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SUMO-1 Antibody



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Applications: W, IHC-P, IF-F, IF-IC	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P63165	Entrez-Gene Id: 7341
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting Immunohistochemistry Immunofluorescence (Fi	rozen)		Dilution 1:1000 1:50 1:200 1:100 - 1:400
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.			
Specificity/Sensitivity		SUMO-1 Antibody detects recombinant SUMO-1 and endogenous levels of sumoylated proteins (e.g. SUMO-1-RanGAP, 90kD).			
Source / Purificat	ion	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within human SUMO-1 that does not correspond to SUMO-2/3. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.			
Background		Small ubiquitin-related modifier 1, 2 and 3 (SUMO-1, -2 and -3) are members of the ubiquitin-like protein family (1). The covalent attachment of the SUMO-1, -2 or -3 (SUMOylation) to target proteins is analogous to ubiquitination. This post-translational modification is a reversible, multi-step process that is initiated by cleaving a precursor protein to a mature protein. Mature SUMO-1, -2 or -3 is then linked to the activating enzyme E1, conjugated to E2 and in conjunction with E3, SUMO-1, -2 or -3 is ligated to the target protein (2). Ubiquitin and the individual SUMO family members are all targeted to different proteins with diverse biological functions. Ubiquitin predominantly regulates degradation of its target (1). In contrast, SUMO-1 is conjugated to RanGAP, PML, p53 and IkB-α to regulate nuclear trafficking, formation of subnuclear structures, regulation of transcriptional activity and protein stability (3-7). SUMO-2/-3 forms poly-(SUMO) chains, is conjugated to topoisomerase II and APP, regulates chromosomal segregation and cellular responses to environmental stress, and plays a role in the progression of Alzheimer disease (8-11).			
Background Refe	rences	1. Schwartz, D.C. and Hochstrasser, M. (2003) <i>Trends Biochem. Sci.</i> 28, 321-8. 2. Kim, K.I. et al. (2002) <i>J. Cell Physiol.</i> 191, 257-68. 3. Matunis, M.J. et al. (1996) <i>J. Cell Biol.</i> 135, 1457-70. 4. Duprez, E. et al. (1999) <i>J. Cell Sci.</i> 112, 381-93. 5. Gostissa, M. et al. (1999) <i>EMBO J.</i> 18, 6462-74. 6. Rodriguez, M.S. et al. (1999) <i>EMBO J.</i> 18, 6455-61. 7. Desterro, J.M. et al. (1998) <i>Mol. Cell</i> 2, 233-9. 8. Tatham, M.H. et al. (2001) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 276, 35368-74. 9. Azuma, Y. et al. (2003) <i>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> 100, 259-64. 11. Saitoh, H. and Hinchey, J. (2000) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 275, 6252-8.			

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) IF-F: Immunofluorescence (Frozen) IF-IC:

Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey

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