

Anti-SUMO SUMO1P1 Antibody

Catalog Number: A19764

About SUMO1

Covalent modification of cellular proteins by the ubiquitin-like modifier SUMO (small ubiquitin-like modifier) regulates various cellular processes, such as nuclear transport, signal transduction, stress responses and cell cycle progression. But, in contrast to ubiquitination, sumoylation does not tag proteins for degradation by the 26S proteasome, but rather seems to enhance stability or modulate their subcellular compartmentalization. Ubiquitin-like proteins fall into two classes: the first class, ubiquitin-like modifiers (UBLs) function as modifiers in a manner analogous to that of ubiquitin. Examples of UBLs are SUMO, Rub1 (also called Nedd8), Apg8 and Apg12. Proteins of the second class include parkin, RAD23 and DSK2, are designated ubiquitin-domain proteins (UDPs). These proteins contain domains that are related to ubiquitin but are otherwise unrelated to each other. In contrast to UBLs, UDPs are not conjugated to other proteins. Once covalently attached to cellular targets, SUMO regulates protein:protein and protein:DNA interactions, as well as localization and stability of the target protein. Sumoylation occurs in most eukaryotic systems, and SUMO is highly conserved from yeast to humans. Where invertebrates have only a single SUMO gene termed SMT3, three members of the SUMO family have been identified in vertebrates: SUMO-1 and the close homologues SUMO-2 and SUMO-3. SUMO has been called SMT3 (yeast), sentrin, PIC1, GMP1 and UBL1. SUMO has been shown to bind and regulate mammalian SP-RINGs (such as Mdm2, Pias1 and PML), RanGAP1, RanBP2, p53, p73, HIPK2, TEL, c-Jun, Fas, Daxx, TNFR1, Topo-I, Topo-II, WRN, Sp100, Ikb-a, Androgen receptor (AR), GLUT1/4, Drosophila Ttk69, Dorsal, CaMK, yeast Septins, and viral CMV-IE1/2, EBV-BZLF1, HPV/BPV-E1. These bindings implicate SUMO in the stabilization of the target proteins and/or their localization to subcellular complexes. SUMO has an apparent molecular weight of ~12kDa and human SUMO-1 (a 101 amino acid polypeptide) shares 50% sequence identity with SUMO-2 and SUMO-3 and with yeast SMT3. SUMO and ubiquitin only show about 18% homology, but both possess a common three-dimensional structure characterized by a tightly packed globular fold with b-sheets wrapped around an a-helix.

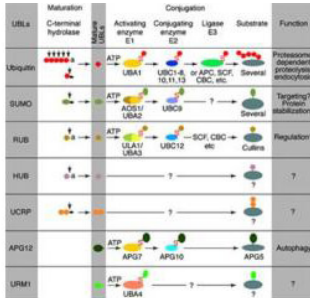
Overview

Product Name	Anti-SUMO SUMO1P1 Antibody
Reactive Species	Human
Description	Boster Bio Anti-SUMO SUMO1P1 Antibody (Catalog # A19764). Tested in WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human.
Application	ELISA, WB
Clonality	Polyclonal
Formulation	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2, 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide
Storage Instructions	Store vial at 4°C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4°C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Expiration date is one (1) year from date of opening. (Ship at ambient temperature.)
Host	Rabbit
Uniprot ID	P63165

Technical Details

Immunogen	This purified antibody was prepared from rabbit serum after repeated immunizations with recombinant human SUMO protein.
Predicted Reactive Species	Mouse, Rat
Isotype	IgG
Form	Lyophilized
Concentration	5.0 mg/mL by UV absorbance at 280 nm
Purification	This product is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum.
Suggested Dilutions	<p>ELISA: 1:5,000 - 1:25,000 WB: 1:500 - 1:3,000</p> <p>This purified polyclonal antibody reacts with human SUMO by western blot and ELISA. Although not tested, this antibody is likely functional in immunohistochemistry and immunoprecipitation. This antibody using the specified conditions may recognize other prominent intrinsic bands (UBLs or conjugates). Other intrinsic bands are readily detectable at lower dilutions. For immunoblotting a 1:2,000 dilution is recommended. An 11.6 kDa band corresponding to human SUMO is detected. Most human cell lysates can be used as a positive control without induction or stimulation. For ELISA a 1:4,000 to 1:20,000 dilution is recommended. Researchers should determine optimal titers for other applications.</p>

Anti-SUMO SUMO1P1 Antibody (A19764) Images



Most modifiers mature by proteolytic processing from inactive precursors (a; amino acid). Arrowheads point to the cleavage sites. Ubiquitin is expressed either as polyubiquitin or as a fusion with ribosomal proteins. Conjugation requires activating (E1) and conjugating (E2) enzymes that form thioesters (S) with the modifiers. Modification of cullins by RUB involves SCF(SKP1/cullin-1/F-box protein) /CBC(cullin-2/elongin B/elonginC) -like E3 enzymes that are also involved in ubiquitination. In contrast to ubiquitin, the UBLs do not seem to form multi-UBL chains. UCRP(IGS15) resembles two ubiquitin moieties linked head-to-tail. Whether HUB1 functions as a modifier is currently unclear. APG12 and URM1 are distinct from the other modifiers because they are unrelated in sequence to ubiquitin. Data contributed by S.Jentsch.



Western blot of hSUMO fusion protein. Anti-SUMO antibody, generated by immunization with recombinant human SUMO, was tested by western blot against a SUMO-GFP fusion protein after cleavage by proteases. Dilution of the antibody between 1:1,000 and 1:5,000 showed strong reactivity specifically with the SUMO portion of the fusion protein ~11.5kDa (arrowhead). In this blot the antibody was used at a 1:2000 dilution incubated overnight at 4° C in 5% BLOTTO in TTBS. Detection occurred using a 1:2000 dilution of HRP-labeled Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG for 1 hour at room temperature. A chemiluminescence system was used for signal detection (Roche). Other detection systems will yield similar results. Data contributed by M. Malakhov, www.lifesensors.com, personal communication.

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