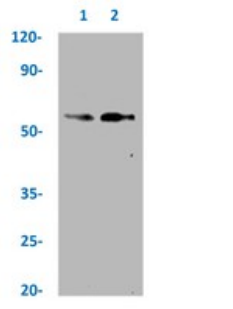
RecomAb™ Sm Size

SMAD2 (phospho S250) recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4D12

Catalog # RAB08083 Size 50 uL

Applications



Western Blot

Western blot analysis of
Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysate and
Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysate with SMAD2 (phospho S250) recombinant monoclonal antibody.

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 S250 of human SMAD2.
Theoretical MW (kDa)	Calculated MW: 58 kD
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG

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Recommend Usage	ELISA Western Blot (1:500-1:5000) 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)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot

  Western blot analysis of
  Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysate and
  Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysate with SMAD2 (phospho S250) recombinant monoclonal antibody.

Gene Info — SMAD2

Entrez GeneID	4087
Protein Accession#	Q15796
Gene Name	SMAD2
Gene Alias	JV18, JV18-1, MADH2, MADR2, MGC22139, MGC34440, hMAD-2, hSMAD2
Gene Description	SMAD family member 2
Omim ID	601366
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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Gene Summary	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 encoding the same protein have been observed. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	MAD, mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2|Mad protein homolog|Mad, mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2|Mad-related protein 2|SMAD, mothers against DPP homolog 2|Sma- and Mad-related protein 2|mother against DPP homolog 2

Pathway

- Adherens junction
- Cell cycle
- Colorectal cancer
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- TGF-beta signaling pathway
- Wnt signaling pathway

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Colitis
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Esophageal Neoplasms

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- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypertension
- Inflammatory Bowel Diseases
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian Failure
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Puberty
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder

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