

Drosophila Smad2 Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Sheep IgG Catalog Number: AF7948

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Drosophila		
Specificity	Detects Drosophila Smad2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant hu (rh) Smad1 is observed, and less than 1% cross-reactivity with rhSmad2, rhSmad3, and rhSmad5 is observed.		
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG		
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified		
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant Drosophila Smad2 Gly262-Ser486 Accession # O96660		
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 either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.		

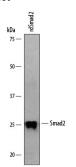
APPLICATIONS

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	0.1-0.7 μg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	0.1-0.7 μg/mL	See Below

DATA

Western Blot



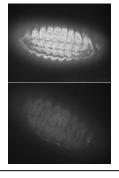
Detection of *Drosophila* Smad2 by Western Blot. Western blot shows recombinant *Drosophila* Smad2 (2 ng/lane). PVDF membrane was probed with 0.1 µg/mL of Sheep Anti-*Drosophila* Smad2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF7948) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF016). A specific band was detected for Smad2 (C-terminal fragment) at approximately 25 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

Western Blot



Detection of Drosophila Smad2 by Western Blot. Western blot shows wild-type and Smad2 null mutation Drosophila larval extracts. PVDF membrane was probed with 0.7 μg/mL of Sheep Anti-*Drosophila* Smad2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF7948) followed by Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody. A specific band was detected for Smad2 at the expected mobility of approximately 58 kDa, but not mutant extracts. This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions. dSmad2 null mutation is described in Peterson, AJ, et al. (2012) PLoS One 7: e36548. Image courtesy of Dr. Aidan Peterson and Dr. Michael O'Connor, Department of Genetics, Cell Biology, and Development, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.

Immunohistochemistry



Smad2 in Drosophila Larvae. Smad2 was detected in wild-type and Smad2 null mutation Drosophila larvae using Sheep Anti-Drosophila Smad2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF7948) at 0.7 µg/mL. Tissue was stained using a fluorescent Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody. A single confocal image in the upper panel depicts detection of endogenous Smad2 in epidermal and central nervous system cells. The dSmad2 mutant embryo in the lower panel was stained and imaged identically and reveals background staining. dSmad2 null mutation is described in Peterson, AJ, et al. (2012) PLoS One 7: e36548. Image courtesy of Dr. Aidan Peterson and Dr. Michael O'Connor, Department of Genetics, Cell Biology, and Development, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL

ShippingThe 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.

- 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.

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BACKGROUND

Smad2 (SMAll body plus Mothers Against Decapentaplegic; also SmoX [Smad on Chr X]) is a 54 kDa (predicted) member of the receptor regulated Smad family of proteins. It is a downstream component of the *Drosophila* activin/TGFβ signaling pathway, and appears to play a key role in cell proliferation. Analogous to the system in vertebrates, stimulation of the fruitfly activin type I receptor (baboon):type II receptor (punt) complex results in dSmad2 (*Drosophila* Smad2) phosphorylation and subsequent interaction with dSmad4/Medea. As in vertebrates, the *Drosophila* Samd2/Smad4 complex enters the nucleus and interacts with a transcriptional cofactor (s) termed TGIF. At this point, the vertebrate:invertebrate systems diverge over the nature of the TGIF cofactor(s); vertebrate TGIF is a coactivator. *Drosophila* Smad2 is 486 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains two Mad homology domains (aa 7-130 and 285-475), the former of which participates in DNA-binding. Over aa 262-486, *Drosophila* Smad2 shares 70% aa sequence identity with both mouse and human Smad2.

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