

SUMO2, human recombinant protein

SUMO-2, Ubiquitin-like protein SMT3B, SMT3 homolog 2, Sentrin-2, HSMT3, SUMO-3, Sentrin2, SUMO2, SMT
Catalog # PBV10505r

Specification

SUMO2, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [P61956](#)
Calculated MW **11.6 kDa KDa**

SUMO2, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **6613**
Gene Symbol **SUMO2**

Other Names

SUMO-2, Ubiquitin-like protein SMT3B, SMT3 homolog 2, Sentrin-2, HSMT3, SUMO-3, Sentrin2, SUMO2, SMT3H2, MGC117191.

Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	Yes
Results	10-50 µM
Format	
Liquid	

Storage

-80°C; In 50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, plus 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT.

SUMO2, human recombinant protein - 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](#)

SUMO2, human recombinant protein - Images**SUMO2, human recombinant protein - Background**

SUMO modification has been implicated in functions such as nuclear transport, chromosome segregation and transcriptional regulation. SUMO1 functions in a manner similar to ubiquitin in that

it is bound to target proteins as part of a post-translational modification system. Still, unlike ubiquitin which targets proteins for degradation, SUMO-2 is involved in a variety of Cellular processes, for example nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis, and protein stability. The active recombinant SUMO-2 is derived from the precursor pro-SUMO-2 (Accession # NM_006937). Human SUMO-2 shares 44% and 86% identity with SUMO-1 and SUMO-3 respectively. SUMOylation can occur without the requirement of a specific E3 ligase activity, where SUMO is transferred directly from Ubch9 to specific substrates. SUMOylated substrates are primarily localized to the nucleus (RanGAP-1, RANBP2, PML, p53, Sp100, HIPK2) but there are also cytosolic substrates (I κ B α , GLUT1, GLUT4). SUMO modification has been implicated in functions such as nuclear transport, chromosome segregation, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability.

SUMO2, human recombinant protein - References

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