

## Phospho-Smad2 (Ser250) Antibody

Cat. No.:	HY-P80853
Synonyms:	Phospho-Smad2 (Ser250) Antibody is a non-conjugated and Rabbit originated monoclonal antibody about 52 kDa, targeting to Phospho-Smad2 (Ser250). It can be used for WB assays with tag free, in the background of Human, Mouse, Rat, Hamster.
Host:	Rabbit
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Hamster
Conjugation:	Non-conjugated
SwissProt ID:	Q15796
Research Field:	Signal Transduction
Molecular Weight:	Predicted band size: 52 kDa

### PROPERTIES

Formulation	Supplied in 50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 0.15 M NaCl, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA. Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide				
Purity	affinity purified				
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 1 year. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.				
Appearance	Liquid				
Application & Dilution Ratio	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>Application</th> <th>Dilution Ratio</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WB</td> <td>1:500-1:1,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Application	Dilution Ratio	WB	1:500-1:1,000
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WB	1:500-1:1,000				
Shipping	Shipping with blue ice.				

### DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>Smad2: 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 of this protein into the nucleus, where it binds to target promoters and forms a transcription repressor complex with other cofactors. This protein can also be phosphorylated by activin type 1 receptor kinase, and mediates the signal from the activin. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]</p>
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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