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SMAD7 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51971

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O15105
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	46426

Additional Information

Gene ID	4092
Other Names	Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 7, MAD homolog 7, Mothers against DPP homolog 7, Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 8, MAD homolog 8, Mothers against DPP homolog 8, SMAD family member 7, SMAD 7, Smad7, hSMAD7, SMAD7, MADH7, MADH8
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	SMAD7
Synonyms	MADH7, MADH8
Function	Antagonist of signaling by TGF-beta (transforming growth factor) type 1 receptor superfamily members; has been shown to inhibit TGF-beta (Transforming growth factor) and activin signaling by associating with their receptors thus preventing SMAD2 access (PubMed:21791611). Functions as an adapter to recruit SMURF2 to the TGF-beta receptor complex. Also acts by recruiting the PPP1R15A-PP1 complex to TGFBR1, which promotes its dephosphorylation. Positively regulates PDPK1 kinase activity by stimulating its dissociation from the 14-3-3 protein YWHAQ which acts as a negative regulator.
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Interaction with NEDD4L or RNF111 induces translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm (PubMed:16601693). TGF-beta stimulates its translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. PDPK1 inhibits its translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm in

response to TGF-beta (PubMed:17327236)

Tissue Location	Ubiquitous with higher expression in the lung and vascular endothelium

Background

Antagonist of signaling by TGF-beta (transforming growth factor) type 1 receptor superfamily members; has been shown to inhibit TGF-beta (Transforming growth factor) and activin signaling by associating with their receptors thus preventing SMAD2 access. Functions as an adapter to recruit SMURF2 to the TGF-beta receptor complex. Also acts by recruiting the PPP1R15A- PP1 complex to TGFBR1, which promotes its dephosphorylation. Positively regulates PDPK1 kinase activity by stimulating its dissociation from the 14-3-3 protein YWHAQ which acts as a negative regulator (By similarity).

References

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Topper J.N.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94:9314-9319(1997).
Nakao A.,et al.Nature 389:631-635(1997).
Hagiwara K.,et al.Submitted (SEP-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).