

SENP5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP1236a

Specification

SENP5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

Q96HI0

SENP5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 205564

Other Names

Sentrin-specific protease 5, Sentrin/SUMO-specific protease SENP5, SENP5

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1236a was selected from the N-term region of human SENP5. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SENP5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name SENP5

Function

Protease that catalyzes two essential functions in the SUMO pathway: processing of full-length SUMO3 to its mature form and deconjugation of SUMO2 and SUMO3 from targeted proteins. Has weak proteolytic activity against full-length SUMO1 or SUMO1 conjugates. Required for cell division.

Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleolus

SENP5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols



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

• Blocking Peptides

SENP5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

SENP5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

SENP5 is a protease that catalyzes two essential functions in the SUMO pathway: processing of full-length SUMO3 to its conjugatable mature form and deconjugation of SUMO2 and SUMO3 from targeted substrates. This protein has weak proteolytic activity against full-length SUMO1 or SUMO1 conjugates. SENP5 is required for cell division.

SENP5 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).