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Anti-SMAD3 pT179 (RABBIT) Antibody

SMAD3 phospho T179 Antibody
Catalog # ASR5496

Specification

Anti-SMAD3 pT179 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**Anti-SMAD3 pT179 has been tested for use in ELISA and by western blot, and suitable by immunohistochemistry. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 48.1 kDa in size corresponding to human phosphorylated Smad3 protein by western blotting in the appropriate stimulated tissue or cell lysate or extract.**
Physical State	**Liquid (sterile filtered)**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**Anti-SMAD3 pT179 antibody was prepared by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an internal region of human Smad3 protein surrounding amino acid residue 179.**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-SMAD3 pT179 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4088

Other Names
4088

Purity
Anti-SMAD3 pT179 affinity-purified antibody is directed against the phosphorylated form of human Smad3 protein at the pT179 residue. The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity purification. Antiserum was first purified against the phosphorylated form of the immunizing peptide. The resultant affinity purified antibody was then cross adsorbed against the non-phosphorylated form of the immunizing peptide. Reactivity occurs against human Smad3 pT179 protein and the antibody is specific for the phosphorylated form of the protein. Reactivity with non-phosphorylated human Smad3 is minimal by ELISA and western blot. Expect reactivity against phosphorylated Smad2. Reactivity against other phosphorylated Smad family members is not known. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross reactivity with Smad3 from human, mouse, rat, pig, dog, and marmoset based on 100% sequence homology with the

immunogen. Reactivity against homologues from other sources is not known.

Storage Condition
Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-SMAD3 pT179 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name SMAD3

Synonyms MADH3

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 SMAD3/SMAD4 complex, activates transcription. Also can form a SMAD3/SMAD4/JUN/FOS complex at the AP- 1/SMAD site to regulate TGF-beta-mediated transcription. Has an inhibitory effect on wound healing probably by modulating both growth and migration of primary keratinocytes and by altering the TGF-mediated chemotaxis of monocytes. This effect on wound healing appears to be hormone-sensitive. Regulator of chondrogenesis and osteogenesis and inhibits early healing of bone fractures. Positively regulates PDPK1 kinase activity by stimulating its dissociation from the 14-3-3 protein YWHAQ which acts as a negative regulator.

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 (PubMed:15799969, PubMed:21145499). Through the action of the phosphatase PPM1A, released from the SMAD2/SMAD4 complex, and exported out of the nucleus by interaction with RANBP1 (PubMed:16751101, PubMed:19289081). Co-localizes with LEMD3 at the nucleus inner membrane (PubMed:15601644). MAPK-mediated phosphorylation appears to have no effect on nuclear import (PubMed:19218245). PDPK1 prevents its nuclear translocation in response to TGF-beta (PubMed:17327236). Localized mainly to the nucleus in the early stages of embryo development with expression becoming evident in the cytoplasm of the inner cell mass at the blastocyst stage (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BUN5, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15601644, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15799969, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16751101, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17327236, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19218245, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19289081, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21145499}

Anti-SMAD3 pT179 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry

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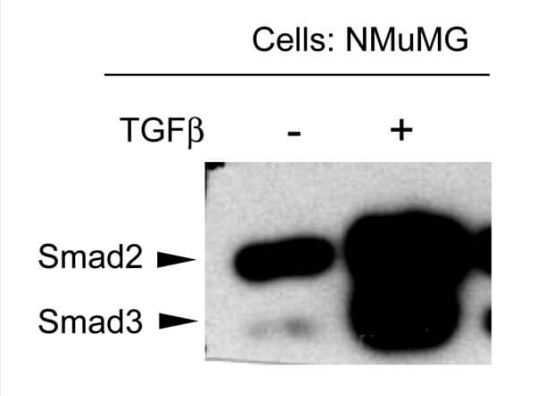
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-SMAD3 pT179 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



NMuMG mouse mammary epithelial cells were probed for the activation of Smad3 by detecting phosphorylation of threonine 179. The cells were either untreated or treated with TGF-beta, transferred to membranes and probed with Anti-SMAD3 pT179 (RABBIT) Antibody. The antibody detects only Smad3 in stimulated cells suggesting detection of phosphorylated SMAD3 at T179.

Anti-SMAD3 pT179 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

SMAD3 pT179 is designed, produced, and validated as part of a collaboration between Rockland and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and is suitable for Cancer, Immunology and Nuclear Signaling research. Smad3 (also known as Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 3, Mothers against DPP homolog 3, Mad3, hMAD-3, JV15-2 or hSMAD3) is a transcriptional modulator activated by TGF-beta (transforming growth factor) and activin type 1 receptor kinase. These activators exert diverse effects on a wide array of cellular processes. The Smad proteins mediate much of the signaling responses induced by the TGF-beta superfamily. Activated type I receptor phosphorylates receptor-activated Smads (R-Smads) at their c-terminal two extreme serines in the S-S-X-S motif, e.g. Smad2 and Smad3 proteins in the TGF-b pathway, or Smad1, Smad5 or Smad8 in the bone morphogenic protein or BMP pathway. The phosphorylated R-Smads are translocated into nucleus, where they regulate transcription of target genes. Based on microarray and animal model experiments, Smad3 accounts for at least 80% of all TGF-b-mediated response.