

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Smad8 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 90% cross-reactivity with recombinant (rh) Smad1 is observed, approximately 20% cross-reactivity with rhSmad4 is observed, and less than 1% cross-reactivity with rhSmad5, rhSmad7, and rhDNAK is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Smad8 Ala158-Ser233 Accession # NP_005896
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Smad8
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human breast

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Smads are a family of intracellular proteins that transmit transforming growth factor beta (TGF-β) superfamily signals from the cell surface to the nucleus. Smad8 was originally described as MADH6 and is also known as Smad9 and MADH9. Upon signaling by some BMP family members, Smad8 is phosphorylated resulting in its association with the common-mediator subunit, Smad4. This heteromeric complex then translocates into the nucleus to exert transcriptional comodulator activity.