

SUMO3, human recombinant protein
SUMO3; SMT3A; SMT3H1; SUMO-3
Catalog # PBV10506r**Specification**

SUMO3, human recombinant protein - Product infoCalculated MW **11.6 kDa KDa****SUMO3, human recombinant protein - Additional Info**

Gene Symbol	SUMO3
Other Names	
SUMO3; SMT3A; SMT3H1; SUMO-3, SMT3 homolog 1, SUMO-2, Ubiquitin-like protein SMT3B	
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.

SUMO3, 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](#)

SUMO3, human recombinant protein - Images**SUMO3, human recombinant protein - Background**

SUMO modification has been implicated in functions such as nuclear transport, chromosome segregation and transcriptional regulation. SUMO 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 is involved in a variety of Cellular processes, for example nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis, and protein stability. The active recombinant SUMO-3 is derived from the precursor pro-SUMO-3 (Accession # NM_006936). Human

SUMO-3 shares 47% and 87% identity with SUMO-1 and SUMO-2 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.