

ARG40660 anti-SIRT6 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes SIRT6
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	SIRT6
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from Human SIRT6.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	SIR2L6; NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-6; SIR2-like protein 6; Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 6; EC 3.5.1.-

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

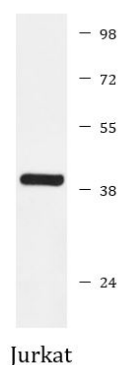
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	SIRT6
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Gene Full Name	sirtuin 6
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 IV of the sirtuin family. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010]
Function	NAD-dependent protein deacetylase. Has deacetylase activity towards histone H3K9Ac and H3K56Ac. Modulates acetylation of histone H3 in telomeric chromatin during the S-phase of the cell cycle. Deacetylates histone H3K9Ac at NF-kappa-B target promoters and may down-regulate the expression of a subset of NF-kappa-B target genes. Acts as a corepressor of the transcription factor HIF1A to control the expression of multiple glycolytic genes to regulate glucose homeostasis. Required for genomic stability. Regulates the production of TNF protein. Has a role in the regulation of life span (By similarity). Deacetylation of nucleosomes interferes with RELA binding to target DNA. May be required for the association of WRN with telomeres during S-phase and for normal telomere maintenance. Required for genomic stability. Required for normal IGF1 serum levels and normal glucose homeostasis. Modulates cellular senescence and apoptosis. On DNA damage, promotes DNA end resection via deacetylation of RBBP8. Has very weak deacetylase activity and can bind NAD(+) in the absence of acetylated substrate. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	39 kDa
Cellular Localization	Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Note=Predominantly nuclear. Associated with telomeric heterochromatin regions. [UniProt]

Images



ARG40660 anti-SIRT6 antibody WB image

Western blot: Jurkat cell lysate stained with ARG40660 anti-SIRT6 antibody.