#18338 Store at -20C

Phospho-SMAD2 (Ser465/Ser467) (E8F3R) Rabbit mAb

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IP, IF-IC, FC-FP, ChIP	H M R	Endogenous	60	Rabbit IgG	#Q15796	4087

Product Usage Information

For optimal ChIP results, use 10 µl of antibody and 10 µg of chromatin (approximately 4 × 10^6 cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:100
Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)	1:400 - 1:1600
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	1:400 - 1:1600
Chromatin IP	1:50

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

Phospho-Smad2 (Ser465/467) (E8F3R) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of Smad2 protein when phosphorylated at Ser465 and Ser467.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser465/467 of human Smad2 protein.

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).

Background References

1. Heldin, C.H. et al. (1997) *Nature* 390, 465-71.
2. Attisano, L. and Wrana, J.L. (1998) *Curr Opin Cell Biol* 10, 188-94.
3. Derynck, R. et al. (1998) *Cell* 95, 737-40.
4. Massagué, J. (1998) *Annu Rev Biochem* 67, 753-91.
5. Whitman, M. (1998) *Genes Dev* 12, 2445-62.
6. Wrana, J.L. (2000) *Sci STKE* 2000, re1.
7. Attisano, L. and Wrana, J.L. (2002) *Science* 296, 1646-7.
8. Moustakas, A. et al. (2001) *J Cell Sci* 114, 4359-69.

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 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 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