Store at -20C

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Applications:

WB, IP, IF-IC, FC-FP,

Cell Signaling Phospho-SMAD1 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD5 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD9 ECHNOLOGY® (Ser465/467) (D5B10) Rabbit mAb Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com 877-678-TECH (8324) Support: Web: info@cellsignal.com 3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures. **Reactivity:** Sensitivity: MW (kDa): Source/Isotype: UniProt ID: HMR Endogenous 60 Rabbit IgG #Q99717, #Q15797, 4090, 4086, 4093 #O15198

R Endogenous	60	Rappilligg	#Q99717, #Q15797, #O15198	4090, 4086, 4093	
For optimal ChIP results, use 10 μ I of antibody and 10 μ g of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10 ⁶ cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP [®] Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.					
Application			Dilutio	n	
Western Blotting			1:1000		
Immunoprecipitation			1:50		
Immunofluorescence (Im	munocytochem	nistry)	1:400 -	1:1600	
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)		1:200 -	1:800		
Chromatin IP			1:50		
For a carrier free (BSA an	d azide free) ve	ersion of this produc	t see product #67959.		
Phospho-SMAD1 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD5 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD9 (Ser465/467) (D5B10) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of SMAD1 and SMAD5 protein when phosphorylated at Ser463/465 and SMAD9 (SMAD8) protein when phosphorylated at Ser465/467.					
Monkey					
Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser463/465 of human SMAD1 and SMAD5 protein.					
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).					
 Hoodless, P.A. et al. (193) Klemm, J.D. et al. (1994) Kretzschmar, M. et al. (1998) Whitman, M. (1998) Ge Sapkota, G. et al. (2007) 	996) Cell 85, 48 3) Annu Rev In 1997) Genes D nes Dev 12, 24 7) Mol Cell 25, 4	85, 489-500. Rev Immunol 16, 569-92. enes Dev 11, 984-95. 12, 2445-62. II 25, 441-54.			
	For optimal ChIP results, of This antibody has been van Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence (Im Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Pr Chromatin IP Supplied in 10 mM sodium 0.02% sodium azide. Stor For a carrier free (BSA an Phospho-SMAD1 (Ser463 recognizes endogenous le SMAD9 (SMAD8) protein Monkey Monoclonal antibody is pri- residues surrounding Ser4 Bone morphogenetic prote range of critical processes and apoptosis (1,2). BMP Ligand binding induces m subsequently phosphoryla SMAD5 and SMAD9 (SM/ the coactivating SMAD4 a genes (5). MAP kinases a of SMAD1, including Ser2 leads to the degradation of activity by recruiting YAP t 1. Hogan, B.L. (1996) <i>Ger</i> 2. Hoodless, P.A. et al. (1998) 4. Kretzschmar, M. et al. (1998) 4. Kretzschmar, M. et al. (1998) 5. Sapkota, G. et al. (2007)	 For optimal ChIP results, use 10 µl of an This antibody has been validated using S Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochem Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Chromatin IP Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of the comparison of SMAD9 (SMAD9 (SMAD8) protein when phosphore) Monoclonal antibody is produced by immaresidues surrounding Ser463/465 of hum Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) compares and apoptosis (1,2). BMP receptors are pultigand binding induces multimerization, a subsequently phosphorylate SMAD1 at SSMAD5 and SMAD9 (SMAD8) at their compares the compares and CDKs 8 and of SMAD1, including Ser206. Phosphory leads to the degradation of SMAD1 (6). Factivity by recruiting YAP to the linker regional structure of SMAD1, including Ser206. Phosphory leads to the degradation of SMAD1 (6). Factivity by recruiting YAP to the linker region. Hogan, B.L. (1996) Genes Dev 10, 155 (2). Hoodless, P.A. et al. (1997) Genes D (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	 For optimal ChIP results, use 10 µl of antibody and 10 µg of This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP® Enzym Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Chromatin IP Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 30,02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antit For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this produce Phospho-SMAD1 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD5 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD5 protei SMAD9 (SMAD8) protein when phosphorylated at Ser465/46 Monkey Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with residues surrounding Ser463/465 of human SMAD1 and SMAD5 and SMAD9 (SMAD8) proteins (BMPs) constitute a large fami range of critical processes including morphogenesis, cell-fate and apoptosis (1,2). BMP receptors are members of the TGF Ligand binding induces multimerization, autophosphorylation subsequently phosphorylate SMAD1 at Ser463 and Ser465 i SMAD2 and SMAD9 (SMAD8) at their corresponding sites. T the coactivating SMAD4 and translocate to the nucleus, whe genes (5). MAP kinases and CDKs 8 and 9 are also reported of SMAD1, including Ser206. Phosphorylation of SMAD1 at 5 	#O15198 For optimal ChIP results, use 10 µl of antibody and 10 µg of chromatin (approximately 4 This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits. Application Dilutio Western Blotting 1:1000 Immunoprecipitation 1:50 Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) 1:400 - Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) 1:200 - Chromatin IP 1:50 Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycer 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #67959. Phospho-SMAD1 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD5 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD9 (Ser465/467) (D5B10) F Phospho-SMAD1 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD5 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD9 (Ser465/467. Monkey Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptic residues surrounding Ser463/465 of human SMAD1 and SMAD5 protein. Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) constitute a large family of signaling molecules th range of critical processes including morphogenesis, cell-fate determination, proliferation and apoptosis (1,2). BMP receptors are members of the TGF-8 superfamily of Ser/Thr k Ligand binding induces multimerization, autophosphorylation, and activation of these rec subsequently phosphorylate SMAD1 at Ser463 and Ser465 in the carboxy-terminal moti SMAD5 and SMAD4 and translocate to the nucleus, where they regulate the transcrig genes (5). MAP kinases and CDKs 8 and 9 are also reported to phosp	

Species Reactivity

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

cellsignal.com

Entrez-Gene Id:

1/1/24, 11:52 AM Phospho-SMAD1 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD5 (Ser463/465)/ SMAD9 (Ser465/467) (D5B10) Rabbit mAb (
Western Blot Buf	fer 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) FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) ChIP: Chromatin IP	
Cross-Reactivity	 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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