

**Product Name:** Smad2/3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #:** AMRe87734

For research use only.

## Summary

<b>Description</b>	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,ICC/IF,FC,IP
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% protective protein. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Purification

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,ICC/IF 1:100-1:200,FC 1:200-1:500,IP 1:20-1:50
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	Calculated MW:52,48 kDa; Observed MW:58,62 kDa

## Antigen Information

<b>Gene Name</b>	Smad2/3
<b>Alternative Names</b>	JV18; MADH2; MADR2; JV18-1; hMAD-2; hSMAD2
<b>Gene ID</b>	4087, 4088
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	Q15796, P84022
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein of human Smad2

## Background

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 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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]

## Research Area

### Image Data

