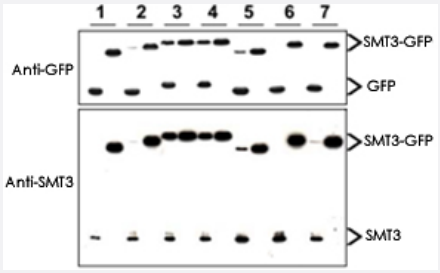
SMT3 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB11357 Size 500 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

Immunoblot of SMT3-GFP fusion proteins cleaved by insect cell protein extracts.
SMT3 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB11357), generated by immunization with recombinant yeast SMT3, was tested by immunoblot against several constructs of SMT3-GFP fusion proteins after cleavage by proteases in insect cell protein extracts.
These constructs contained various linkers between the SMT3 and GFP portion of the fusion proteins. Each sample was run twice.
The left lanes each contain 2 ug E.coli expressed and purified SMT3-GFP fusion proteins after incubation with lysed cells (50 ugtotal protein) for 1 h.
The right lanes contain the same fusion proteins incubated with the lysate in the presence of 2% SDS.
After probing with anti-GFP antibodies the membranes were stripped of antibody using SDS-DTT solution for 30 m at 60°C and were then re-probed using the anti-SMT3 antibody at a 1:1000 dilution incubated overnight at 4°C in 5% non-fat drymilk in TTBS.
Detection occurred using a 1:2000 dilution of HRP-labeled Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG for1 hour at room temperature.
A chemiluminescence system was used for signal detection (Roche).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against recombinant SMT3.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to Saccharomyces cerevisiae SMT3.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Yeast

Form	Lyophilized
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:1000-1:5000) Western Blot (1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	Lyophilized from 20 mM potassium phosphate buffer, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2 (0.01% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

  Immunoblot of SMT3-GFP fusion proteins cleaved by insect cell protein extracts.
  SMT3 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB11357), generated by immunization with recombinant yeast SMT3, was tested by immunoblot against several constructs of SMT3-GFP fusion proteins after cleavage by proteases in insect cell protein extracts. These constructs contained various linkers between the SMT3 and GFP portion of the fusion proteins. Each sample was run twice.
  The left lanes each contain 2 ug E.coli expressed and purified SMT3-GFP fusion proteins after incubation with lysed cells (50 ugtotal protein) for 1 h.
  The right lanes contain the same fusion proteins incubated with the lysate in the presence of 2% SDS.
  After probing with anti-GFP antibodies the membranes were stripped of antibody using SDS-DTT solution for 30 m at 60°C and were then re-probed using the anti-SMT3 antibody at a 1:1000 dilution incubated overnight at 4°C in 5% non-fat drymilk in TTBS.
  Detection occurred using a 1:2000 dilution of HRP-labeled Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG for1 hour at room temperature.
  A chemiluminescence system was used for signal detection (Roche).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — SMT3

Entrez GeneID	852122
Gene Name	SMT3
Gene Alias	-
Gene Description	Smt3p
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	conjugated to lysine residues of target proteins; regulates chromatid cohesion
Other Designations	Ubiquitin-like protein of the SUMO family, conjugated to lysine residues of target proteins; regulates chromatid cohesion, chromosome segregation, APC-mediated proteolysis, DNA replication and septin ring dynamics

Publication Reference

- SP-RING for SUMO: new functions bloom for a ubiquitin-like protein.

  Hochstrasser M.

  Cell 2001 Oct; 107(1):5.

- Involvement of PIAS1 in the sumoylation of tumor suppressor p53.

  Kahyo T, Nishida T, Yasuda H.

  Molecular Cell 2001 Sep; 8(3):713.

- SUMO, ubiquitin's mysterious cousin.

  Muller S, Hoege C, Pyrowolakis G, Jentsch S.

  Nature Reviews. Molecular Cell Biology 2001 Mar; 2(3):202.