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## SENP1 (D16D7) Rabbit mAb -20C 1929 #1



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: W	Reactivity: H	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 76	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q9P0U3	<b>Entrez-Gene Id:</b> 29843		
Product Usage Information		<b>Application</b> Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000			
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						
SENP1 (D16D7) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total SENP1 p				al SENP1 protein.				
Source / Purific	<b>Durce / Purification</b> Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide correspondin residues surrounding Gln175 of human SENP1 protein.					prresponding to		
Background Background Re	<ul> <li>SENP1 is a member of the sentrin/SUMO-specific protease (SENP) family. SENP1 localizes to the nucleoplasm and catalyzes the release of SUMO1, SUMO2, and SUMO3 monomers from sumoylated substrates (1,2). SENP1 has been reported to be responsible for intracellular SUMO homeostasis in the control of normal cellular function (2). The removal of sumoylation by SENP1 from many important target proteins, such as HDAC1, HIF-1q, Stat5, p300, Elk-1, and SirT1, leads to the regulation of the related biological pathways (3-8). SENP1-induced desumoylation of HIF-1q stabilizes the target during hypoxia (5), activating downstream VEGF expression and angiogenesis (9). SENP1 desumoylates Stat5 and contributes to Stat5 acetylation and subsequent signaling during normal lymphocyte development (6). Under stress conditions, SENP1 interacts with and inactivates SirT1 by desumoylation, protecting cells from apoptosis (8). SENP1 has been reported to target the progesterone and androgen receptors, either directly or indirectly through HDAC1, thereby upregulating their transcriptional function and potentially affecting receptor-related cancer progression (3,10-13).</li> <li>References</li> <li>1. Cheng, J. et al. (2006) <i>Neoplasia</i> 8, 667-76.</li> <li>2. Bawa-Khalfe, T. and Yeh, E.T. (2010) <i>Genes Cancer</i> 1, 748-752.</li> <li>3. Cheng, J. et al. (2005) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 280, 14492-8.</li> <li>5. Cheng, J. et al. (2007) <i>Cell</i> 131, 584-95.</li> </ul>					rom sumoylated nomeostasis in the any important gulation of the the target during sumoylates Stat5 ocyte development ation, protecting ndrogen receptors,		
		<ul> <li>6. Van Nguyen, T. et al. (2012) <i>Mol Cell</i> 45, 210-21.</li> <li>7. Witty, J. et al. (2010) <i>Biochem J</i> 428, 247-54.</li> <li>8. Yang, Y. et al. (2007) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 9, 1253-62.</li> <li>9. Xu, Y. et al. (2010) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 285, 36682-8.</li> <li>10. Kaikkonen, S. et al. (2009) <i>Mol Endocrinol</i> 23, 292-307.</li> <li>11. Abdel-Hafiz, H.A. and Horwitz, K.B. (2012) <i>BMC Mol Biol</i> 13, 10.</li> <li>12. Wang, Q. et al. (2012) <i>Oncogene</i>, .</li> <li>13. Knutson, T.P. et al. (2012) <i>Breast Cancer Res</i> 14, R95.</li> </ul>						
Species Reactiv	vity	Species reactivity is de	etermined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).		
Western Blot B	Buffer		/PORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat ry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.					
Applications K	ey	W: Western Blotting						
Cross-Reactivit	ту Кеу	H: Human						
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