# **Product Datasheet**

# SUMO2/3 Antibody (SM23/496) [Alexa Fluor® 350] NBP2-34717AF350

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C in the dark.

www.novusbio.com

G

technical@novusbio.com

Protocols, Publications, Related Products, Reviews, Research Tools and Images at: www.novusbio.com/NBP2-34717AF350

Updated 10/23/2024 v.20.1

# Earn rewards for product reviews and publications.

Submit a publication at www.novusbio.com/publications Submit a review at www.novusbio.com/reviews/destination/NBP2-34717AF350



## NBP2-34717AF350

SUMO2/3 Antibody (SM23/496) [Alexa Fluor® 350]

Product InformationUnit Size0.1 mlConcentrationPlease see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalCloneSM23/496Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description6613Gene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin, like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cased enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins shol holded SUMO-1, 2 and 3, synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cased enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins shol holded SUMO-1, 2 and 3, obeing to be solve or conjugation to carget proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cased enzymes for conjugation to react proteins donal regises proteins to avariety or cellular processing, before onjugation to carget proteins and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein conjugation to several target proteins l			
ConcentrationPlease see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalCloneSM23/496Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description6613Gene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2Specificity/SensitivityPredict to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin reges proteins for degradation, whereas sumplation target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation to target proteins for degradation, whereas sumplation targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumplation target proteins, machinal regulation, apoptosis and proteins targets for conjugation to several target proteins, functional approxis and proteins target for conjugation to several target proteins for degradation, whereas sumplation targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumplation targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumplation target proteins, machinal regulation, 2007 - 3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Product Information		
services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalCloneSM23/496Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description6613Gene ID6613Gene ID6613Gene SymbolSUM02Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, and 15 and 23 proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 acacade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting, Ubiquitination predominanty targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation to target proteins and synthesized as precursor proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins schild protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins schild protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. 1 and 3 proteins schild protein stabilit	Unit Size	0.1 ml	
ClonalMonoclonalClonalSM23/496Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description6613Gene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.SpeciesDredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-finality. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation to does and cytoplasm, respectively. SUMO-1 utilizes blee5 for conjugation to several target proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation thardes SUMO-1, 1 and 3 proteins total blee5 of conjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater precentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease. <th>Concentration</th> <th colspan="2">•</th>	Concentration	•	
CloneSM23/496Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description6613HostMouseGene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.SpeciesDispecies are spritting family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like proteins family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are symthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins for a variety of celluar processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 orotribute to a greater percentage of protein nondification thar does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 reputates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.	
Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description6613HostMouseGene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein statu undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Clonality	Monoclonal	
IsotypeIgG1 KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description6613HostMouseGene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein stant undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Nas, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The nuclear bodies and cytoplasm, respectively. SUMO-1 utilizes Ubc9 for conjugation to several target proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, stangets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Clone	SM23/496	
ConjugateAlexa Fluor 350PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO rotens are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins localize to the nuclear membrane, nuclear bodies and cytoplasm, respectively. SUMO-1 utilizes Ubc9 for conjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide	
PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins, which include SUMO 1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin differ with respect to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation to grade proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins shold proteins shold by order and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation to target proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins localize to the nuclear membrane, nuclear bodies and cytoplasm, respectively. SUMO-1 utilizes Ubc9 for conjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Isotype	IgG1 Kappa	
Buffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor protein sthat undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation to several target proteins, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350	
Product Description   Host Mouse   Gene ID 6613   Gene Symbol SUMO2   Species Human   Reactivity Notes Predicted to show a broad species reactivity.   Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins localize to the nuclear membrane, nuclear bodies and cytoplasm, respectively. SUMO-1 utilizes Ubc9 for conjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Purity	Protein A or G purified	
HostMouseGene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Buffer	50mM Sodium Borate	
Gene ID6613Gene SymbolSUMO2SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Product Description		
Gene SymbolSUMO2SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins localize to the nuclear membrane, nuclear bodies and cytoplasm, respectively. SUMO-1 utilizes Ubc9 for conjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Host	Mouse	
SpeciesHumanReactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Gene ID	6613	
Reactivity NotesPredicted to show a broad species reactivity.Specificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins localize to the nuclear membrane, nuclear bodies and cytoplasm, respectively. SUMO-1 utilizes Ubc9 for conjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Gene Symbol	SUMO2	
Specificity/Sensitivity This monoclonal antibody reacts with both SUMO-2 and SUMO-3. The small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins localize to the nuclear membrane, nuclear bodies and cytoplasm, respectively. SUMO-1 utilizes Ubc9 for conjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Species	Human	
ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins localize to the nuclear membrane, nuclear bodies and cytoplasm, respectively. SUMO-1 utilizes Ubc9 for conjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	Reactivity Notes	Predicted to show a broad species reactivity.	
Immunogen Recombinant human SUMO2/3 protein		ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO) proteins, which include SUMO-1, 2 and 3, belong to the ubiquitin-like protein family. Like ubiquitin, the SUMO proteins are synthesized as precursor proteins that undergo processing before conjugation to target proteins. Also, both utilize the E1, E2 and E3 cascade enzymes for conjugation. However, SUMO and ubiquitin differ with respect to targeting. Ubiquitination predominantly targets proteins for degradation, whereas sumoylation targets proteins to a variety of cellular processing, including nuclear transport, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis and protein stability. The unconjugated SUMO-1, 2 and 3 proteins localize to the nuclear membrane, nuclear bodies and cytoplasm, respectively. SUMO-1 utilizes Ubc9 for conjugation to several target proteins, which include MDM2, p53, PML and RanGap1. SUMO-2 and 3 contribute to a greater percentage of protein modification than does SUMO-1. In addition, SUMO-3 regulates beta-Amyloid generation and may be critical in the onset or progression of Alzheimers disease.	
	Immunogen	Recombinant human SUMO2/3 protein	

www.novusbio.com



N	otes	
	ULES	

Alexa Fluor (R) products are provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: (i) in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment; (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are resold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than as described above, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5791 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@lifetech.com. This conjugate is made on demand. Actual recovery may vary from the stated volume of this product. The volume will be greater than or equal to the unit size stated on the datasheet.

#### **Product Application Details**

• •	
	Western Blot, Flow Cytometry, Flow (Intracellular), Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, CyTOF-ready
	Western Blot, Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Flow (Intracellular), CyTOF-ready
Application Notes	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

#### Images

SUMO2/3 Antibody (SM23/496) [Alexa Fluor® 350] [NBP2-34717AF350] - Vial of Alexa Fluor 350 conjugated antibody. Alexa Fluor 350 is optimally excited at 346 nm by the UV laser (350 or 355 nm) and has an emission maximum of 442 nm.

IIII CORPORATE IIII	Alexa Fluo	or <sup>®</sup> 350	
	AICATIU	51 550	
			7
	LASER (nm)	FILTER	
Alexa Fluor <sup>® 350</sup>	UV (350)	450/45	
	EXCITATION MAX (nm)	EMISSION MAX (nm)	
	346	442	





## Novus Biologicals USA

10730 E. Briarwood Avenue Centennial, CO 80112 USA Phone: 303.730.1950 Toll Free: 1.888.506.6887 Fax: 303.730.1966 nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

#### **Bio-Techne Canada**

21 Canmotor Ave Toronto, ON M8Z 4E6 Canada Phone: 905.827.6400 Toll Free: 855.668.8722 Fax: 905.827.6402 canada.inquires@bio-techne.com

#### **Bio-Techne Ltd**

19 Barton Lane Abingdon Science Park Abingdon, OX14 3NB, United Kingdom Phone: (44) (0) 1235 529449 Free Phone: 0800 37 34 15 Fax: (44) (0) 1235 533420 info.EMEA@bio-techne.com

#### **General Contact Information**

www.novusbio.com Technical Support: nb-technical@biotechne.com Orders: nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com General: novus@novusbio.com

## Products Related to NBP2-34717AF350

NB200-103	p53 Antibody (PAb 240) - BSA Free
NB100-59787	PML Protein Antibody - BSA Free
H00026054-M01	SENP6 Antibody (4B7)

#### Limitations

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis. Primary Antibodies are guaranteed for 1 year from date of receipt.

For more information on our 100% guarantee, please visit www.novusbio.com/guarantee

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a review: www.novusbio.com/reviews/submit/NBP2-34717AF350

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a publication using this product: www.novusbio.com/publications

www.novusbio.com

