

## SMAD2

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF IP

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100 IF 1:20 - 1:50 IP 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:**52kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human SMAD2

**Storage Buffer:**

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

**Concentration:**

r

**Synonym:**

SMAD2;V18;JV18-1;MADH2;MADR2;MGC22139;MGC34440;hMAD-2; hSMAD2 ;

**Catalog #:**A0440

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**4087

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q15796

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Members of the Smad family of signal transduction molecules are components of a critical intracellular pathway that transmit TGF- 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).

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