10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

SUMO1 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1222a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	P63165
Other Accession	Q5I0H3, A7WLH8, P63166, Q5E9D1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Pig, Rat, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	11557
Antigen Region	55-86

Additional Information

Gene ID	7341
Other Names	Small ubiquitin-related modifier 1, SUMO-1, GAP-modifying protein 1, GMP1, SMT3 homolog 3, Sentrin, Ubiquitin-homology domain protein PIC1, Ubiquitin-like protein SMT3C, Smt3C, Ubiquitin-like protein UBL1, SUMO1, SMT3C, SMT3H3, UBL1
Target/Specificity	This SUMO1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 55-86 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SUMO1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	SUMO1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SUMO1

Synonyms	SMT3C, SMT3H3, UBL1
Function	Ubiquitin-like protein that can be covalently attached to proteins as a monomer or a lysine-linked polymer. Covalent attachment via an isopeptide bond to its substrates requires prior activation by the E1 complex SAE1-SAE2 and linkage to the E2 enzyme UBE2I, and can be promoted by E3 ligases such as PIAS1-4, RANBP2 or CBX4. This post- translational modification on lysine residues of proteins plays a crucial role in a number of cellular processes such as nuclear transport, DNA replication and repair, mitosis and signal transduction. Involved for instance in targeting RANGAP1 to the nuclear pore complex protein RANBP2. Covalently attached to the voltage-gated potassium channel KCNB1; this modulates the gating characteristics of KCNB1 (PubMed:19223394). Polymeric SUMO1 chains are also susceptible to polyubiquitination which functions as a signal for proteasomal degradation of modified proteins. May also regulate a network of genes involved in palate development. Covalently attached to ZFHX3 (PubMed:24651376).
Cellular Location	Nucleus membrane. Nucleus speckle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63166}. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, PML body. Cell membrane. Nucleus. Note=Recruited by BCL11A into the nuclear body (By similarity). In the presence of ZFHX3, sequesterd to nuclear body (NB)-like dots in the nucleus some of which overlap or closely associate with PML body (PubMed:24651376) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63166, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24651376}

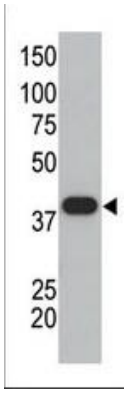
Background

Covalent modification of target lysines by SUMO (small ubiquitin-like modifier) modulates processes such as protein localization, transcription, nuclear transport, mitosis, DNA replication and repair, signal transduction, and viral reproduction. SUMO does not seem to be involved in protein degradation and may in fact function as an antagonist of ubiquitin in the degradation process. The SUMO family consists of SUMO1 and closely related homologs SUMO2, SUMO3, and SUMO4. Sumoylation has been shown to regulate a wide range of proteins, including MDM2, PIAS, PML, RanGAP1, RanBP2, p53, p73, HIPK2, TEL, c-Jun, Fas, Daxx, TNFRI, Topo-I, Topo-II, PARK2, WRN, Sp100, IkB-alpha, Androgen receptor (AR), GLUT1/4, CaMK, DNMT3B, TDG, HIF1A, CHD3, EXOSC9, RAD51, and viral targets such as CMV-IE1/2, EBV-BZLF1, and HPV/BPV-E1.

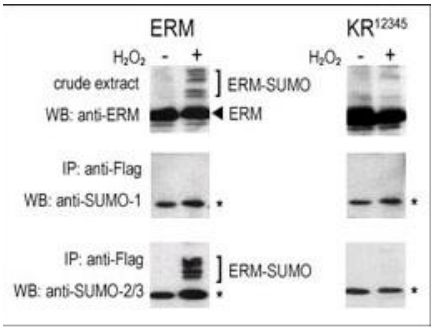
References

Yang, S.H., et al., Mol. Cell 13(4):611-617 (2004). Bailey, D., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(1):692-703 (2004). Ling, Y., et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 32(2):598-610 (2004). Pountney, D.L., et al., Exp. Neurol. 184(1):436-446 (2003). Ohshima, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(51):50833-50842 (2003).

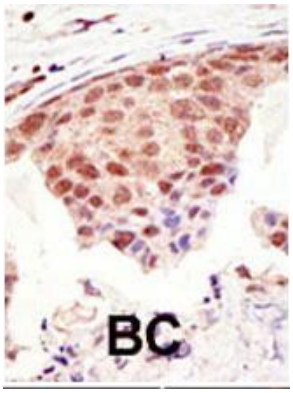
Images



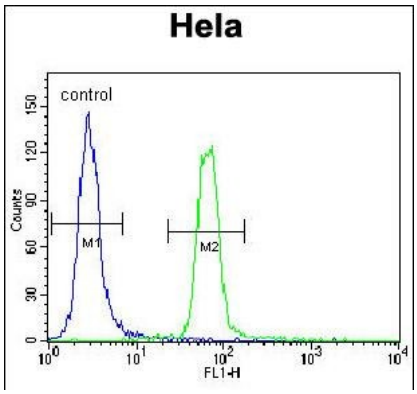
The anti-SUMO1 polyclonal antibody (Cat. #AP1222a) is used in Western blot to detect GST-SUMO1 fusion protein.



COS-7 cells were transfected for 24 hrs with a plasmid expressing FLAG-ERM (left panels) or FLAG-ERM KR12345 (right panels). Untreated (-) and H2O2-treated (+) cells were collected for immunoblot analysis. Top panels: cell lysates probed by western blot (WB) with an anti-ERM antibody. Center panels: cell lysates immunoprecipitated (IP) with an anti-FLAG antibody followed by WB with AP1222a SUMO-1 antibody. Bottom panels: cell lysates immunoprecipitated with an anti-FLAG antibody followed by WB with AP1224a SUMO-2/3 antibody. (*) represents immunoprecipitated ERM-like forms recognized by anti-SUMO antibodies.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



SUMO1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP1222a) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Citations

- SUMO modification of the Ets-related transcription factor ERM inhibits its transcriptional activity.
- Transition from a nucleosome-based to a protamine-based chromatin configuration during spermiogenesis in Drosophila.
- Identifications of SUMO-1 cDNA and its expression patterns in Pacific white shrimp Litopeanaeus vannamei.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.