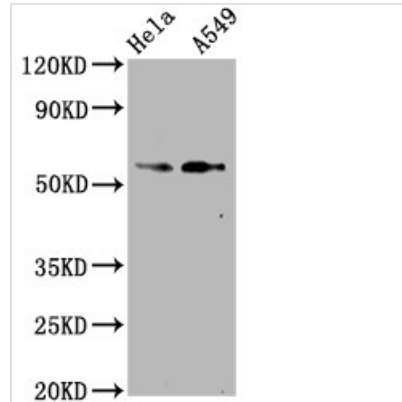




# Phospho-SMAD2 (S250) Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA618017A250phHU
<b>Abbreviation</b>	Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	Q15796
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from Human Phospho-SMAD2 (S250)
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
<b>Relevance</b>	Receptor-regulated SMAD (R-SMAD) that is an intracellular signal transducer and transcriptional modulator activated by TGF-beta (transforming growth factor) and activin type 1 receptor kinases. Binds the TRE element in the promoter region of many genes that are regulated by TGF-beta and, on formation of the SMAD2/SMAD4 complex, activates transcription. May act as a tumor suppressor in colorectal carcinoma. Positively regulates PDPK1 kinase activity by stimulating its dissociation from the 14-3-3 protein YWHAQ which acts as a negative regulator.
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Alias</b>	Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 2, MAD homolog 2, Mothers against DPP homolog 2, JV18-1, Mad-related protein 2, hMAD-2, SMAD family member 2, SMAD 2, Smad2, hSMAD2, SMAD2, MADH2, MADR2
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Signal Transduction
<b>Gene Names</b>	SMAD2
<b>Clone No.</b>	4D12
<b>Image</b>	


**Western Blot**

Positive WB detected in HeLa whole cell lysate, A549 whole cell lysate

All lanes Phospho-SMAD2 antibody at 1.07μg/ml

**Secondary**

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 58 KDa

Observed band size: 58 KDa

**Description**

The phospho-SMAD2 (S250) recombinant monoclonal antibody is produced using advanced techniques in protein and DNA recombinant technology. Initially, animals are immunized with a synthetic peptide derived from human phospho-SMAD2 (S250), resulting in the generation of B cells. From these B cells, positive clones are carefully selected and identified. The genes encoding the phospho-SMAD2 (S250) antibody are then amplified through PCR and inserted into a plasmid vector, creating a recombinant vector. This recombinant vector is transfected into host cells to enable the expression of the phospho-SMAD2 (S250) antibody. The phospho-SMAD2 (S250) recombinant monoclonal antibody is subsequently purified from the cell culture supernatant using affinity chromatography. This phospho-SMAD2 (S250) recombinant monoclonal antibody offers a reliable means to detect human phospho-SMAD2 (S250) protein with precision and accuracy in ELISA and WB applications.