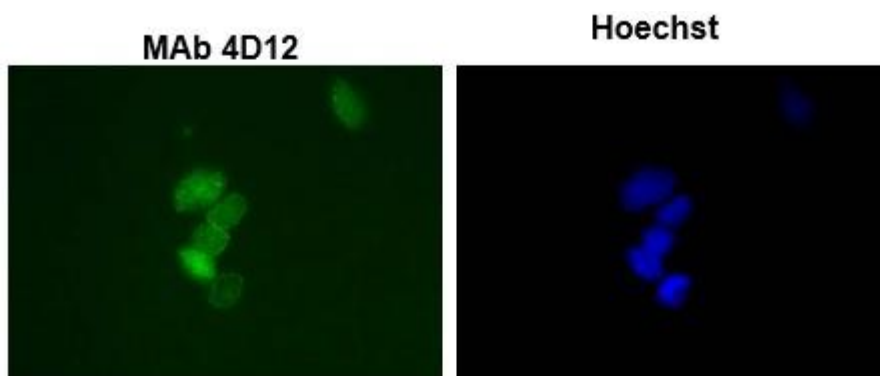


## Anti-SUMO1 antibody, rat monoclonal (4D12) (FITC)

<b>Product code</b>	70-655
<b>Size</b>	50 µg
<b>Storage</b>	-20°C
<b>Concentration</b>	1.0 mg/ml
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS <sup>-</sup> with 50% glycerol
<b>Purity</b>	Purified IgG fraction with protein A from hybridoma cell culture medium.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant GST-fused human SUMO1 (full length)
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG 2 $\alpha$ k
<b>Reactivity</b>	Specific to human, simian, mouse and rat SUMO1. Other species have not been tested.
<b>Special notes</b>	Conjugation: FITC
<b>Application</b>	1. Immunofluorescence staining (1/100 dilution) 2. Immunohistochemistry, frozen section (1/100 dilution)
<b>Background</b>	SUMO (Small Ubiquitin-like Modifier) proteins are a family of small proteins that are covalently attached to and detached from other proteins in cells to modify their function. Unlike ubiquitination, which targets proteins for degradation, SUMO modification plays a critical role in a number of cellular functions including nucleocytoplasmic transport, gene expression, cell cycle and formation of subnuclear structures such as promyelocytic leukemia (PML) bodies. There are three confirmed SUMO isoforms in human; SUMO1, SUMO2 and SUMO3. SUMO2 /3 show a high degree of similarity to each other and are distinct from SUMO-1. Individual SUMO family members are all targeted to different proteins with diverse biological functions. SUMO-1 is conjugated to RanGAP, PML, p53 and I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$ to regulate nuclear trafficking, formation of subnuclear structures, regulation of transcriptional activity and protein stability. SUMO1 is encoded as a 101 aa protein and first Met and C-terminal 4 aa are removed from the preprotein.
<b>Data Link</b>	Swiss-Prot <a href="#">P63165</a> (human)
Please note: All products are FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES. NOT FOR MILITARY USE.	

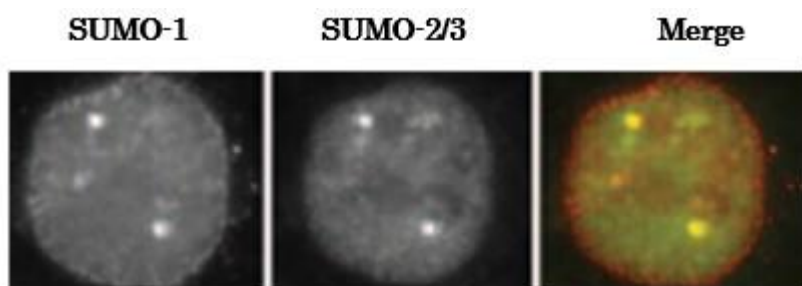
**Data Images:** 70-655 Anti-SUMO1 antibody, rat monoclonal (4D12) (FITC)



**Fig.1. Immunofluorescence staining of SUMO-1 with the antibody 4D12 in the mouse primary culture neurons.**

Left: Stained with anti-SUMO-1 antibody 4D12 at 10 µg/ml.

Light: DNA was stained with Hoechst

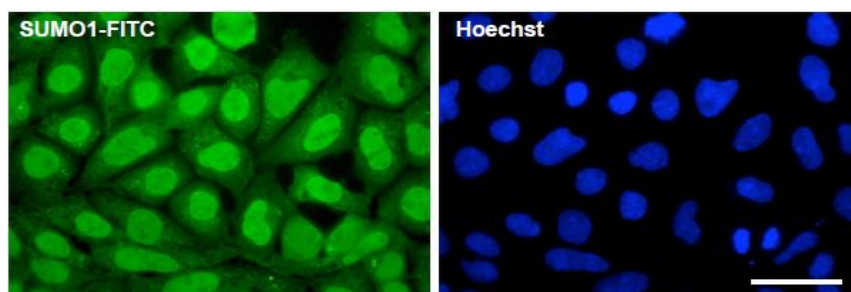


**Fig.2. SUMO-1 colocalizes with SUMO-2/3 as revealed by indirect immunofluorescence staining of C-33A cells (human cervix carcinoma).**

Left: SUMO-1 was stained with anti-SUMO-1 antibody (4D12) at 10 µg/ml

Middle: SUMO-2/3 was stained with anti-SUMO-2/3 antibody (3H12).

Right: Merged image



**Fig.3 Fluorescence immunocytochemistry for endogenous SUMO1 expression.**

HEK293A cells were fixed, permeabilized, and stained with SUMO1-FITC (1: 50) antibody and Hoechst 33342. Scale bar, 50 µm.

**References: This antibody was used in Ref. 3 and 4.**

1. Ulrich HD "The fast-growing business of SUMO chains." Review *Mol Cell* 32: 301–305 (2008) PMID: [18995828](#)
2. Cheng J *et al* "Role of desumoylation in the development of prostate cancer." Review *Neoplasia* 8: 667-676 (2006) PMID: [16925949](#)
3. Uchimura Y *et al* "Involvement of SUMO modification in MBD1- and MCAF1-mediated heterochromatin formation." *J Biol Chem* 281: 23180-23190 (2006) PMID: [16757475](#)
4. Saitoh N *et al* "In situ SUMOylation analysis reveals a modulatory role of RanBP2 in the nuclear rim and PML bodies." *Exp Cell Res* 312: 1418-1430 (2006) PMID: [16688858](#)