

SENp8 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-123457

BACKGROUND

SUMO (small ubiquitin-related modifier), a member of the ubiquitin-like protein family, regulates diverse cellular functions of a variety of target proteins, including transcription, DNA repair, nucleocytoplasmic trafficking and chromosome segregation. SUMO precursor proteins undergo cleavage of the residues after the "GG" region by SUMO-specific proteases in maturation. This cleavage of the precursor is a prerequisite for subsequent sumoylation. The sentrin-specific (or SUMO-specific) protease (SENp) proteins belong to the peptidase C48 family and include SENp1-3 and SENp5-8. SENp1, SENp2 and SENp3 degrade UBL1 and SMT3H2 conjugates and subsequently release the monomers from sumoylated substrates. HIPK2 is a desumoylation target for SENp1 which shuttles between the cytoplasm and the nucleus. Mutation analyses reveal that SENp1 contains the nuclear export sequence (NES) within the extreme carboxyl-terminal region, and SENp1 is exported to the cytoplasm in a NES-dependent manner. SENp2 has been implicated as a downregulator of CTNNB1 levels and may therefore be a modulator of the Wnt pathway. SUMO protease SENp3 reverses the sumoylation of MEF2 to augment its transcriptional and myogenic activities. SENp5 localizes to the nucleolus and preferentially processes SUMO-3. It is thought to play a role in mitosis and/or cytokinesis. SENp6 localizes to the cytoplasm and releases SUMO-1. Expression of SENp6 is higher in reproductive organs, indicating that it may mediate processes related to reproduction. SENp8 is involved in the release of sentrins.

REFERENCES

1. Gong, L., et al. 2000. Differential regulation of sentrinized proteins by a novel sentrin-specific protease. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 3355-3359.
2. Kim, K.I., et al. 2000. A new SUMO-1-specific protease, SUSP1, that is highly expressed in reproductive organs. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 14102-14106.
3. Cheng, J., et al. 2004. SENp1 enhances androgen receptor-dependent transcription through desumoylation of histone deacetylase 1. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 24: 6021-6028.
4. Reverter, D., et al. 2004. A basis for SUMO protease specificity provided by analysis of human SENp2 and a SENp2-SUMO complex. *Structure* 12: 1519-1531.
5. Kim, Y.H., et al. 2005. Desumoylation of homeodomain-interacting protein kinase 2 (HIPK2) through the cytoplasmic-nuclear shuttling of the SUMO-specific protease SENp1. *FEBS Lett.* 579: 6272-6278.
6. Xu, Z., et al. 2005. Mapping residues of SUMO precursors essential in differential maturation by SUMO-specific protease, SENp1. *Biochem. J.* 386: 325-330.
7. Gong, L. and Yeh, E.T. 2006. Characterization of a family of nucleolar SUMO-specific proteases with preference for SUMO-2 or SUMO-3. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 15869-15877.
8. Di Bacco, A., et al. 2006. The SUMO-specific protease SENp5 is required for cell division. *Mol. Cell Biol.* 26: 4489-4498.
9. Shen, L.N., et al. 2006. The structure of SENp1-between SUMO paralogues during processing. *Biochem. J.* 397: 279-288.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Senp8 (mouse) mapping to 9 B.

PRODUCT

SENp8 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse SENp8 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

SENp8 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive SENp8 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.