

## Anti-Phospho-Smad2 (Ser255) Antibody (1M663)

## Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 58 kDa.
Clone:	1M663
Purification:	Protein A purified

## Applications

	Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST
	Primary Ab dilution: 1:1000
	Primary Ab incubation condition: 2 hours at room temperature
	Secondary Ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP)
Verified Activity:	Lysate: 1: (-) HeLa; 2: (+) HeLa+OA (100 mM, 60 min)+CA (100 mM, 60 min)
	Protein loading quantity: 20 µg
	Exposure time: 60 s
	Predicted MW: 52 kDa
	Observed MW: 58 kDa
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1000

## Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

## Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide: human Smad2 around the phosphorylation site of Ser255
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	4087
Uniprot ID:	Q15796

## Research 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

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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]

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