

**SUMO1 Antibody (C-term D86)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP1222e****Specification**

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**SUMO1 Antibody (C-term D86) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P63165</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q5I0H3</a> , <a href="#">A7WLH8</a> , <a href="#">P63166</a> , <a href="#">Q7SZR5</a> , <a href="#">Q8QGH2</a> , <a href="#">Q5E9D1</a> , <a href="#">Q5EAX4</a> , <a href="#">O57686</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Xenopus, Bovine, Chicken, Zebrafish, Mouse, Pig, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	11557

**SUMO1 Antibody (C-term D86) - 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 selected from the C-terminal region of human SUMO1 sequence.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

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 D86) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SUMO1 Antibody (C-term D86) - 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](#)).

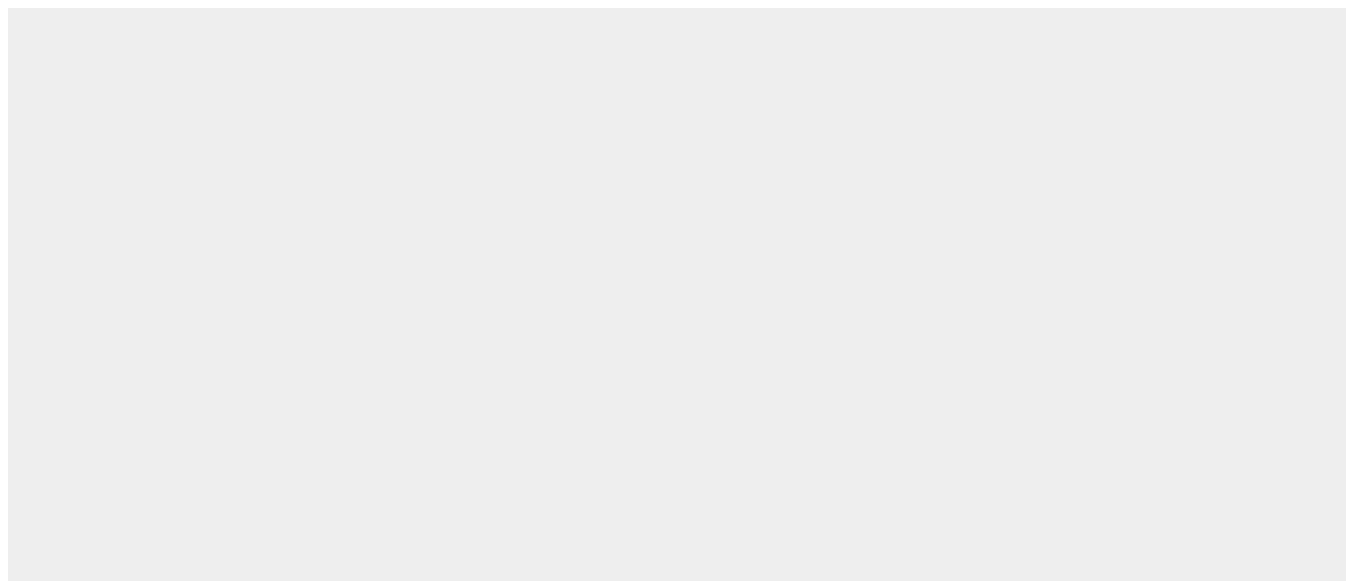
**Cellular Location**

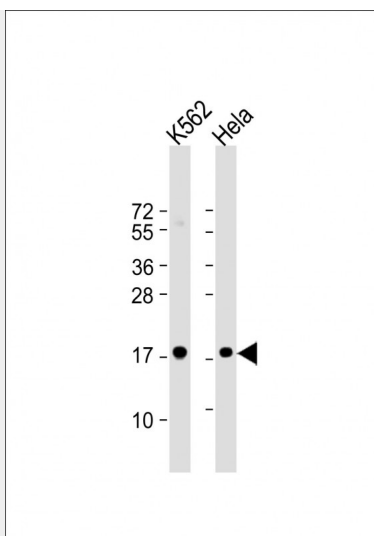
Nucleus membrane. Nucleus speckle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63166}. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, PML body. Cell membrane. Nucleus. Note=Recruited by BCL11A into the nuclear body (By similarity). In the presence of ZFH3, sequestered to nuclear body (NB)-like dots in the nucleus some of which overlap or closely associate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

**SUMO1 Antibody (C-term D86) - 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](#)

**SUMO1 Antibody (C-term D86) - Images**



All lanes : Anti-SUMO1 at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: K562 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HeLa whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 12 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

#### **SUMO1 Antibody (C-term D86) - 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, IκB-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.

#### **SUMO1 Antibody (C-term D86) - 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).