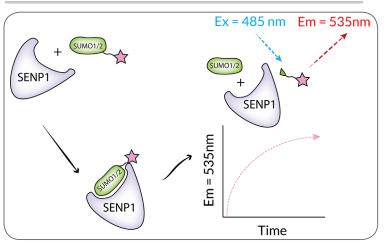
SUMO1-Rhodamine 110

Cat. No. SSB-PS0028 Lot. No. 163060028



Ubiquitin-like protein that can be covalently attached to proteins as a monomer or 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 E3 ligases 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.

This SUMO1 substrate is C-terminally derivatized with a bis-Gly-Rhodamine-110 fluorophore. The bis-Gly-Rh110 is guenched until the amide bond between the C-terminal glycine and the bis-Gly-Rh110 compound is hydrolyzed to mono-Gly-Rhodamine 110. The efficiency of quenching combined with the powerful signal upon hydrolysis yields a reagent with unparalleled signal-to-background. SUMO1-Rh110 can be used to study the deSUMOylating activity of hydrolases SENP1 and SENP2, or other deSUMOylating enzymes. The substrate activity of SUMO1-Rhodamine110 was determined by measuring the SENP1 catalyzed release of unquenched mono-Gly-Rh110. The Excitation and Emission of this substrate is 485nm and 535nm respectively.





Product Information

Quantity: 50µg Molecular Weight: 11.5 kDa

Concentration: 160uM, 1.8 mg/mL

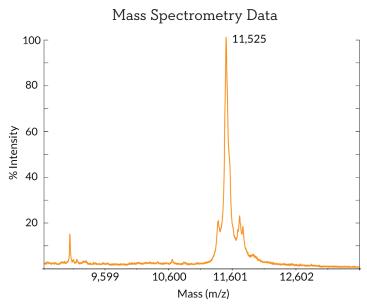
Purity: >97% by LCMS

Excitation/Emission = 485nm/535nm

Storage Buffer: 50mM Hepes pH 7.5, 100mM NaCl

Storage: -80C, Avoid multiple freeze / thaw

Quality Control and Performance Data



LCMS. Analysis of SUMO1 Rhodamine 110 using LCMS intact mass determination indicates purity greater than 98%, and a molecular weight of 11,525 daltons.

For Research Use Only, Not For Use In Humans.

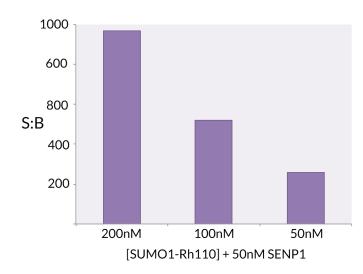
www.southbaybio.com

SUMO1-Rhodamine 110

Cat. No. SSB-PS0028 Lot. No. 163060028



Quality Control and Performance Data



Signal to Background.

The signal to background ratio was determined by 100% hydrolysis of 200nM, 100nM, and 50nM SUMO1-Rhodamine 110 to liberate the quenched conjugate. Assay Buffer: 50mM HEPES pH7.5, 1mM TCEP, 0.1mg/ml BSA.

References

- 1) Mahajan R., Delphin C., Guan T., Gerace L., Melchior F. "A small ubiquitin-related polypeptide involved in targeting RanGAP1 to nuclear pore complex protein RanBP2." Cell 88:97-107(1997)
- 2) Kamitani T., Nguyen H.P., Yeh E.T.H. "Preferential modification of nuclear proteins by a novel ubiquitin-like molecule." J. Biol. Chem. 272:14001-14004(1997)
- 3) Meulmeester E., Kunze M., Hsiao H.H., Urlaub H., Melchior F. "Mechanism and consequences for paralog-specific sumoylation of ubiquitin-specific protease 25." Mol. Cell 30:610-619(2008)
- 4) Tatham M.H., Geoffroy M.C., Shen L., Plechanovova A., Hattersley N., Jaffray E.G., Palvimo J.J., Hay R.T. "RNF4 is a poly-SUMO-specific E3 ubiquitin ligase required for arsenic-induced PML degradation." Nat. Cell Biol. 10:538-546(2008)
- 5) Dai X.Q., Kolic J., Marchi P., Sipione S., Macdonald P.E. "SUMOylation regulates Kv2.1 and modulates pancreatic beta-cell excitability." J. Cell Sci. 122:775-779(2009)
- 6) Cong L., Pakala S.B., Ohshiro K., Li D.Q., Kumar R. "SUMOylation and SUMO-interacting motif (SIM) of metastasis tumor antigen 1 (MTA1) synergistically regulate its transcriptional repressor function." J. Biol. Chem. 286:43793-43808(2011)
- 7) Sun X., Li J., Dong F.N., Dong J.T. "Characterization of nuclear localization and SUMOylation of the ATBF1 transcription factor in epithelial cells." PLoS ONE 9:E92746-E92746(2014)

For Research Use Only, Not For Use In Humans.