

Smad2 (phospho Ser465) rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES6155

For research use only

Overview

Product Name Smad2 (phospho Ser465) rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;IHC;IF;ELISA Species Cross-Reactivity Human;Mouse;Rat

Recommended dilutions Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.

Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Immunogen Synthesized phospho-peptide around the

phosphorylation site of human Smad2 (phospho

Ser465)

Specificity Phospho-Smad2 (S465) Polyclonal Antibody detects

endogenous levels of Smad2 protein only when

phosphorylated at S465.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2

Gene Name SMAD2

Cellular localization Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cytoplasmic and nuclear in

the absence of TGF-beta. On TGF-beta stimulation, migrates to the nucleus when complexed with SMAD4 (PubMed:9865696, PubMed:21145499). On

dephosphorylation by phosphatase PPM1A,

released from the SMAD2/SMAD

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal
Concentration 1 mg/ml
Observed band 52kD
Human Gene ID 4087
Human Swiss-Prot Number Q15796

+86-27-59760950

Alternative Names SMAD2; MADH2; MADR2; Mothers against



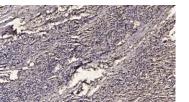
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Background

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 The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the SMAD, a family of proteins similar to the gene products 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



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).

