

#9513 Store at -20C

SMAD3 Antibody



Cell Signaling
TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IP, IF-IC	H M R	Endogenous	52	Rabbit	#P84022	4088

Product Usage Information

Application

Western Blotting
Immunoprecipitation
Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)

Dilution

1:1000
1:25
1:50

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

SMAD3 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total SMAD3 protein.

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a central region unique to human SMAD3. Antibodies were purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

Members of the SMAD family of signal transduction molecules are components of a critical intracellular pathway that transmit 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 9; 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-SMADs dissociate from the receptor and form a heteromeric complex with SMAD4, initiating translocation of the heteromeric SMAD complex to the nucleus. Once in the nucleus, SMADs recruit a variety of DNA binding proteins that function to regulate transcriptional activity (6-8).

Following stimulation by TGF-β, Smad2 and Smad3 become phosphorylated at their carboxyl termini (Ser465 and 467 on Smad2; Ser423 and 425 on Smad3) by TGF-β Receptor I. Phosphorylated Smad 2/3 can complex with Smad4, translocate to the nucleus and regulate gene expression (9-11).

Background References

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- Liu, X. et al. (1997) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U S A* 94, 10669-10674.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IF-IC:** Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster
X: Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse
GP: Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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