

Product datasheet for **TA319279**

Sumo 1 (SUMO1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:5,000 - 1:25,000, WB: 1:500 - 1:3,000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This purified antibody was prepared from rabbit serum after repeated immunizations with recombinant human SUMO protein.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	small ubiquitin-like modifier 1
Database Link:	NP_001005781 Entrez Gene 7341 Human P63165
Synonyms:	DAP1; GMP1; OFC10; PIC1; SENP2; SMT3; SMT3C; SMT3H3; UBL1



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Note: 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

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency, Transcription Factors

Product images:



WB of hSUMO fusion protein. Anti-SUMO antibody, generated by immunization with recombinant human SUMO, was tested by WB 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 (arrowhead). In this blot the antibody was used at a 1:2000 dilution.