

# SMAD4 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full length recombinant SMAD4. Catalog # AT3943a

### **Product Information**

Application WB, IF, E
Primary Accession Q13485
Other Accession BC002379
Reactivity Human
Host mouse
Clonality monoclonal
Isotype IgG2a Kappa

Clone Names 3E3 Calculated MW 60439

#### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4089

Other Names Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 4, MAD homolog 4, Mothers

against DPP homolog 4, Deletion target in pancreatic carcinoma 4, SMAD family member 4, SMAD 4, Smad4, hSMAD4, SMAD4, DPC4, MADH4

**Target/Specificity** SMAD4 (AAH02379, 1 a.a. ~ 552 a.a) full-length recombinant protein with GST

tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

**Dilution** WB~~1:500~1000 IF~~1:50~200 E~~N/A

**Format** Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2.

**Storage** Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Precautions** SMAD4 Antibody (monoclonal) (M02) is for research use only and not for use

in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

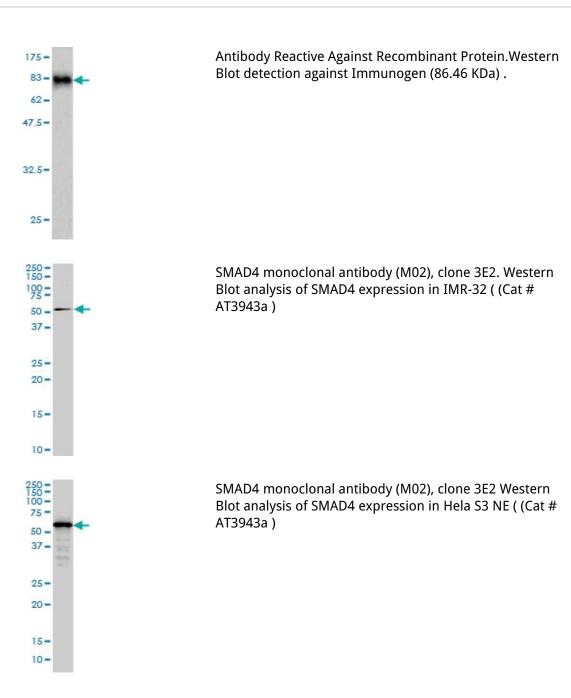
# **Background**

This gene encodes a member of the Smad family of signal transduction proteins. Smad proteins are phosphorylated and activated by transmembrane serine-threonine receptor kinases in response to TGF-beta signaling. The product of this gene forms homomeric complexes and heteromeric complexes with other activated Smad proteins, which then accumulate in the nucleus and regulate the transcription of target genes. This protein binds to DNA and recognizes an 8-bp palindromic sequence (GTCTAGAC) called the Smad-binding element (SBE). The Smad proteins are subject to complex regulation by post-translational modifications. Mutations or deletions in this gene have been shown to result in pancreatic cancer, juvenile polyposis syndrome, and hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia syndrome.

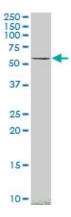
## References

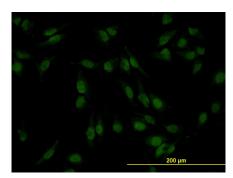
SMAD4 mediates mesenchymal-epithelial reversion in SW480 colon carcinoma cells. Pohl M, et al. Anticancer Res, 2010 Jul. PMID 20682989.Maternal genes and facial clefts in offspring: a comprehensive search for genetic associations in two population-based cleft studies from Scandinavia. Jugessur A, et al. PLoS One, 2010 Jul 9. PMID 20634891.Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolinedinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. Diabetes Care, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086.SMAD4--molecular gladiator of the TGF-beta signaling is trampled upon by mutational insufficiency in colorectal carcinoma of Kashmiri population: an analysis with relation to KRAS proto-oncogene. Sameer AS, et al. BMC Cancer, 2010 Jun 17. PMID 20565773.Expression of oncogenic K-ras and loss of Smad4 cooperate to induce the expression of EGFR and to promote invasion of immortalized human pancreas ductal cells. Zhao S, et al. Int J Cancer, 2010 Nov 1. PMID 20473902.

## **Images**

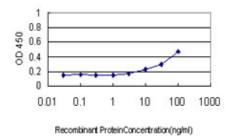


SMAD4 monoclonal antibody (M02), clone 3E2. Western Blot analysis of SMAD4 expression in K-562 ( (Cat # AT3943a )

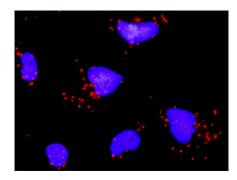




Immunofluorescence of monoclonal antibody to SMAD4 on HeLa cell. [antibody concentration 10 ug/ml]



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged SMAD4 is approximately 3ng/ml as a capture antibody.



Proximity Ligation Analysis of protein-protein interactions between CDKN1A and SMAD4 HeLa cells were stained with anti-CDKN1A rabbit purified polyclonal 1:1200 and anti-SMAD4 mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex, and nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).

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