Smad2 (phospho-Ser465/467) rabbit pAb

Catalog_no：	AP1500
Applications：	WB
Reactivity：	Human,Mouse,Rat
Category：	抗原抗体
Size：	100μg/50μg/20μg
Gene_name：	SMAD2 MADH2 MADR2
Protein_name：	Smad2 (Ser465/467)
Humangene_id：	4087
Humanswissprot_no：	Q15796
Mousegene_id：	17126
Mouseswissprot_no：	Q62432
Ratgene_id：	29357
Ratswissprot_no：	O70436
Immunogen：	Synthesized phosho peptide around human Smad2 (Ser465 and 467)
Specificity：	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Mouse Rat Smad2 (phospho-Ser465 or 467)
Formulation：	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source：	Rabbit
Dilution：	WB 1:1000-2000
Purification：	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration：	1 mg/ml
Storage_stability：	-20°C/1 year
Other_name：	Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2 (MAD homolog 2) (Mothers against DPP homolog 2) (JV18-1) (Mad-related protein 2) (hMAD-2) (SMAD family member 2) (SMAD

	2) (Smad2) (hSMAD2)
Molecular Weight：	58KD
Background：	SMAD family member 2(SMAD2) Homo sapiens 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 signal of the transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta, and thus regulates multiple cellular processes, such as cell proliferation, apoptosis, and differentiation. This protein is recruited to the TGF-beta receptors through its interaction with the SMAD anchor for receptor activation (SARA) protein. In response to TGF-beta signal, this protein is phosphorylated by the TGF-beta receptors. The phosphorylation induces the dissociation of this protein with SARA and the association with the family member SMAD4. The association with SMAD4 is important for the translocation