

## **Product datasheet for TA324579S**

## **SMAD9 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

Applications: IF, WB

Recommended Dilution: WB: 1:1000, IF: 1:10~50

Reactivity: Human

Host: Rabbit

Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

**Immunogen:** This SMAD9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic

peptide between 200-228 amino acids from the Central region of human SMAD9.

**Formulation:** Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Concentration:** lot specific

**Purification:** This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Conjugation:** Unconjugated

**Storage:** Store at -20°C as received.

**Stability:** Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

**Predicted Protein Size:** 52493 Da

**Gene Name:** SMAD family member 9

Database Link: NP 005896

Entrez Gene 4093 Human

015198

**Synonyms:** MADH6; MADH9; PPH2; SMAD8; SMAD8A; SMAD8B

**Protein Families:** ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:** TGF-beta signaling pathway



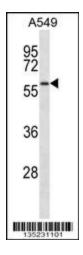
**OriGene Technologies, Inc.** 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

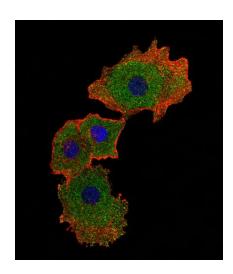
Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



## **Product images:**



SMAD9 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #[TA324579]) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SMAD9 antibody detected the SMAD9 protein (arrow).



IF image of MCF-7 cell stained with SMAD9 Antibody (Center) (Cat#[TA324579]). MCF-7 cells were incubated with SMAD9 primary antibody (1:25, 1 h at 37°C). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:400). Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor® 555 (red) conjugated Phalloidin (7 units/ml). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). SMAD9 immunoreactivity is localized to cytoplasm and nucleus significantly.