

# Human SMAD3 knockout HeLa cell line ab255431

2 Images

### Overview

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<b>Product name</b>	Human SMAD3 knockout HeLa cell line
<b>Parental Cell Line</b>	HeLa
<b>Organism</b>	Human
<b>Mutation description</b>	Knockout achieved by using CRISPR/Cas9, Homozygous: 1 bp insertion in exon 4
<b>Passage number</b>	<20
<b>Knockout validation</b>	Sanger Sequencing, Western Blot (WB)
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB
<b>Biosafety level</b>	2
<b>General notes</b>	<p><b>Recommended control:</b> Human wild-type HeLa cell line (<a href="#">ab255448</a>). Please note a wild-type cell line is not automatically included with a knockout cell line order, if required please add recommended wild-type cell line at no additional cost using the code WILDTYPE-TMTK1.</p> <p><b>Cryopreservation cell medium:</b> Cell Freezing Medium-DMSO Serum free media, contains 8.7% DMSO in MEM supplemented with methyl cellulose.</p> <p><b>Culture medium:</b> DMEM (High Glucose) + 10% FBS</p> <p><b>Initial handling guidelines:</b> Upon arrival, the vial should be stored in liquid nitrogen vapor phase and not at -80°C. Storage at -80°C may result in loss of viability.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Thaw the vial in 37°C water bath for approximately 1-2 minutes.</li><li>2. Transfer the cell suspension (0.8 mL) to a 15 mL/50 mL conical sterile polypropylene centrifuge tube containing 8.4 mL pre-warmed culture medium, wash vial with an additional 0.8 mL culture medium (total volume 10 mL) to collect remaining cells, and centrifuge at 201 x g (rcf) for 5 minutes at room temperature. 10 mL represents minimum recommended dilution. 20 mL represents maximum recommended dilution.</li><li>3. Resuspend the cell pellet in 5 mL pre-warmed culture medium and count using a haemocytometer or alternative cell counting method. Based on cell count, seed cells in an appropriate cell culture flask at a density of <math>2 \times 10^4</math> cells/cm<sup>2</sup>. Seeding density is given as a guide only and should be scaled to align with individual lab schedules.</li><li>4. Incubate the culture at 37°C incubator with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Cultures should be monitored daily.</li></ol> <p><b>Subculture guidelines:</b></p> <p>All seeding densities should be based on cell counts gained by established methods. A guide seeding density of <math>2 \times 10^4</math> cells/cm<sup>2</sup> is recommended.</p> <p>A partial media change 24 hours prior to subculture may be helpful to encourage growth, if required.</p>

Cells should be passaged when they have achieved 80-90% confluence.

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We will provide viable cells that proliferate on revival.

## Properties

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<b>Number of cells</b>	1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells/vial, 1 mL
<b>Adherent /Suspension</b>	Adherent
<b>Tissue</b>	Cervix
<b>Cell type</b>	epithelial
<b>Disease</b>	Adenocarcinoma
<b>Gender</b>	Female
<b>STR Analysis</b>	Amelogenin X D5S818: 11, 12 D13S317: 12, 13.3 D7S820: 8, 12 D16S539: 9, 10 WWA: 16, 18 TH01: 7 TPOX: 8, 12 CSF1PO: 9, 10
<b>Mycoplasma free</b>	Yes
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped on Dry Ice. Store in liquid nitrogen.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Constituents: 8.7% Dimethylsulfoxide, 2% Cellulose, methyl ether

## Target

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<b>Function</b>	Receptor-regulated SMAD (R-SMAD) that is an intracellular signal transducer and transcriptional modulator activated by TGF-beta (transforming growth factor) and activin type 1 receptor kinases. 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. Also can form a SMAD3/SMAD4/JUN/FOS complex at the AP-1/SMAD site to regulate TGF-beta-mediated transcription. 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. Regulator of chondrogenesis and osteogenesis and inhibits early healing of bone fractures. Positively regulates PDPK1 kinase activity by stimulating its dissociation from the 14-3-3 protein YWHAQ which acts as a negative regulator.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Colorectal cancer Loeys-Dietz syndrome 3
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the dwarfin/SMAD family. Contains 1 MH1 (MAD homology 1) domain. Contains 1 MH2 (MAD homology 2) domain.
<b>Domain</b>	The MH1 domain is required for DNA binding. Also binds zinc ions which are necessary for the DNA binding. The MH2 domain is required for both homomeric and heteromeric interactions and for transcriptional regulation. Sufficient for nuclear import. The linker region is required for the TGFbeta-mediated transcriptional activity and acts synergistically with the MH2 domain.

## Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues. Enhanced phosphorylation in the linker region on Thr-179, Ser-204 and Ser-208 on EGF and TGF-beta treatment. Ser-208 is the main site of MAPK-mediated phosphorylation. CDK-mediated phosphorylation occurs in a cell-cycle dependent manner and inhibits both the transcriptional activity and antiproliferative functions of SMAD3. This phosphorylation is inhibited by flavopiridol. Maximum phosphorylation at the G(1)/S junction. Also phosphorylated on serine residues in the C-terminal SXS motif by TGFBR1 and ACVR1. TGFBR1-mediated phosphorylation at these C-terminal sites is required for interaction with SMAD4, nuclear location and transactivational activity, and appears to be a prerequisite for the TGF-beta mediated phosphorylation in the linker region. Dephosphorylated in the C-terminal SXS motif by PPM1A. This dephosphorylation disrupts the interaction with SMAD4, promotes nuclear export and terminates TGF-beta-mediated signaling. Phosphorylation at Ser-418 by CSNK1G2/CK1 promotes ligand-dependent ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation, thus inhibiting SMAD3-mediated TGF-beta responses. Phosphorylated by PDPK1. Acetylation in the nucleus by EP300 in the MH2 domain regulates positively its transcriptional activity and is enhanced by TGF-beta.

Ubiquitinated. Monoubiquitinated, leading to prevent DNA-binding. Deubiquitination by USP15 alleviates inhibition and promotes activation of TGF-beta target genes.

Poly-ADP-ribosylated by PARP1 and PARP2. ADP-ribosylation negatively regulates SMAD3 transcriptional responses during the course of TGF-beta signaling.

## Cellular localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic and nuclear in the absence of TGF-beta. On TGF-beta stimulation, migrates to the nucleus when complexed with SMAD4 (PubMed:15799969). Through the action of the phosphatase PPM1A, released from the SMAD2/SMAD4 complex, and exported out of the nucleus by interaction with RANBP1 (PubMed:16751101, PubMed:19289081). Co-localizes with LEMD3 at the nucleus inner membrane (PubMed:15601644). MAPK-mediated phosphorylation appears to have no effect on nuclear import (PubMed:19218245). PDPK1 prevents its nuclear translocation in response to TGF-beta (PubMed:17327236).

## Applications

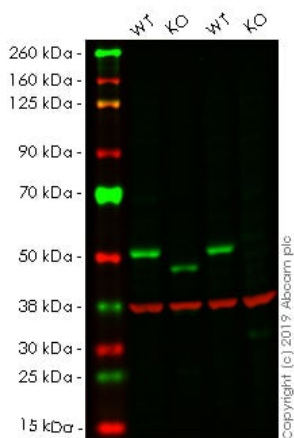
### The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab255431 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 48 kDa.

## Images



Western blot - Human SMAD3 knockout HeLa cell line (ab255431)

**All lanes** : Anti-Smad3 antibody [EPR19686] - ChIP Grade ([ab208182](#)) at 1/1000 dilution

**Lane 1** : Wild-type A549 cell lysate

**Lane 2** : SMAD3 knockout A549 cell lysate

**Lane 3** : Wild-type HeLa cell lysate

**Lane 4** : SMAD3 knockout HeLa cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

#### Secondary

**All lanes** : Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed ([ab216773](#)) at 1/20000 dilution

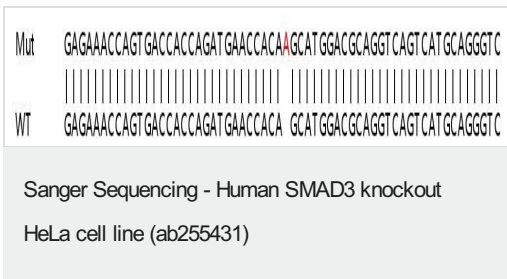
Performed under reducing conditions.

**Predicted band size:** 48 kDa

**Additional bands at:** 37 kDa (possible Loading Control)

**Lanes 1 - 4:** Merged signal (red and green). Green - [ab208182](#) observed at 55 kDa. Red - loading control, [ab8245](#) observed at 37 kDa.

[ab208182](#) was shown to react with Smad3 in wild-type HeLa cells. Loss of signal was observed when knockout cell line ab255431 (knockout cell lysate [ab263834](#)) was used. Wild-type and Smad3 knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE. [ab208182](#) and Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading Control ([ab8245](#)) were incubated overnight at 4°C at 1 in 1000 dilution and 1 in 20000 dilution respectively. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed ([ab216773](#)) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed ([ab216776](#)) secondary antibodies at 1 in 20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.



Homozygous: 1 bp insertion in exon 4.

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