



Rabbit Anti-phospho-Smad2 (Ser465) antibody

SL2224R

Product Name:	phospho-Smad2 (Ser465)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化Smad2抗体
Alias:	Smad2(phospho S465); phospho-Smad2(Ser465); p-Smad2(Ser465); phospho-Smad2(S465); Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2; SMAD 2; Mothers against DPP homolog 2; Smad2; hMAD 2; hSMAD2; JV18 1; JV18; JV181; MAD; MAD Related Protein 2; MADH2; MADR2; MGC22139; MGC34440; Mothers Against Decapentaplegic Homolog 2; mothers against DPP homolog 2; SMAD 2; SMAD; SMAD2; SMAD2 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-5000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=3µg/TestIF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	58kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human Smad2 around the phosphorylation site of Ser465:CS(p-S)MS
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed

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]

Function:

Receptor-regulated SMAD (R-SMAD) that is an intracellular signal transducer and transcriptional modulator activated by TGF-beta (transforming growth factor) and activin type 1 receptor kinases. Binds the TRE element in the promoter region of many genes that are regulated by TGF-beta and, on formation of the SMAD2/SMAD4 complex, activates transcription. May act as a tumor suppressor in colorectal carcinoma. Positively regulates PDPK1 kinase activity by stimulating its dissociation from the 14-3-3 protein YWHAQ which acts as a negative regulator.

Subunit:

Monomer; the absence of TGF-beta. Heterodimer; in the presence of TGF-beta. Forms a heterodimer with co-SMAD, SMAD4, in the nucleus to form the transactivation complex SMAD2/SMAD4. Interacts with AIP1, HGS, PML and WWP1. Interacts with NEDD4L in response to TGF-beta. Found in a complex with SMAD3 and TRIM33 upon addition of TGF-beta. Interacts with ACVR1B, SMAD3 and TRIM33. Interacts (via the MH2 domain) with ZFYVE9; may form trimers with the SMAD4 co-SMAD. Interacts with FOXH1, homeobox protein TGIF, PEBP2-alpha subunit, CREB-binding protein (CBP), EP300 and SKI. Interacts with SNON; when phosphorylated at Ser-465/467. Interacts with SKOR1 and SKOR2. Interacts with PRDM16. Interacts (via MH2 domain) with LEMD3. Interacts with RBPMS. Interacts with WWP1. Interacts (dephosphorylated form, via the MH1 and MH2 domains) with RANBP3 (via its C-terminal R domain); the interaction results in the export of dephosphorylated SMAD3 out of the nucleus and termination of the TGF-beta signaling. Interacts with PDPK1 (via PH domain).

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Cytoplasmic and nuclear in the absence of TGF-beta. On TGF-beta stimulation, migrates to the nucleus when complexed with SMAD4. On dephosphorylation by phosphatase PPM1A, released from the SMAD2/SMAD4 complex, and exported out of the nucleus by interaction with RANBP1.

Product Detail:

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed at high levels in skeletal muscle, heart and placenta.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated on one or several of Thr-220, Ser-245, Ser-250, and Ser-255. In response to TGF-beta, phosphorylated on Ser-465/467 by TGF-beta and activin type 1 receptor kinases. Able to interact with SMURF2 when phosphorylated on Ser-465/467, recruiting other proteins, such as SNON, for degradation. In response to decorin, the naturally occurring inhibitor of TGF-beta signaling, phosphorylated on Ser-240 by CaMK2. Phosphorylated by MAPK3 upon EGF stimulation; which increases transcriptional activity and stability, and is blocked by calmodulin. Phosphorylated by PDPK1.

In response to TGF-beta, ubiquitinated by NEDD4L; which promotes its degradation. Acetylated on Lys-19 by coactivators in response to TGF-beta signaling, which increases transcriptional activity. Isoform short: Acetylation increases DNA binding activity in vitro and enhances its association with target promoters in vivo. Acetylation in the nucleus by EP300 is enhanced by TGF-beta.

Similarity:

Belongs to the dwarfin/SMAD family.
Contains 1 MH1 (MAD homology 1) domain.
Contains 1 MH2 (MAD homology 2) domain.

SWISS:

Q15796

Gene ID:

4087

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 4087](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 17126](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29357](#)Rat

[Omim: 601366](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q15796](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q62432](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: O70436](#)Rat

[Unigene: 12253](#)Human

[Unigene: 705764](#)Human

[Unigene: 391091](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 2755](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

transcriptional regulatory factor (Transcription Regulators)

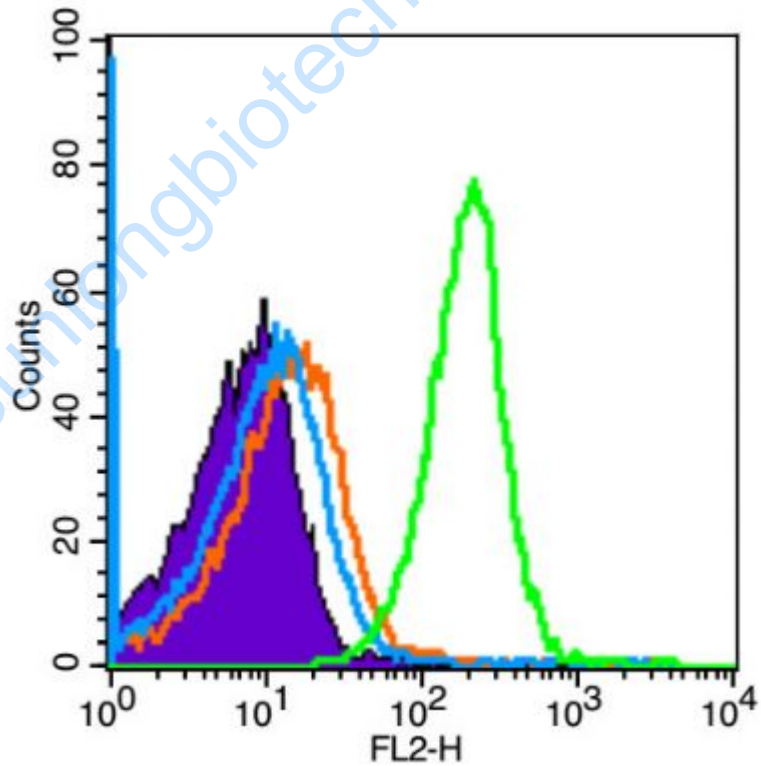
Smads家族是最新发现的TGF- β Signal

transduction途径中一个重要的新基因家族.是TGF- β 特异的细胞内Signal

transduction分子, SMAD2/3属于受体激活的SMADs.有学者认为:Smad2、Smad3在某些Tumour中发生突变,有可能是一种Tumour抑制基因。

Smad2/3蛋白与Smad1、Smad5有高度同源性。

Picture:



Blank control (Black line): Raji (Black).

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-phospho-Smad2 (Ser465) antibody (SL2224R)

Dilution: $3\mu\text{g} / 10^6$ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE

Dilution: $1\mu\text{g} / \text{test}$.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 15 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.