

Product datasheet for **RC226623L2V**

SMAD2 (NM_001135937) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SMAD2 (NM_001135937) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SMAD2
Synonyms:	hMAD-2; hSMAD2; JV18; JV18-1; MADH2; MADR2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001135937
ORF Size:	1311 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC226623).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_001135937.1 , NP_001129409.1
RefSeq ORF:	1314 bp
Locus ID:	4087
Cytogenetics:	18q21.1
Protein Families:	Cancer stem cells, Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Stem cell relevant signaling - TGFb/BMP signaling pathway, Transcription Factors
Protein Pathways:	Adherens junction, Cell cycle, Colorectal cancer, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, TGF-beta signaling pathway, Wnt signaling pathway



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MW: 48.8 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the SMAD, a family of proteins similar to the gene products of the *Drosophila* gene 'mothers against decapentaplegic' (Mad) and the *C. elegans* gene Sma. SMAD proteins are signal transducers and transcriptional modulators that mediate multiple signaling pathways. This protein mediates the signal of the transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta, and thus regulates multiple cellular processes, such as cell proliferation, apoptosis, and differentiation. This protein is recruited to the TGF-beta receptors through its interaction with the SMAD anchor for receptor activation (SARA) protein. In response to TGF-beta signal, this protein is phosphorylated by the TGF-beta receptors. The phosphorylation induces the dissociation of this protein with SARA and the association with the family member SMAD4. The association with SMAD4 is important for the translocation of this protein into the nucleus, where it binds to target promoters and forms a transcription repressor complex with other cofactors. This protein can also be phosphorylated by activin type 1 receptor kinase, and mediates the signal from the activin. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]