

Cat. No: MAB-94274
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Size: 100 ul
Clone: C25A9
Concentration: 1mg/ml
Host: Rb
Isotype: IgG
Reactivity: Hu,Ms, Rt
Applications: WB 1:1000,IHC(P) 1:50-100
Molecular Weight: 52 kDa

Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser423/425 of Smad3.

Background: Members of the Smad family of signal transduction molecules are components of a critical intracellular pathway that transmits TGF- β signals from the cell surface into the nucleus. Three distinct classes of Smads have been defined: the receptor-regulated Smads (R-Smads), which include Smad1, 2, 3, 5 and 8, the common-mediator Smad (co-Smad), Smad4, and the antagonistic or inhibitory Smads (I-Smads), Smad6 and 7 (1-5). Activated type I receptors associate with specific R-Smads and phosphorylate them on a conserved carboxy-terminal SSXS motif. The phosphorylated R-Smad dissociates from the receptor and forms a heteromeric complex with the co-Smad (Smad4), allowing translocation of the complex to the nucleus. Once in the nucleus, Smads can target a variety of DNA binding proteins to regulate transcriptional responses (6-8). Following stimulation by TGF- β , Smad2 and Smad3 become phosphorylated at carboxyl terminal serine residues (Ser465 and 467 on Smad2; Ser423 and 425 on Smad3) by TGF- β Receptor I. Phosphorylated Smad 2/3 can complex with Smad4 and translocate to the nucleus to regulate gene expression (9-11). Phospho-Smad3 (Ser423/425) (C25A9) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of Smad3 when phosphorylated at Ser423/425. This antibody does not cross-react with other family members.

Form: liquid
Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage: Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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