abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human MADH7/SMAD7 protein ab114358

1 Image

Description

Product name Recombinant Human MADH7/SMAD7 protein

Expression system Wheat germ
Accession O15105

Protein length Protein fragment

Animal free No.

Nature Recombinant

Species Human

Sequence CKVFRWPDLRHSSEVKRLCCCESYGKINPELVCCNPHHL

SRLCELESPPP

PYSRYPMDFLKPTADCPDAVPSSAETGGTNYLAPGGLSD

SQLLLEPGDRS H

Predicted molecular weight 37 kDa including tags

Amino acids 160 to 260

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab114358 in the following tested applications.

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

Applications ELISA

SDS-PAGE Western blot

Form Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.3% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCI

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General Info

Function Antagonist of signaling by TGF-beta (transforming growth factor) type 1 receptor superfamily

members; has been shown to inhibit TGF-beta (Transforming growth factor) and activin signaling by associating with their receptors thus preventing SMAD2 access. Functions as an adapter to recruit SMURF2 to the TGF-beta receptor complex. Also acts by recruiting the PPP1R15A-PP1 complex to TGFBR1, which promotes its dephosphorylation. Positively regulates PDPK1 kinase activity by stimulating its dissociation from the 14-3-3 protein YWHAQ which acts as a negative

regulator.

Tissue specificity Ubiquitous with higher expression in the lung and vascular endothelium.

Involvement in diseaseColorectal cancer 3

Sequence similarities Belongs to the dwarfin/SMAD family.

Contains 1 MH1 (MAD homology 1) domain. Contains 1 MH2 (MAD homology 2) domain.

Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylation on Ser-249 does not affect its stability, nuclear localization or inhibitory function in

TGFB signaling; however it affects its ability to regulate transcription (By similarity).

Phosphorylated by PDPK1.

Ubiquitinated by WWP1 (By similarity). Polyubiquitinated by RNF111, which is enhanced by AXIN1 and promotes proteasomal degradation. In response to TGF-beta, ubiquitinated by

SMURF1; which promotes its degradation.

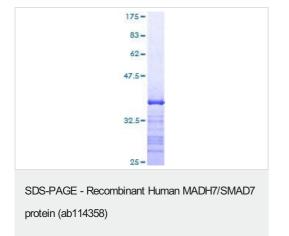
Acetylation prevents ubiquitination and degradation mediated by SMURF1.

Cellular localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Interaction with NEDD4L or RNF111 induces translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm (PubMed:16601693). TGF-beta stimulates its translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. PDPK1 inhibits its translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm in response to

TGF-beta (PubMed:17327236).

Images



12.5% SDS-PAGE showing ab114358 at approximately 36.74kDa stained with Coomassie Blue.

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