

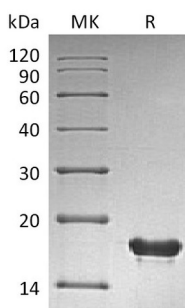
Product Name: Recombinant Human SUMO2 (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH1590



Summary

Name	SUMO2/Small ubiquitin-related modifier 2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Small Ubiquitin-Related Modifier 2 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Gly93 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	AAH08450.1
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	13 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names

Small Ubiquitin-Related Modifier 2; SUMO-2; HSMT3; SMT3 homolog 2; SUMO-3; Sentrin-2; Ubiquitin-Like Protein SMT3A; Smt3A; SUMO2; SMT3A; SMT3H2

Background

Small Ubiquitin-Related Modifier 2 (SUMO2) is an Ubiquitin-like protein that belongs to the ubiquitin family with SUMO subfamily. It is a family of small, related proteins that can be enzymatically attached to a target protein by a post-translational modification process termed sumoylation. SUMO2 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 or CBX4. 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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.