Phospho-Smad1 (Ser463/Ser465) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #52702

Package Size: #52702-1 50ul #52702-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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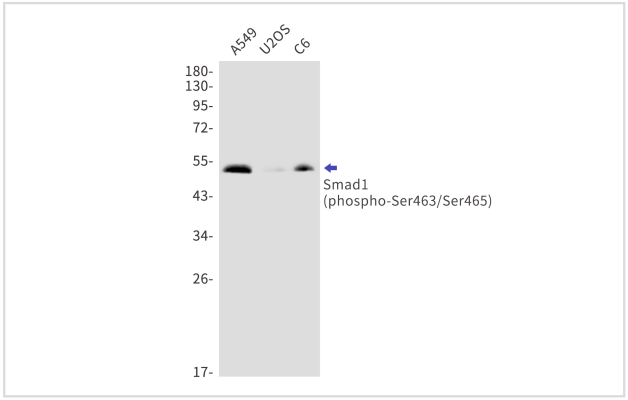
Description

Product Name	Phospho-Smad1 (Ser463/Ser465) Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	S07-4A3
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity Purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Immunogen Description	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser463/Ser465 of human Smad1
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Other Names	BSP1; JV41; BSP-1; JV4-1; MADH1; MADR1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q15797GeneID:4086
Uniprot	Q15797
GeneID	4086
Calculated MW	Calculated MW:52 kDa,Observed MW:52 kDa
Concentration	0.3 mg/ml
Formulation	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

WB: 1/1000

Images



Western blot detection of phospho-Smad1 (Ser463/Ser465) in A549,U2OS,C6 cell lysates using phospho-Smad1 (Ser463/Ser465) Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:52kDa.Observed band size:52kDa.

Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the SMAD, a family of proteins similar to the gene products of the Drosophila gene 'mothers against decapentaplegic' (Mad) and the C. elegans gene Sma. SMAD proteins are signal transducers and transcriptional modulators that mediate multiple signaling pathways. This protein mediates the signals of the bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs), which are involved in a range of biological activities including cell growth, apoptosis, morphogenesis, development and immune responses. In response to BMP ligands, this protein can be phosphorylated and activated by the BMP receptor kinase. The phosphorylated form of this protein forms a complex with SMAD4, which is important for its function in the transcription regulation. This protein is a target for SMAD-specific E3 ubiquitin ligases, such as SMURF1 and SMURF2, and undergoes ubiquitination and proteasome-mediated degradation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been observed. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only