bsm-52205R

[Primary Antibody]



phospho-Smad3 (Ser423 + Ser425) Recombinant ANTIB Rabbit mAb

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DATASHEET -

Host: Rabbit Isotype: IgG Clonality: Recombinant CloneNo.: 5C5 **GeneID: 4088 SWISS:** P84022

Target: Smad3 (Ser423 + Ser425)

Immunogen: KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human

Smad3 around the phosphorylation site of Ser423/425: CS(p-S)V(p-

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50%

Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated

freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Smad3 is a 50 kDa member of a family of proteins that act as key mediators of TGF beta superfamily signaling in cell proliferation, differentiation and development. The Smad family is divided into three subclasses: receptor regulated Smads, activin/TGF beta receptor regulated (Smad2 and 3) or BMP receptor regulated (Smad 1, 5, and 8); the common partner, (Smad4) that functions via its interaction to the various Smads; and the inhibitory Smads, (Smad6 and 7). Activated Smad3 oligomerizes with Smad4 upon TGF beta stimulation and translocates as a complex into the nucleus, allowing its binding to DNA and transcription factors. Phosphorylation of the two TGF beta dependent serines 423 and 425 in the C terminus of Smad3 is critical for Smad3 transcriptional activity and TGF beta signaling.

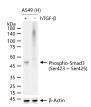
Applications: WB (1:500-2000)

Reactivity: Human (predicted: Mouse)

Predicted 47 kDa MW.:

Subcellular Cytoplasm , Nucleus

VALIDATION IMAGES



A549 (H) cells were treated with or without hTGF- β (10 ng/ml) for 30 min, 25 μg total protein per lane of cell lysates (see on figure) probed with Phospho-Smad3 (Ser423 + Ser425) monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (bsm-52205R) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- [IF=5.1] Yu Xia. et al. SIRT1 activation ameliorates rhesus monkey liver fibrosis by inhibiting the TGF-β/smad signaling pathway. CHEM-BIOL INTERACT. 2024 Mar;:110979 IHC; Monkey. 38555046
- [IF=3.913] Xiaoliang Zhou. et al. Ursolic acid inhibits human dermal fibroblasts hyperproliferation, migration, and collagen deposition induced by TGF-β via regulating the Smad2/3 pathway. GENE. 2023 May;867:147367 WB; Human. 36931410