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Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3654a

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, DB, E
Primary Accession	Q15796
Other Accession	O54835, Q9JIW5, O15198, Q9R1V3, P97454, Q99717, Q9W7E7, Q56I99, P84025, P84024, Q8BUN5, P84022, P84023, O70436, Q62432, Q9I9P9, Q1W668, P97588, P70340, Q15797, Q9I8V2, Q1JQA2, P42003
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Drosophila, Bovine, Zebrafish, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Pig, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB18941
Calculated MW	52306

Additional Information

Gene ID	4087
Other Names	Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2, MAD homolog 2, Mothers against DPP homolog 2, JV18-1, Mad-related protein 2, hMAD-2, SMAD family member 2, SMAD 2, Smad2, hSMAD2, SMAD2, MADH2, MADR2
Target/Specificity	This SMAD2 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S118 of human SMAD2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IF~~1:10~50 DB~~1:500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	Phospho-SMAD2(S118) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SMAD2 (HGNC:6768)

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 TGFB1-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:21145499, PubMed:9865696). 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.

Background

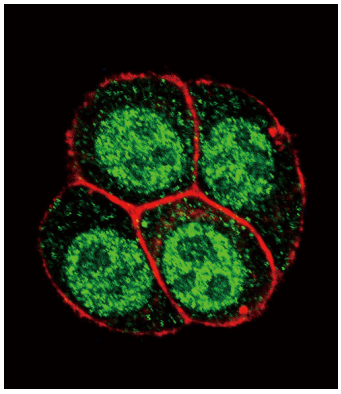
The protein belongs to the SMAD, a family of proteins similar to the proteins of the Drosophila gene 'mothers against decapentaplegic' (Mad) and the C. elegans gene Sma. SMAD proteins are signal transducers and transcriptional modulators that mediate multiple signaling pathways. This protein mediates 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.

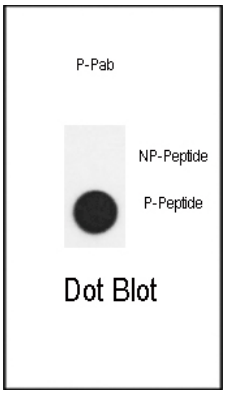
References

Funaba,M., J. Biol. Chem. 277 (44), 41361-41368 (2002)
Wicks,S.J., Mol. Cell. Biol. 20 (21), 8103-8111 (2000)

Images

Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of Phospho-SMAD2-S118 Antibody(Cat#AP3654a) with Hela cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green). Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor 555 phalloidin (red).





Dot blot analysis of anti-Phospho-SMAD2-S118 Antibody (Cat. #AP3654a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

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