

**SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term M1) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP1223f****Specification**

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**SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term M1) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P61956](#)**SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term M1) 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="/products/AP1223f">AP1223f</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 M1) 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

href="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 M1) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term M1) Blocking Peptide - Images****SUMO2/3 Antibody (N-term M1) 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 M1) 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).