

Polyclonal Anti-SMAD5 Antibody

Catalog Number: PA2115

Description

Gene Name	SMAD family member 5
Recommended Protein Name	Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 5
Lot No.	0211312c021548
Size	100µg/vial
Form	lyophilized
Ig type	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Species	Reacts with: human, rat Predicted to work with: mouse
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human SMAD5(248-267aa IPQIMPSISSRDVQPVAEYEE), identical to the related rat sequence, and different from the related mouse sequence by one amino acid.
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN ₃ .

Application

	Concentration	Tested Species	Predicted Species	Antigen Retrieval
Western blot	0.1-0.5µg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	-
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Section)	0.5-1µg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	By Heat

WB: The detection limit for SMAD5 is approximately 1.5ng/lane under reducing conditions.

Tested Species: In-house tested species with positive results.

Predicted Species: Species predicted to be fit for the product based on sequence similarities.

By Heat: Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, for 20mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end users.

Preparation and storage

Reconstitution: 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

Storage: At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Relevant detection systems

Boster provides a series of assays reacted with primary antibodies. Antibody can be supported by chemiluminescence kit EK1002 in WB, supported by SA1022 in IHC(P).

Background

Mother against decapentaplegic homolog 5 also known as SMAD5 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SMAD5 gene. It belongs to the SMAD family of proteins, which belong to the TGFβ superfamily of modulators. The gene was assigned to human chromosome 5q31. Like many other TGFβ family members SMAD5 is involved in cell signalling and modulates signals of bone morphogenetic proteins (BMP's). It may play a role in the pathway where TGFβ is an inhibitor of hematopoietic progenitor cells.

Reference

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2. Davis, B. N., Hilyard, A. C., Lagna, G., Hata, A. SMAD proteins control DROSHA-mediated microRNA maturation. *Nature* 454: 56-61, 2008.
3. Gemma, A., Hagiwara, K., Vincent, F., Ke, Y., Hancock, A. R., Nagashima, M., Bennett, W. P., Harris, C. C. hSmad5 gene, a human hSmad family member: its full length cDNA, genomic structure, promoter region and mutation analysis in human tumors. *Oncogene* 16: 951-956, 1998.
4. Riggins, G. J., Thiagalingam, S., Rozenblum, E., Weinstein, C. L., Kern, S. E., Hamilton, S. R., Willson, J. K. V., Markowitz, S. D., Kinzler, K. W., Vogelstein, B. Mad-related genes in the human. *Nature Genet.* 13: 347-349, 1996.