



# SUMO2 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYmab-18045
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	SUMO2 SMT3A SMT3H2
<b>Protein Name</b>	SUMO2
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human SUMO2 AA range: 45-95
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human SUMO2
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Small ubiquitin-related modifier 2 (SUMO-2;HSMT3;SMT3 homolog 2;SUMO-3;Sentrin-2;Ubiquitin-like protein SMT3A;Smt3A)
<b>Observed Band</b>	11kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Broadly expressed.
<b>Function</b>	function:Ubiquitin-like protein which can be covalently attached to target lysines either as a monomer or as a lysine-linked polymer. Does not seem to be involved in protein degradation and may function as an antagonist of ubiquitin in the degradation process. Plays a role in a number of cellular processes such as nuclear transport, DNA replication and repair, mitosis and signal transduction. Covalent attachment 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 or CBX4.,online information:SUMO protein entry,PTM:Cleavage of precursor form by SENP1 or SENP2 is necessary for function.,PTM:Cleavage of precursor form by SENP1, SENP2 or SENP5 is necessary for function.,PTM:Polymeric chains can be formed through Lys-11

**Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd**



cross-linking.,similarity:Belongs to the ubiquitin family. S

<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a protein that is a member of the SUMO (small ubiquitin-like modifier) protein family. It 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. It is not active until the last two amino acids of the carboxy-terminus have been cleaved off. Numerous pseudogenes have been reported for this gene. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
<b>matters needing attention</b>	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
<b>Usage suggestions</b>	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images