

Anti-SUMO1 antibody, rat monoclonal (4D12)

70-653 100 μg

Shipping and Storage: Ship at 4°C and store at -20°C. Do not freeze

Immunogen: Recombinant GST-fused human SUMO1 (full length)

Form: 1mg/ml in PBS- with 50% glycerol, filter-sterilized. Azide- and carrier protein-free.

Purity: The antibody was produced in serum-free medium and purified by proprietary

chromatography procedures under mild conditions.

Isotype: Rat IgG 2a κ

Reactivity: Reacts with human, simian, mouse and rat SUMO1.

Applications:

- 1. Western blotting (1/1,000)
- 2. Immunofluorescence staining (1/100 dilution)
- 3. Immunohistochemistry, Frozen section (1/100 dilution)
- 4. ELISA (assay dependent)

Background: SUMO (Small Ubiquitin-like Modifier) proteins are a family of small proteins that are covalently attached to and detached from other proteins in cells to modify their function. Unlike ubiquitination, which targets proteins for degradation, SUMO modification plays a critical role in a number of cellular functions including nucleocytoplasmic transport, gene expression, cell cycle and formation of subnuclear structures such as promyelocytic leukemia (PML) bodies. There are three confirmed SUMO isoforms in human; SUMO1, SUMO2 and SUMO3. SUMO2 /3 show a high degree of similarity to each other and are distinct from SUMO1. Individual SUMO family members are all targeted to different proteins with diverse biological functions. SUMO-1 is conjugated to RanGAP, PML, p53 and I□B-□ to regulate nuclear trafficking, formation of subnuclear structures, regulation of transcriptional activity and protein stability. SUMO1 is encoded as a 101 aa protein and first Met and C-terminal 4 aa are removed from the preprotein.

Data Link: Swiss-Prot P63165 (human)

References: This antibody was used in the following publications.

- 1. Uchimura Y *et al* "Involvement of SUMO modification in MBD1- and MCAF1-mediated heterochromatin formation." *J Biol Chem* **281**: 23180-23190 (2006) PMID: <u>16757475</u>
- 2. Saitoh N *et al* "In situ SUMOylation analysis reveals a modulatory role of RanBP2 in the nuclear rim and PML bodies." *Exp Cell Res* **312**: 1418-1430 (2006) PMID: 16688858



Fig.1. Detection of SUMO-1 by Western blotting with the antibody 4D12.

An 80 kDa single and other multiple bands were observed in HeLa total cell extract.

The 80 kDa band would be SUMO-RanGAP.

Anti-SUMO-1 antibody 4D12 was used at 1 $\,\mu$ g/ml.

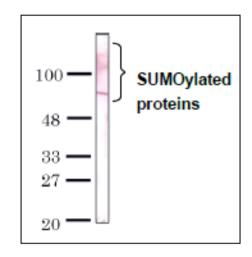


Fig.2.Immunofluorescence staining of SUMO-1 with the antibody 4D12 in the mouse primary culture neurons.

Left: Stained with anti-SUMO-1 antibody 4D12 at 10 μ g/ml.

Light: DNA was stained with

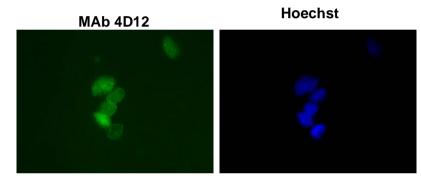


Fig.3.SUMO-1 colocalizes with SUMO2/3 as revealed by indirect immunofluorescence staing of C-33A cells (human cervix carcinoma).

Left:SUMO-1 was stained with anti-SUMO-1

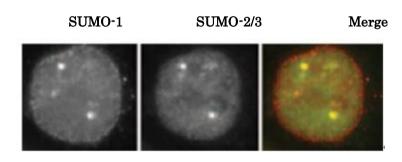


Fig.4 Fluorescence immunocytochemistry for endogenous SUMO1 expression.

HEK293A cells were fixed, permeabilized, and stained with SUMO1-FITC (1: 50) antibody and Hoechst 33342. Scale bar, 50 mm.

