SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

AOS-1 (H-7): sc-271592

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Proteolytic degradation by the ubiquitin (Ub) system is essential for normal cell cycle progression, cellular differentiation and stress responses. Proteins conjugated to Ub are marked for progressive degradation by the 26S Proteasome. AOS-1, also designated SUMO-1-activating enzyme or ubiquitin-like 1-activating enzyme E1A, belongs to the ubiquitin-activating E1 family of proteins and plays an important role in the first step of the UBL1 conjugation pathway. AOS-1, which is a dimeric enzyme, functions as a UBLI E1 ligase, mediating the ATP-dependent activation of UBL1. AOS-1 can bind with UBLE1A and UBLE1B to form a heterodimer which can bind UBL1.

REFERENCES

1. Desterro, J.M., et al. 1998. SUMO-1 modification of IκB-α inhibits NFκB activation. Mol. Cell 2: 233-239.
2. Okuma, T., et al. 1999. *In vitro* SUMO-1 modification requires two enzymatic steps, E1 and E2. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 254: 693-698.
3. Gong, L., et al. 1999. Molecular cloning and characterization of human AOS-1 and UBA2, components of the sentrin-activating enzyme complex. FEBS Lett. 448: 185-189.
4. Desterro, J., et al. 1999. Identification of the enzyme required for activation of the small ubiquitin-like protein SUMO-1. J. Biol. Chem. 274: 10618-10624.
5. Engelhardt, O.G., et al. 2001. Interferon-induced antiviral Mx1 GTPase is associated with components of the SUMO-1 system and promyelocytic leukemia protein nuclear bodies. Exp. Cell Res. 271: 286-295.
6. Pichler, A., et al. 2004. The Ran BP-2 SUMO E3 ligase is neither HECT- nor RING-type. Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 11: 984-991.
7. Lois, L.M. and Lima, C.D. 2005. Structures of the SUMO E1 provide mechanistic insights into SUMO activation and E2 recruitment to E1. EMBO J. 24: 439-451.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SAE1 (human) mapping to 19q13.32; Sae1 (mouse) mapping to 7 A2.

SOURCE

AOS-1 (H-7) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 51-257 mapping within an internal region of AOS-1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG_1 kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

AOS-1 (H-7) is recommended for detection of AOS-1 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for AOS-1 siRNA (h): sc-60174, AOS-1 siRNA (m): sc-60175, AOS-1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-60174-SH, AOS-1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60175-SH, AOS-1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60174-V and AOS-1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60175-V.

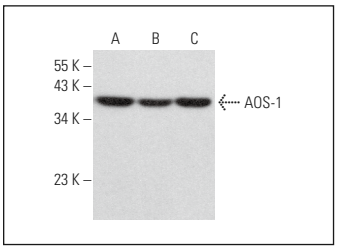
Molecular Weight of AOS-1: 38 kDa.

Positive Controls: HUV-EC-C whole cell lysate: sc-364180, Caco-2 cell lysate: sc-2262 or A549 cell lysate: sc-2413.

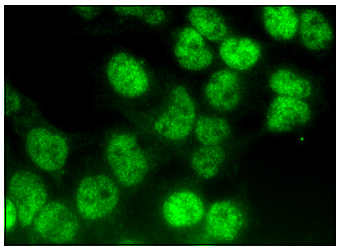
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA



AOS-1 (H-7): sc-271592. Western blot analysis of AOS-1 expression in HUV-EC-C (**A**), Caco-2 (**B**) and A549 (**C**) whole cell lysates.



AOS-1 (H-7): sc-271592. Immunofluorescence staining of formalin-fixed Hep G2 cells showing nuclear localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Qin, Y., et al. 2014. SUMOylation alterations are associated with multidrug resistance in hepatocellular carcinoma. Mol. Med. Rep. 9: 877-881.

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.