# Smad5 (D4G2) Rabbit mAb

100 μl(10 western blots)

New 03/13

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Isotype	
W, IP, ChIP Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk	60 kDa	Rabbit IgG**	

**Background:** Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) constitute a large family of signaling molecules that regulate a wide range of critical processes including morphogenesis, cell-fate determination, proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis (1,2). BMP receptors are members of the TGF- $\beta$  family of Ser/Thr kinase receptors. Ligand binding induces multimerization, autophosphorylation, and activation of these receptors (3-5). They subsequently phosphorylate Smad1 at Ser463 and Ser465 in the carboxy-terminal motif SSXS, as well as Smad5 and Smad8 at their corresponding sites. These phosphorylated Smads dimerize with the coactivating Smad4 and translocate to the nucleus, where they stimulate transcription of target genes (5).

MAP kinases and CDKs 8 and 9 phosphorylate residues in the linker region of Smad1, including Ser206. The phosphorylation of Ser206 recruits Smurf1 to the linker region and leads to the degradation of Smad1 (6). Phosphorylation of this site also promotes Smad1 transcriptional action by recruiting YAP to the linker region (7).

**Specificity/Sensitivity:** Smad5 (D4G2) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total Smad5 protein.

**Source/Purification:** Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Pro249 of human Smad5 protein.

### **Background References:**

- (1) Hogan, B.L. et al. (1996) Genes Dev. 10, 1580-1594.
- (2) Hoodless, P.A. et al. (1996) Cell 85, 489-500.
- (3) Klemm, J.D. et al. (1998) *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 16, 569-592.
- (4) Kretzschmar, M. et al. (1997) Genes Dev. 11, 984-995.
- (5) Whitman, M. (1998) *Genes Dev.* 12, 2445-2462.
- (6) Sapkota, G. et al. (2007) *Mol Cell* 25, 441-54.
- (7) Alarcón, C. et al. (2009) *Cell* 139, 757-69.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using Smad5 (D4G2) Rabbit mAb.

Smad5 (D4G2) Rabbit mAb #12534



Chromatin immunoprecipitations were performed with crosslinked chromatin from 4 x 10° MCF7 cells treated with Human BMP2 #4697 (50 ng/ml, 1 hr) and either 5 µl of Smad5 (D4G2) Rabbit mAb or 2 µl of Normal Rabbit IgG #2729 using Simple-ChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kit (Magnetic Beads) #9003. The enriched DNA was quantified by real-time PCR using Simple-ChIP® Human ID1 Promoter Primers #5139, human Smad6 promoter primers, and SimpleChIP® Human  $\alpha$  Satellite Repeat Primers #4486. The amount of immunoprecipitated DNA in each sample is represented as signal relative to the total amount of input chromatin, which is equivalent to one.



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#### Entrez-Gene ID #4090 Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q99717

**Storage:** Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100  $\mu$ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.* 

#### \*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

\*\*Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended	Antibody	Dilutions:	
Western blotting			

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50
Chromatin IP	1:100

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Immunoprecipitation of Smad5 from HT-1080 cell extracts using Normal Rabbit IgG #2729 (lane 2) or Smad5 (D4G2) Rabbit mAb (lane 3). Lane 1 is 10% input. Western blot analysis was performed using Smad5 (D4G2) Rabbit mAb.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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 Applications Key:
 W—Western
 IP—Immunoprecipitation
 IHC—Immunohistochemistry
 ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation
 IF—Immunofluorescence
 F—Flow cytometry
 E-P—ELISA-Peptide

 Species Cross-Reactivity Key:
 H—human
 M—mouse
 R—rat
 Hm—hamster
 Mk—monkey
 Mi—mink
 C—chicken
 Dm—D. melanogaster
 X—Xenopus
 Z—zebrafish
 B—bovine

 Dg—dog
 Pg—pig
 Sc—S. cerevisiae
 C—C. elegans
 Hr—horse
 AII—all species expected
 Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.