

Anti-Sumo 1 Antibody
Catalog # ABO11530**Specification**

Anti-Sumo 1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P63165
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Small ubiquitin-related modifier 1(SUMO1) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Sumo 1 Antibody - 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

Calculated MW

11557 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus membrane. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, PML body. Cell membrane . Recruited by BCL11A into the nuclear body. .

Protein Name

Small ubiquitin-related modifier 1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human Sumo 1(15-30aa DKKEGEYIKLVIGQD), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the ubiquitin family. SUMO subfamily.

Anti-Sumo 1 Antibody - 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 ZFH3 (PubMed:24651376).

Cellular Location

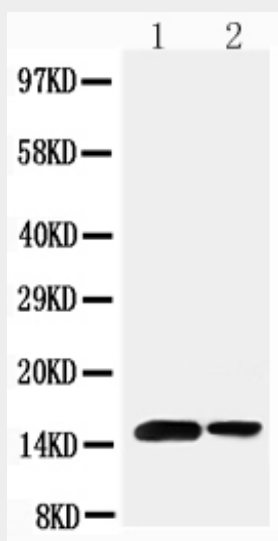
Nucleus membrane. Nucleus speckle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63166}. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, PML body. Cell membrane. Nucleus. Note=Recruited by BCL11A into the nuclear body (By similarity). In the presence of ZFH3, sequestered to nuclear body (NB)-like dots in the nucleus some of which overlap or closely associate with PML body (PubMed:24651376) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63166, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24651376}

Anti-Sumo 1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Sumo 1 Antibody - Images



Anti-Sumo 1 antibody, ABO11530, Western blotting
Lane 1: Rat Spleen Tissue Lysate
Lane 2: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate

Anti-Sumo 1 Antibody - Background

Small ubiquitin-related modifier 1 (SUMO1), also called SMT3C or PIC1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SUMO1 gene. This gene is mapped to 2q33.1. This gene encodes a protein that is a member of the SUMO (small ubiquitin-like modifier) protein family. It functions in a manner similar to ubiquitin in that it is bound to target proteins as part of a post-translational modification system. However, unlike ubiquitin which targets proteins for degradation, this protein is involved in a variety of cellular processes, such as nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis, and protein stability. It is not active until the last four amino acids of the carboxy-terminus have been cleaved off. Several pseudogenes have been reported for this gene.