Product Name: SIRT2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab17917

Summary

Production Name	SIRT2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	SIRT2
Alternative Names	SIRT2; SIR2L; SIR2L2; NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-2; Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 2; SIR2-like protein 2
Gene ID	22933.0
SwissProt ID	Q8IXJ6.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SIRT2. AA range:321-370

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000; ELISA 2000-20000
Molecular Weight	43kD

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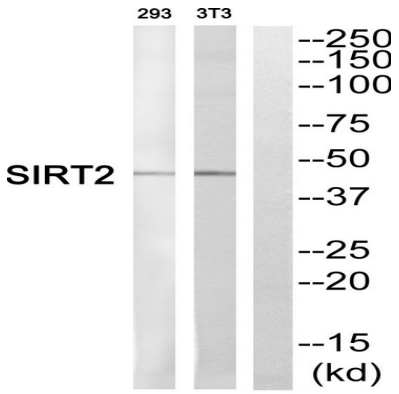
Background

This gene encodes a member of the sirtuin family of proteins, homologs to the yeast Sir2 protein. Members of the sirtuin family are characterized by a sirtuin core domain and grouped into four classes. The functions of human sirtuins have not yet been determined; however, yeast sirtuin proteins are known to regulate epigenetic gene silencing and suppress recombination of rDNA. Studies suggest that the human sirtuins may function as intracellular regulatory proteins with mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase activity. The protein encoded by this gene is included in class I of the sirtuin family. Several transcript variants are resulted from alternative splicing of this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010],catalytic activity:NAD(+) + an acetylprotein = nicotinamide + O-acetyl-ADP-ribose + a protein.,cofactor:Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,developmental stage:Peaks during mitosis. After mitosis, it is probably degraded by the 26S proteasome.,enzyme regulation:Inhibited by Sirtinol, A3 and M15 small molecules. Inhibited by nicotinamide.,function:NAD-dependent deacetylase, which deacetylates the 'Lys-40' of alpha-tubulin. Involved in the control of mitotic exit in the cell cycle, probably via its role in the regulation of cytoskeleton. Despite some ability to deacetylate histones in vitro, it is unlikely in vivo.,PTM:Phosphorylated at the G2/M transition of the cell cycle.,similarity:Belongs to the sirtuin family.,similarity:Contains 1 deacetylase sirtuin-type domain.,subcellular location:Colocalizes with microtubules.,subunit:Interacts with HDAC6, suggesting that these proteins belong to a large complex that deacetylate the cytoskeleton.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed. Highly expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle, while it is weakly expressed in placenta and lung. Down-regulated in many gliomas suggesting that it may act as a tumor suppressor gene in human gliomas possibly through the regulation of microtubule network.,

Research Area

Protein_Acetylation

Image Data



Western blot analysis of SIRT2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the SIRT2 peptide.

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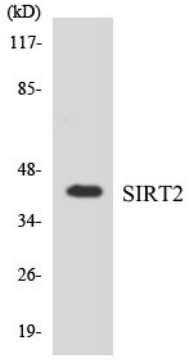
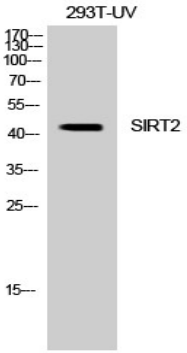


Western blot analysis of the lysates from RAW264.7cells using SIRT2 antibody.



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using SIRT2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1： 1000

Note

For research use only.