

Smad2 Antibody (Ab-465)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP50015

Product Information

Application WB Primary Accession Q15796

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalitypolyclonalCalculated MW52306

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

Dilution WB~~ 1:1000

Format Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4,

150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage Conditions -20°C

Protein Information

Name SMAD2

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.

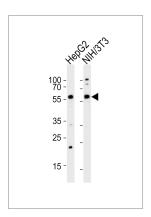
Background

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. May act as a tumor suppressor in colorectal carcinoma. Positively regulates PDPK1 kinase activity by stimulating its dissociation from the 14-3-3 protein YWHAQ which acts as a negative regulator.

References

Riggins G.J., et al. Nat. Genet. 13:347-349(1996). Zhang Y., et al. Nature 383:168-172(1996). Eppert K., et al. Cell 86:543-552(1996). Liu F., et al. Genes Dev. 11:3157-3167(1997). Takenoshita S., et al. Genomics 48:1-11(1998).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2,NIH/3T3 cell line (from left to right), using Smad2 Antibody (Ab-465)(B9058). B9058 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

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