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SMURF2 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2105b

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9HAU4
Other Accession	A2A5Z6, Q9PUN2, Q9CUN6, Q9HCE7
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Mouse, Xenopus, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	86196
Antigen Region	702-731

Additional Information

Gene ID	64750
Other Names	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase SMURF2, hSMURF2, 632-, SMAD ubiquitination regulatory factor 2, SMAD-specific E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase 2, SMURF2
Target/Specificity	This SMURF2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 702-731 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SMURF2.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 IF~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	SMURF2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SMURF2 (HGNC:16809)
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly

	transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates (PubMed:11016919, PubMed:38016474). Interacts with SMAD7 to trigger SMAD7-mediated transforming growth factor beta/TGF-beta receptor ubiquitin-dependent degradation, thereby down-regulating TGF-beta signaling (PubMed:11163210, PubMed:12717440, PubMed:21791611). In addition, interaction with SMAD7 activates autocatalytic degradation, which is prevented by interaction with AIMP1 (PubMed:18448069). Also forms a stable complex with TGF-beta receptor-mediated phosphorylated SMAD1, SMAD2 and SMAD3, and targets SMAD1 and SMAD2 for ubiquitination and proteasome-mediated degradation (PubMed:11016919, PubMed:11158580, PubMed:11389444). SMAD2 may recruit substrates, such as SNON, for ubiquitin-dependent degradation (PubMed:11389444). Negatively regulates TGFB1-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition and myofibroblast differentiation (PubMed:30696809). Acts as an activator of ferroptosis by mediating ubiquitination and degradation of GSTP1, thereby preventing detoxification of 4-hydroxynonenal (4-HNE) reactive aldehyde (PubMed:38016474). Acts as a positive regulator of smoothened signaling pathway by mediating ubiquitination of PTCH1, leading to endocytosis and lysosomal degradation of PTCH1 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Membrane raft. Note=Cytoplasmic in the presence of SMAD7. Colocalizes with CAV1, SMAD7 and TGF-beta receptor in membrane rafts
Tissue Location	Widely expressed.

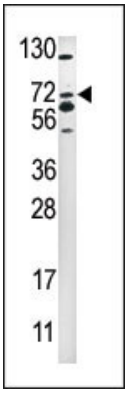
Background

SMURF2 is an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates. This protein interacts with SMAD1, SMAD2 and SMAD7 in order to trigger their ubiquitination and proteasome-dependent degradation. It enhances the inhibitory activity of SMAD7 and reduces the transcriptional activity of SMAD2. Coexpression of SMURF2 with SMAD1 results in considerable decrease in steady-state level of SMAD1 protein and a smaller decrease of SMAD2 level.

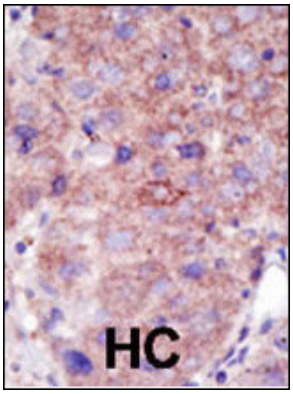
References

Tajima, Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(12):10716-10721 (2003). Suzuki, C., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(42):39919-39925 (2002). Ebisawa, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 276(16):12477-12480 (2001). Zhu, H., et al., Nature 400(6745):687-693 (1999). Lambris, J., et al., J. Immunol. Methods 27(1):55-59 (1979).

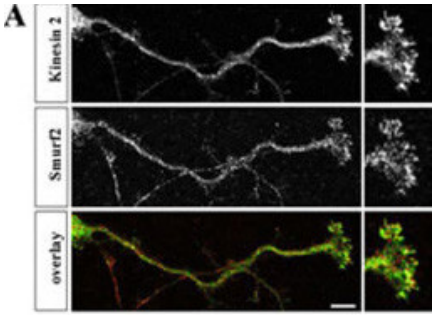
Images



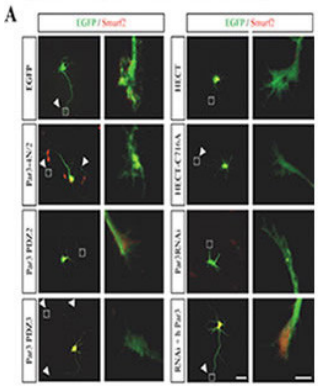
Western blot analysis of anti-SMURF2 Pab (Cat. #AP2105b) in 293 cell line lysate (35ug/lane). SMURF2(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Hippocampal neurons were fixed at stage 3, stained with anti-Smurf2 (red) and anti-Kinesin-2 (green) antibodies, and analyzed by confocal microscopy. The panels show single confocal planes. (J. Biol. Chem. 2007 Nov 30;282(48):35259-35268)



Hippocampal neurons were transfected 2 h after plating with expression vectors for EGFP, EGFP-tagged Par3-4N/2, Par3-PDZ2, Par3-PDZ3, Smurf2-HECT (HECT), Smurf2-HECT-C716A (HECT CA), and shRNA directed against mPar3 (Par3 RNAi), or vectors for the anti-Par3 shRNA and human Myc-Par3 (RNAi + h Par3) (green). Transfected cells were analyzed at 3 d.i.v. by staining with an anti-Smurf2 antibody (red). Axons are marked by arrowheads. The marked growth cones are shown at a higher magnification. Scale bars, 40 and 10 ?. (J. Biol. Chem. 2007 Nov 30;282(48):35259-35268)

Citations

- The interaction of mPar3 with the ubiquitin ligase Smurf2 is required for the establishment of neuronal polarity.

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