



## Polyclonal Anti- Smad 1,2,3,5 (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

**Catalogue No.** PA1331-S

**Lot No.** 013101223164

**Ig type:** rabbit IgG

**Size:** 100µg/vial

**Specificity**

Human, rat. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Recommended application**

*(Immunoprecipitation(IP))*

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human Smad 1,2,3,5 (442-456aa), identical to the related rat sequence.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Formulation**

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN<sub>3</sub> preservative.

**Storage**

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

**Description:**

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

### BACKGROUND

SMADs are proteins that modulate the activity of transforming growth factor beta ligands. The SMADs, often in complex with other SMADs/CoSMAD, act as transcription factors that regulate the expression of certain genes. Zhu, H et al concluded that targeted ubiquitination of SMADs may serve to control both embryonic development and a wide variety of cellular responses to TGF-beta signals. R-Smads or receptor regulated Smads are a class of proteins that include SMAD1, SMAD2, SMAD3, SMAD5, and SMAD8. In response to signals by the TGF-β superfamily of ligands these proteins associate with receptor kinases and are phosphorylated at an SSXS motif at their extreme C-terminus. These proteins then typically bind to the common mediator Smad or co-SMAD SMAD4.

### REFERENCE

1. Zhu, H., Kavsak, P., Abdollah, S., Wrana, J. L., Thomsen, G. H. A SMAD ubiquitin ligase targets the BMP pathway and affects embryonic pattern formation. Nature 400: 687-693, 1999.

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