Revision 3

#12430 Store at -20C

SMAD1 (D59D7) XP® Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

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

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB	H M Mk	Endogenous	60	Rabbit IgG	#Q15797	4086

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000

Storage

Supplied in 136 mM NaCl, 2.6 mM KCl, 12 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4) dibasic, 2 mg/ml BSA, and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

SMAD1 (D59D7) XP® Rabbit mAb (Biotinylation) recognizes endogenous levels of total SMAD1 protein.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:

Xenopus, Bovine

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser190 of human SMAD1 protein.

Product Description

This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to biotin under optimal conditions. The biotinylated antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated SMAD1 (D59D7) XP® Rabbit mAb #6944.

MW (kDa)	60

Background

Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) constitute a large family of signaling molecules that regulate a wide range of critical processes including morphogenesis, cell-fate determination, proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis (1,2). BMP receptors are members of the TGF-β superfamily of Ser/Thr kinase receptors. Ligand binding induces multimerization, autophosphorylation, and activation of these receptors (3-5). They subsequently phosphorylate SMAD1 at Ser463 and Ser465 in the carboxy-terminal motif SSXS, as well as SMAD5 and SMAD9 (SMAD8) at their corresponding sites. These phosphorylated SMADs dimerize with the coactivating SMAD4 and translocate to the nucleus, where they regulate the transcription of target genes (5). MAP kinases and CDKs 8 and 9 are also reported to phosphorylate residues in the linker region of SMAD1, including Ser206. Phosphorylation of SMAD1 at Ser206 recruits Smurf1 to the linker region and leads to the degradation of SMAD1 (6). Phosphorylation at this site also promotes SMAD1 transcriptional activity by recruiting YAP to the linker region (7).

Background References

1. Hogan, B.L. (1996) *Genes Dev* 10, 1580-94.
2. Hoodless, P.A. et al. (1996) *Cell* 85, 489-500.
3. Klemm, J.D. et al. (1998) *Annu Rev Immunol* 16, 569-92.
4. Kretzschmar, M. et al. (1997) *Genes Dev* 11, 984-95.
5. Whitman, M. (1998) *Genes Dev* 12, 2445-62.
6. Sapkota, G. et al. (2007) *Mol Cell* 25, 441-54.
7. Alarcón, C. et al. (2009) *Cell* 139, 757-69.

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 nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting

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

Trademarks and Patents

Limited Uses