



Smad3 (Phospho-Ser213) Antibody

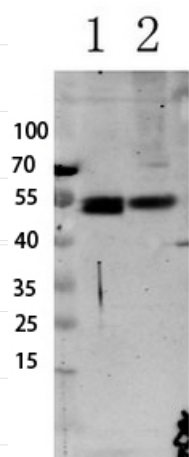
Catalog No	YP-Ab-10327
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA;IHC
Gene Name	SMAD3 MADH3
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho derived from human Smad3 (Phospho-Ser213)
Specificity	This detects endogenous levels of Smad3 (Phospho-Ser213)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	hMAD 3;hMAD-3;hSMAD3;HSPC193;HsT17436;Smad3;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)
Observed Band	50kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	50kD
Cell Pathway	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)



Tissue Specificity	Brain, Colon carcinoma, Esophagus tumor, Pancreas, Placenta, Spleen, Umbilical cord blood
Function	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 wit
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.



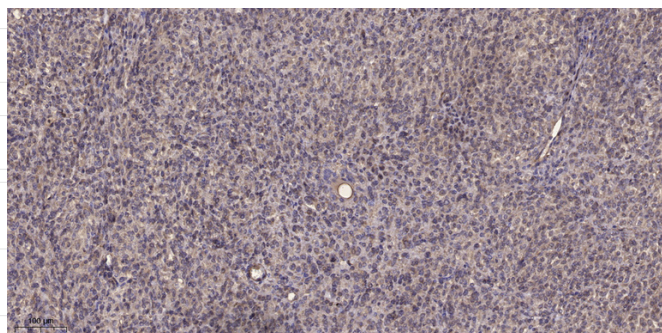
Products Images



1 mouse-lung

2 3T3

Western blot analysis of various lysate, antibody was diluted at 1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Colon cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).