

Product name:	Phospho-Smad2 (Ser250) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Cat number:	MABN87668
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Monoclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser250 of human Smad2
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications:	WB 1:1000-1:5000, FC 1:20-1:50
Molecular Weight:	Calculated MW:52,48 kDa; Observed MW:58,62 kDa
Purification:	Affinity Purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
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]