

SMURF 2 Rabbit mAb [J6B4]

Cat NO. :A81134

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	н	Q9HAU4	86 kDa	Rabbit	IgG	100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application

WB

1:1000-2000

The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide at the sequence of human SMURF 2

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

 $\label{products} \textbf{Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.} \textbf{Avoid repeated freeze} \ \textit{I} \ \textbf{thaw cycles}.$

Tissue specificity:

Widely expressed.

Subcellular location:

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Membrane raft.

Function:

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates (PubMed:11016919). Interacts with SMAD7 to trigger SMAD7-mediated transforming growth factor beta/TGF-beta receptor ubiquitin-dependent degradation, thereby down-regulating TGF-beta signaling (PubMed:11163210, PubMed:12717440). In addition, interaction with SMAD7 activates autocatalytic degradation, which is prevented by interaction with AIMP1 (PubMed:18448069). Also forms a stable complex with TGF-beta receptor-mediated phosphorylated SMAD1, SMAD2 and SMAD3, and targets SMAD1 and SMAD2 for ubiquitination and proteasome-mediated degradation

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/
Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cytometry

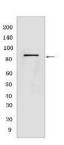
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



(PubMed:11016919, PubMed:11158580, PubMed:11389444). SMAD2 may recruit substrates, such as SNON, for ubiquitin-dependent degradation (PubMed:11389444). Negatively regulates TGFB1-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition and myofibroblast differentiation (PubMed:30696809).., (Microbial infection) In case of filoviruses Ebola/EBOV and Marburg/MARV infection, the complex formed by viral matrix protein VP40 and SMURF2 facilitates virus budding.

Validation Data:

SMURF 2 Rabbit mAb [J6B4] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from HeLa cells. Using SMURF 2Rabbit mAb [J6B4] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4° C over night.

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