| SirT1 Antibody | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Store | Orders: | 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com | |
| | Support: | 877-678-TECH (8324) | |
| 2310 | Web: | info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com | |
| # | 3 Trask Lane Danvers Mass | sachusetts 01923 USA | |
| For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures. | | | |

| Applications: W | Reactivity: H | Sensitivity: Endogenous | MW (kDa): 120 | Source/Isotype: Rabbit | UniProt ID: #Q96EB6 | Entrez-Gene Id: 23411 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Product Usage Information | | Application Western Blotting | | | Dilution 1:1000 | |
| Storage | | Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. | | | | |
| Specificity/Sensit | ivity | ty SirT1 antibody detects endogenous levels of total SirT1 protein. The antibody does not cross-react with other sirtuin proteins. | | ot cross-react with | | |
| Source / Purificat | ion | Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the carboxy terminus of human SirT1. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography. | | | | |
| Background | | 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 first discovered and best characterized of these genes is <i>Saccharomyces</i> <i>cerevisiae SIR2</i> , which is involved in silencing of mating type loci, telomere maintenance, DNA damage response, and cell aging (1). SirT1, the mammalian ortholog of Sir2, is a nuclear protein implicated in the regulation of many cellular processes, including apoptosis, cellular senescence, endocrine signaling, glucose homeostasis, aging, and longevity. Targets of SirT1 include acetylated p53 (2,3), p300 (4), Ku70 (5), forkhead (FoxO) transcription factors (5,6), PPARy (7), and the PPARy coactivator-1α (PGC- 1α) protein (8). Deacetylation of p53 and FoxO transcription factors represses apoptosis and increases cell survival (2,3,5,6). Deacetylation of PPARy and PGC-1α regulates the gluconeogenic/glycolytic pathways in the liver and fat mobilization in white adipocytes in response to fasting (7,8). SirT1 deacetylase activity is inhibited by nicotinamide and activated by resveratrol. In addition, SirT1 activity may be regulated by phosphorylation, as it is phosphorylated at Ser27 and Ser47 <i>in vivo</i> ; however, the function of these phosphorylation sites has not yet been determined (9). | | | | |
| Background Refe | rences | Guarente, L. (1999) Nat. Genet. 23, 281-285. Vaziri, H. et al. (2001) Cell 107, 149-159. Luo, J. et al. (2001) Cell 107, 137-148. Bouras, T. et al. (2005) J. Biol. Chem. 280, 10264-10276. Brunet, A. et al. (2004) Science 303, 2011-2015. Motta, M.C. et al. (2004) Cell 116, 551-563. Picard, F. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 771-776. Rodgers, J.T. et al. (2005) Nature 434, 113-118. Beausoleil, S.A. et al. (2004) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 101, 12130-12135. | | | | |
| Species Reactivity | / | Species reactivity is d | etermined by testin | g in at least one approve | ed application (e.g., | western blot). |
| Western Blot Buf | fer | | ORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X , 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight. | | | |
| Applications Key | tions Key W: Western Blotting | | | | | |
| Cross-Reactivity H | (ey | H: Human | | | | |
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