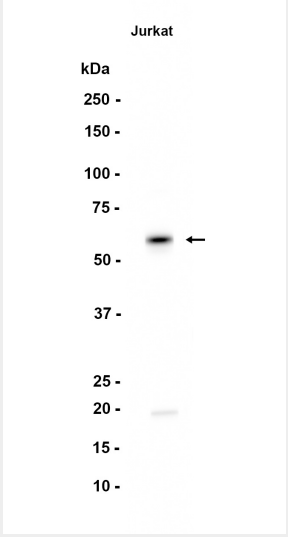

Western blot analysis of extracts from Jurkat cells using AP93764 at 1:1000.

SMAD2/3 (5D16) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the SMAD, a family of proteins similar to the gene products 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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]