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Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1959

Specification

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	O15105
Reactivity	**Bovine, Chicken, Drosophila**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**46426**

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**4092**

Other Names
MADH7, MADH8, MAD7

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images

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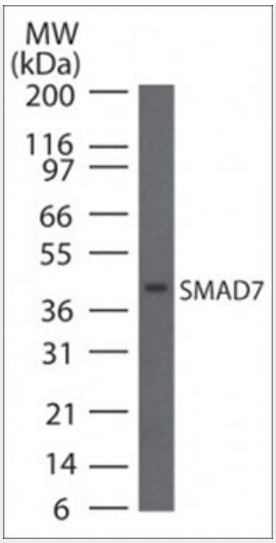

Western blot analysis of SMAD7 in human HepG2 cells. The blot was probed with rabbit polyclonal SMAD7 antibody (SP4901) at 1:250.

Anti-SMAD7 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

SMADs are members of the MAD-related family of molecules. MAD-related proteins are a family of intracellular proteins that are essential components in the signaling pathways of the serine/threonine kinase receptors of the transforming growth factor beta superfamily. SMADs can be divided into receptor-regulated SMADs (R-SMADs: SMAD1, 2, 3. 5 and 8), common-mediator SMAD (co-SMAD: SMAD4), and inhibitory SMADs (I-SMADs: SMAD6 and 7). Briefly, activated type I receptors associate with specific R-Smads and phosphorylate them on a conserved SSXS motif at the carboxy-terminus of the proteins. The phosphorylated R-Smad dissociates from the receptor and forms a heteromeric complex with the co-Smad, Smad4, and together the complex moves to the nucleus. Once in the nucleus, Smads can target a variety of DNA binding proteins to regulate transcriptional responses.