



# Smad3 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-02017
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	IF;WB;IHC;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	SMAD3
<b>Protein Name</b>	Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 3
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Smad3. AA range:145-194
<b>Specificity</b>	Smad3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Smad3 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	SMAD3; MADH3; Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 3; MAD homolog 3; Mad3; Mothers against DPP homolog 3; hMAD-3; JV15-2; SMAD family member 3; SMAD 3; Smad3; hSMAD3
<b>Observed Band</b>	50kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cytoplasmic and nuclear in the absence of TGF-beta. On TGF-beta stimulation, migrates to the nucleus when complexed with SMAD4 (PubMed:15799969, PubMed:21145499). Through the action of the phosphatase PPM1A, released from the SMAD2/SMAD4 complex, and exported out of the nucleus by interaction with RANBP1 (PubMed:16751101, PubMed:19289081). Co-localizes with LEMD3 at the nucleus inner membrane (PubMed:15601644). MAPK-mediated phosphorylation appears to have no effect on nuclear import (PubMed:19218245). PDPK1 prevents its nuclear translocation in response to TGF-beta (PubMed:17327236). Localized mainly to the nucleus in the early stages of embryo development with expression becoming evident in the cytoplasm of the inner cell mass at the blastocyst stage (By similarity)
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Brain,Colon carcinoma,Esophagus tumor,Pancreas,Placenta,Spleen,Umbilical cord blood
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in SMAD3 may be a cause of colorectal cancer (CRC) [MIM:114500].,domain:The MH2 domain is sufficient to carry protein nuclear export.,function:Transcriptional modulator activated by TGF-beta (transforming



growth factor) and activin type 1 receptor kinase. SMAD3 is a receptor-regulated SMAD (R-SMAD). PTM: Phosphorylated on serine by TGF-beta and activin type 1 receptor kinases. similarity: Belongs to the dwarfin/SMAD family. similarity: Contains 1 MH1 (MAD homology 1) domain. similarity: Contains 1 MH2 (MAD homology 2) domain. subcellular location: In the cytoplasm in the absence of ligand. Migration to the nucleus when complexed with Smad4. subunit: Interacts with HGS. Interacts with NEDD4L in response to TGF-beta. Interacts with TTRAP (By similarity). Interacts with SARA (SMAD anchor for receptor activation); form trimers with another SMAD3 and the co-SMAD SMAD4. Interacts with

#### 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 functions as a transcriptional modulator activated by transforming growth factor-beta and is thought to play a role in the regulation of carcinogenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2009],

#### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

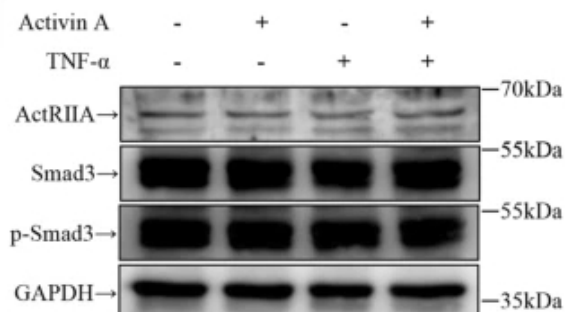
#### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

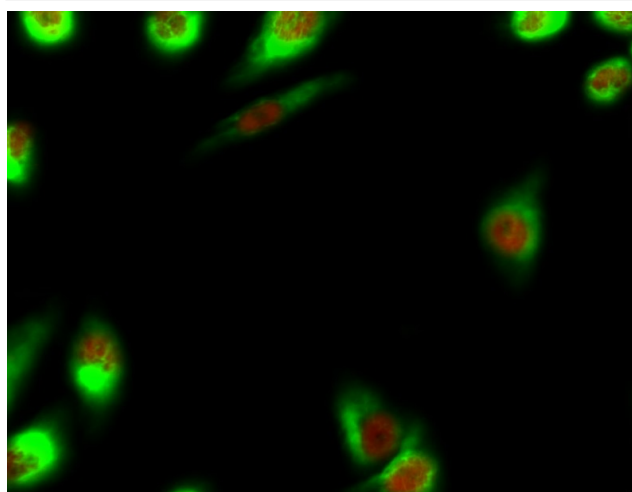


## Products Images

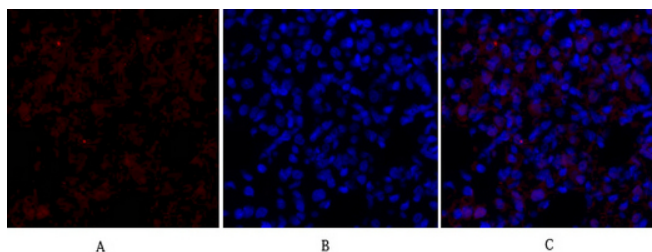
**b**



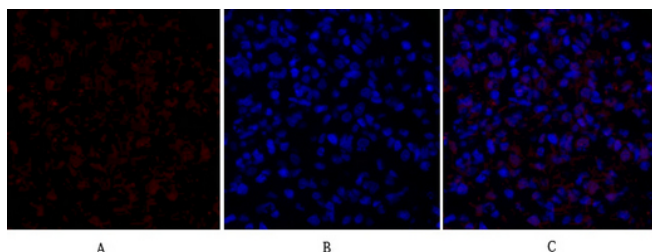
Jiang, L., Liu, B., Qi, Y. et al. Antagonistic effects of activin A and TNF- $\alpha$  on the activation of L929 fibroblasts cells via Smad3-independent signaling. Sci Rep 10, 20623 (2020).



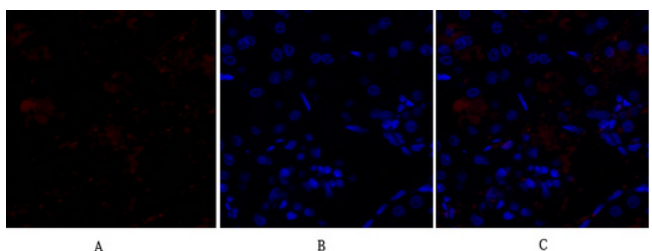
Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cell. 1, Smad3 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 $^{\circ}$  overnight).  $\beta$ -actin Monoclonal Antibody (5B7) (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4 $^{\circ}$  overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog: RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog: RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min).



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, Smad3 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 $^{\circ}$ C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, Smad3 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 $^{\circ}$ C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue. 1, Smad3 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 $^{\circ}$ C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B