

Anti-SUMO1 Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to SUMO1
Catalog # AP59725

Specification

Anti-SUMO1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	P63165
Other Accession	P63166
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Pig, Bovine, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	11557

Anti-SUMO1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7341

Other Names

SMT3C; SMT3H3; UBL1; 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

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of SUMO1 protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)
IF~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-SUMO1 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

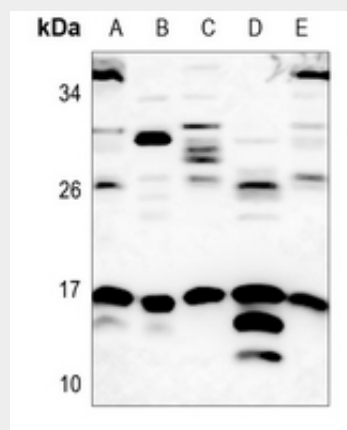
Nucleus membrane. Nucleus speckle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63166}. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, PML body. Cell membrane. Nucleus. Note=Recruited by BCL11A into the nuclear body (By similarity). In the presence of ZFH3, sequestered to nuclear body (NB)-like dots in the nucleus some of which overlap or closely associate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

Anti-SUMO1 Antibody - Protocols

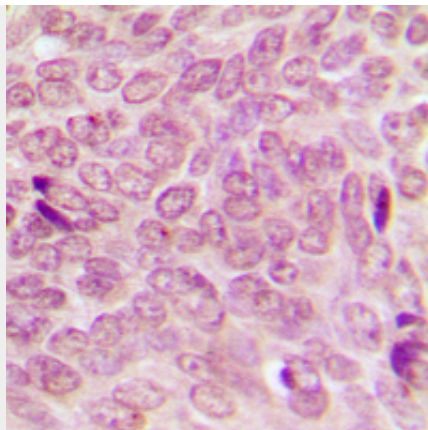
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

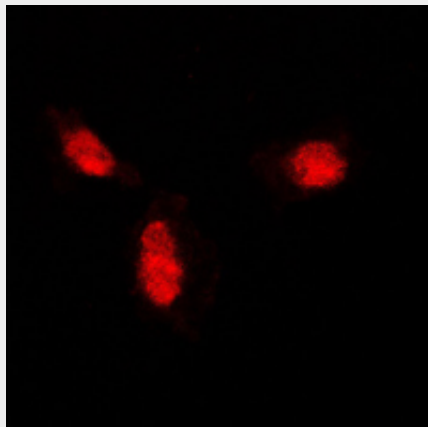
Anti-SUMO1 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of SUMO1 expression in PC12 (A), mouse kidney (B), mouse spleen (C), rat kidney (D), rat spleen (E) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of SUMO1 staining in human breast cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of SUMO1 staining in A431 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

Anti-SUMO1 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the N-term region of human SUMO1. The exact sequence is proprietary.