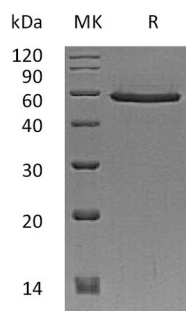


Product Name: Recombinant Human SMAD3 (N-6His-Flag)
Catalog #: PEH1176

概述 (Summary)

英文全称	Mothers Against Decapentaplegic Homolog 3/SMAD3
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Human Mothers Against Decapentaplegic Homolog 3 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser2-Ser425 is expressed with a 6His, Flag tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P84022
蛋白标签 (Tag)	
表达宿主 (Host)	E.coli
种属 (Species)	Human
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	50.5 KDa
蛋白形态 (Form)	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 500mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, 2mM EDTA, pH 8.0.
储存缓冲液 (Buffer)	
运输方式 (Shipping)	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存 (Stability &Storage)	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶 (Reconstitution)	

电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)



背景 (Background)

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分子别名 (Alternative Names)

Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 3; MAD homolog 3; Mad3; Mothers against DPP homolog 3; hMAD-3; JV15-2; SMAD family member 3; SMAD 3; Smad3; hSMAD3; SMAD3; MADH3

背景介绍 (References)

Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 3(SMAD3) is a cytoplasm protein which belongs to the dwarfin/SMAD family. Smad proteins undergo rapid nuclear translocation upon stimulation by transforming growth factor and in so doing transduce the signal into the nucleus. Receptor-regulated SMAD is an intracellular signal transducer and transcriptional modulator activated by TGF-beta and activin type 1 receptor kinases. SMAD3 binds the TRE element in the promoter region of many genes that are regulated by TGF-beta and, on formation of the SMAD3/SMAD4 complex, activates transcription. It also can form a SMAD3/SMAD4/JUN/FOS complex at the AP-1/SMAD site to regulate TGF-beta-mediated transcription. SMAD3 has an inhibitory effect on wound healing probably by modulating both growth and migration of primary keratinocytes and by altering the TGF-mediated chemotaxis of monocytes. This effect on wound healing appears to be hormone-sensitive.

注意事项 (Note)

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.