Revision 3

#9553 Store at -20C

Phospho-SMAD1 (Ser206) 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	H	Endogenous	60	Rabbit	#Q15797	4086

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:25

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

Phospho-SMAD1 (Ser206) Antibody detects endogenous levels of SMAD1 only when phosphorylated at Ser206. No cross reactivity was detected with other famly members.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:

Mouse, Rat, Monkey

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser206 of SMAD1. Antibodies were purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

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).

MAPKs phosphorylate the linker region of Smad1, including Ser206, and inhibit Smad1 activity through cytoplasmic retention and degradation (6).

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.
8. Sapkota, G. et al. (2007) *Mol. Cell* 25, 441-454.

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

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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Limited Uses