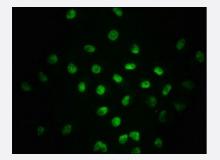


RecomAb™

SMAD2 (phospho S255) recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2A12

Catalog # RAB04271 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of A549 cells with SMAD2 (phospho S255) recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 2A12 (Cat # RAB04271) (diluated at 1:100). The secondary antibody was Alexa Fluor 488-congugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). Counter-stain DAPI was used (blue).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human SMAD2.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surroundin g S255 of human SMAD2.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity chromatography
lsotype	lgG
Recommend Usage	ELISA Immunofluorescence (1:20-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (150mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)



Product Information

Storage Instruction

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Store at -20 °C or -80 °C.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

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• Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — SMAD2

Entrez GenelD	<u>4087</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>Q15796</u>
Gene Name	SMAD2
Gene Alias	JV18, JV18-1, MADH2, MADR2, MGC22139, MGC34440, hMAD-2, hSMAD2
Gene Description	SMAD family member 2
Omim ID	<u>601366</u>
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the SMAD, a family of proteins similar to the gene pr oducts 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 differentia tion. This protein is recruited to the TGF-beta receptors through its interaction with the SMAD and hor for receptor activation (SARA) protein. In response to TGF-beta signal, this protein is phosph orylated 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 i mportant for the translocation of this protein into the nucleus, where it binds to target promoters an d forms a transcription repressor complex with other cofactors. This protein can also be phosphor ylated by activin type 1 receptor kinase, and mediates the signal from the activin. Alternatively spli ced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been observed. [provided by RefSeq



Product Information

Other Designations

MAD, mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2|Mad protein homolog|Mad, mothers against d ecapentaplegic homolog 2|Mad-related protein 2|SMAD, mothers against DPP homolog 2|Smaand Mad-related protein 2|mother against DPP homolog 2

Pathway

- <u>Adherens junction</u>
- Cell cycle
- Colorectal cancer
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- <u>TGF-beta signaling pathway</u>
- Wnt signaling pathway

Disease

- <u>Adenocarcinoma</u>
- Cleft Lip
- <u>Cleft Palate</u>
- Colitis
- <u>Colorectal Neoplasms</u>
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypertension
- Inflammatory Bowel Diseases
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian Failure

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- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Puberty
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder