10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Pan SUMO Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5018

Specification

Pan SUMO Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IF, WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	P55854
Reactivity	**Human, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**11637 Da**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Source	**HUMAN**

Pan SUMO Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6612

Antigen Region
Full length

Other Names
SUMO3; SMT3B; SMT3H1; Small ubiquitin-related modifier 3; SMT3 homolog 1; SUMO-2; Ubiquitin-like protein SMT3B

Dilution
IF~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Target/Specificity
"This Pan SUMO antibody recognizes SUMO2 and SUMO3. This antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a recombinant protein encoding full length human SUMO3."

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
Pan SUMO Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Pan SUMO Antibody - Protein Information

Name SUMO3 (HGNC:11124)

Function
Ubiquitin-like protein which can be covalently attached to target lysines either as a monomer or as a lysine-linked polymer. Does not seem to be involved in protein degradation and may function as an antagonist of ubiquitin in the degradation process. Plays a role in a number of cellular processes such as nuclear transport, DNA replication and repair, mitosis and signal transduction. Covalent attachment to its substrates requires prior activation by the E1 complex SAE1-SAE2 and linkage to the E2 enzyme UBE2I, and can be promoted by an E3 ligase such as PIAS1-4, RANBP2 or CBX4 (PubMed:11451954, PubMed:18538659, PubMed:21965678). Plays a role in the regulation of sumoylation status of SETX (PubMed:24105744).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body

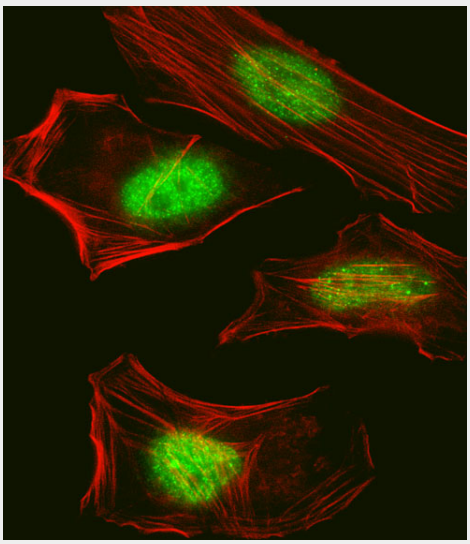
Tissue Location
Expressed predominantly in liver.

Pan SUMO 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

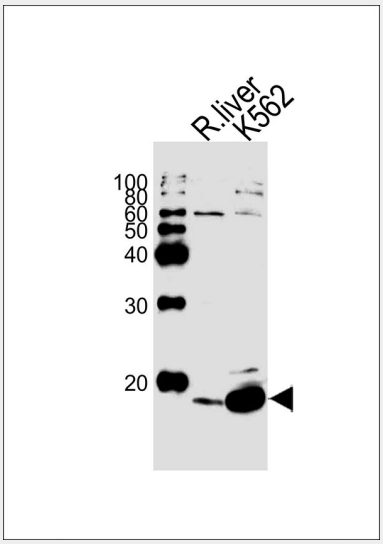
Pan SUMO Antibody - Images



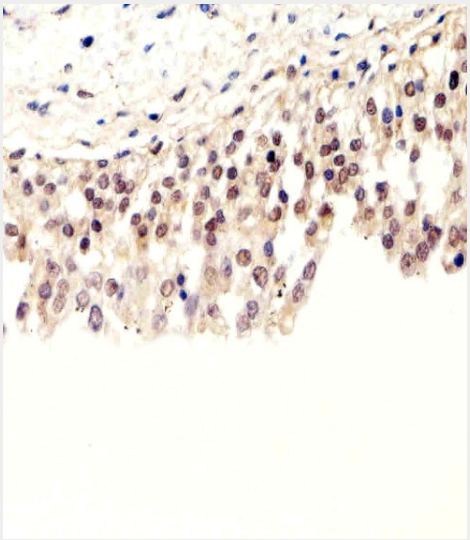
Fluorescent confocal image of Hela cell stained with Pan SUMO Antibody(Cat#AW5018).Hela cells

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were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.1%, 10 min), then incubated with Pan SUMO primary antibody (1:25, 1 h at 37℃). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:400, 50 min at 37℃).Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor® 555 (red) conjugated Phalloidin (7units/ml, 1 h at 37℃). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue) (10 μg/ml, 10 min).Pan SUMO immunoreactivity is localized to Nucleus significantly.

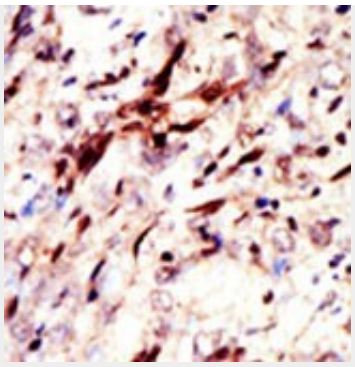


Western blot analysis of lysates from rat liver tissue and K562 cell line (from left to right), using GST Antibody SUMO3(Cat. #AW5018). AW5018 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H.bladder section using Pan SUMO Antibody(Cat#AW5018). AW5018 was diluted at 1:100 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.

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Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Pan SUMO Antibody - 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, IkB-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.

Pan SUMO Antibody - References

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