

# SMAD6 antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AI16233

#### **Product Information**

Application WB Primary Accession 043541

Other Accession
Reactivity
Human, Pig, Dog, Bovine
Predicted
Human, Pig, Dog, Bovine

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 53497

#### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4091

Alias Symbol HsT17432, MADH6, MADH7

Other Names Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 6, MAD homolog 6, Mothers

against DPP homolog 6, SMAD family member 6, SMAD 6, Smad6, hSMAD6,

SMAD6, MADH6

Format Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium

azide and 2% sucrose.

**Reconstitution & Storage** Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-SMAD6 antibody concentration is 1

mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at

20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** SMAD6 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use

in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **Protein Information**

Name SMAD6

Synonyms MADH6

**Function** Transforming growth factor-beta superfamily receptors signaling occurs

through the Smad family of intracellular mediators. SMAD6 is an inhibitory Smad (i-Smad) that negatively regulates signaling downstream of type I transforming growth factor-beta (PubMed:10647776, PubMed:10708948,

PubMed: 10708949, PubMed: 16951688, PubMed: 22275001,

PubMed:<u>30848080</u>, PubMed:<u>9436979</u>, PubMed:<u>9759503</u>). Acts as a mediator of TGF-beta and BMP anti-inflammatory activities. Suppresses IL1R-TLR

signaling through its direct interaction with PEL1, preventing NF-kappa-B activation, nuclear transport and NF-kappa-B- mediated expression of pro-inflammatory genes (PubMed:16951688). Blocks the BMP-SMAD1 signaling pathway by competing with SMAD4 for receptor- activated SMAD1-binding (PubMed:30848080, PubMed:9436979). Binds to regulatory elements in target promoter regions (PubMed:16491121).

Cellular Location Nucleus.

**Tissue Location** [Isoform B]: Expressed in the brain, heart, ovary, peripheral blood leukocytes,

small intestine, spleen, thymus, bone marrow, fetal liver and lymph nodes.

## **Background**

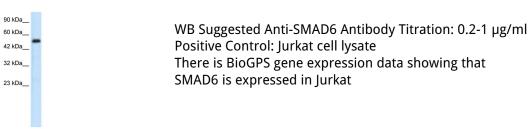
Acts as a mediator of TGF-beta and BMP antiflammatory activity. Suppresses IL1R-TLR signaling through its direct interaction with PEL1, preventing NF-kappa-B activation, nuclear transport and NF-kappa-B-mediated expression of proinflammatory genes. May block the BMP-SMAD1 signaling pathway by competing with SMAD4 for receptor-activated SMAD1-binding. Binds to regulatory elements in target promoter regions.

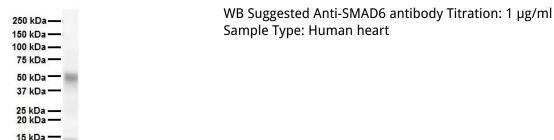
#### References

Riggins G.J., et al. Nat. Genet. 13:347-349(1996). Hata A., et al. Genes Dev. 12:186-197(1998). Afrakhte M., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 249:505-511(1998). Hagiwara K., et al. Submitted (JAN-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Konrad L., et al. Submitted (NOV-2007) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

### **Images**

10 kDa





Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.