Technical support: <a href="mailto:order@acebiolab.com">order@acebiolab.com</a>

Phone: 886-3-2870051

Ver.1 Date: 20180222

## Sirtuin Antibody Sampler Kit

Cat# AK0263

Upon receipt, store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The Silent Information Regulator (SIR2) family of genes is a highly conserved group of genes that encode nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD)-dependent protein deacetylases, also known as Class III histone deacetylases. The best characterized of these genes is Saccharomyces cerevisiae Sir2, which is involved in silencing of mating type loci, telomere maintenance, DNA damage response and cell aging. SirT1, the mammalian ortholog of Sir2, is a nuclear protein implicated in the regulation of apoptosis, cellular senescence, endocrine signaling, glucose homeostasis, aging, and longevity. SirT2, one of several mammalian Sir2 homologs, deacetylates  $\, \, lpha$  -tubulin on Lys40 and histone H4 on Lys16, and is implicated in cytoskeletal regulation and progression through mitosis. SirT2 protein is mainly cytoplasmic and is associated with microtubules and the HDAC6 tubulin deacetylase. SirT3 exists in human cells in two forms, including a fulllength, nuclear (44 kDa) protein and a processed (28 kDa) protein found exclusively in the mitochondria. Fulllength SirT3 protein is processed in the mitochondrial matrix by mitochondrial matrix processing peptidase (MMP). Both full-length and processed SirT3 are active enzymes that deacetylate histone H3 at Lys9 and histone H4 at Lys16 in vitro. SirT3 also deacetylates Lys642 of acetyl-CoA synthetase 2 (AceCS2) and activates AceCS2 activity in the mitochondria. SirT5 is localized to the mitochondria and has been implicated in the regulation of cell metabolism. Nuclear SirT6 is a chromatin-associated protein that promotes normal maintenance of genome integrity as mediated by the base excision repair (BER) pathway. Mammalian SirT7 is localized to the nucleolus and is prominently expressed in hematopoietic cells, especially myeloid progenitor cells. SirT7 is recruited to chromatin by sequence-specific DNA binding transcription factors such as Elk-4, where it facilitates transcriptional repression through deacetylation of histone H3 at Lys18.

## **PRODUCT INCLUDES**

Cat No.	Product name	Quantity	Applications	Reactivity	Host
A340669	SIRT1 Polyclonal Antibody	20μL	WB, IHC, ELISA	Human, Mouse	Rabbit
A340670	SIRT2 Polyclonal Antibody	20μL	WB, ELISA	Human, Mouse, Rat	Rabbit
A340135	SIRT3 Polyclonal Antibody	20μL	WB, IHC, ELISA	Human, Mouse	Rabbit



A340133 SIRT5 Polyclonal Antibody  20μL WB, IHC, ELISA  Human, Mouse, Rat  Human, Mouse  Rabbit  Mouse  Rabbit  Mouse  Rabbit  Mouse  A340137 SIRT7 Polyclonal Antibody  20μL WB, ELISA  Human, Mouse  Human, Mouse  Human, Mouse, Rat  Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)						
Mouse, Rat  A340136 SIRT6 Polyclonal Antibody 20μL WB, ELISA Human, Mouse  A340137 SIRT7 Polyclonal Antibody 20μL WB, ELISA Human, Mouse, Rat  Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)	A340153	SIRT5 Polyclonal Antibody	20μL	WB, IHC, ELISA	Human,	Rabbit
A340136 SIRT6 Polyclonal Antibody 20μL WB, ELISA Mouse  A340137 SIRT7 Polyclonal Antibody 20μL WB, ELISA Human,  Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)					Mouse, Rat	
Mouse  A340137 SIRT7 Polyclonal Antibody 20μL WB, ELISA Human, Rabbit Mouse, Rat  Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)	A340136	SIRT6 Polyclonal Antibody	20μL	WB, ELISA	Human,	Rabbit
A340137 SIRT7 Polyclonal Antibody 20μL WB, ELISA Rabbit Mouse, Rat  Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)					Mouse	
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)	A340137	SIRT7 Polyclonal Antibody	20μL	WB, ELISA	Human,	Rabbit
					Mouse, Rat	
120ul M/D FLICA Dobbit Coot	A1013s	Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)	120μL	WB, ELISA	Rabbit	Goat
(peroxidase/HRP conjugated)		(peroxidase/HRP conjugated)				

## **PRODUCT USE LIMITATION**

These products are intended for research use only.

