

### SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP1223a

### **Specification**

### SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

P61956

# SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID** 6613

#### **Other Names**

Small ubiquitin-related modifier 2, SUMO-2, HSMT3, SMT3 homolog 2  $\{ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11125\}$ , SUMO-3, Sentrin-2, Ubiquitin-like protein SMT3B, Smt3B, SUMO2 (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=11125" target="\_blank">HGNC:11125</a>)

### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/product/products/AP1223a>AP1223a</a> was selected from the N-term region of human SUMO2/3. 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.

# SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

# Name SUMO2 (HGNC:11125)

#### **Function**

Ubiquitin-like protein that can be covalently attached to proteins as a monomer or as 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 an E3 ligase such as PIAS1-4, RANBP2, CBX4 or ZNF451 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26524494" target="\_blank">26524494</a>). 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. Polymeric SUMO2 chains are also susceptible to polyubiquitination which functions as a signal for proteasomal degradation of modified proteins (PubMed:<a



 $\label{lem:http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18408734"} target="\_blank">18408734</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18538659" target="\_blank">18538659</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21965678" target="_blank">21965678</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9556629" target="_blank">9556629</a>). Plays a role in the regulation of sumoylation status of SETX (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24105744" target=" blank">24105744</a>).$ 

**Cellular Location**Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body.

**Tissue Location**Broadly expressed...

### SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

#### Blocking Peptides

SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

#### SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

SUMO2 and SUMO3 are members of the SUMO (small ubiquitin-like modifier) protein family. This protein family functions in a manner similar to ubiquitin in that it is bound to target proteins as part of a post-translational modification system. However, unlike ubiquitin which targets proteins for degradation, this protein is involved in a variety of cellular processes, such as nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis, and protein stability. In vertebrates, three members of the SUMO family have been described, SUMO 1 and the functionally distinct homologues SUMO 2 and SUMO 3. SUMO modification sites present in the N terminal regions of SUMO 2 and SUMO 3 are utilized by SAE1/SAE2 (SUMO E1) and Ubc9 (SUMO E2) to form polymeric chains of SUMO 2 and SUMO 3 on protein substrates, a property not shared by SUMO 1.

### SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).Lapenta, V., et al., Genomics 40(2):362-366 (1997).Mannen, H., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 222(1):178-180 (1996).