Product Datasheet

SIRT6 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49237

Package Size: #49237-1 50ul #49237-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

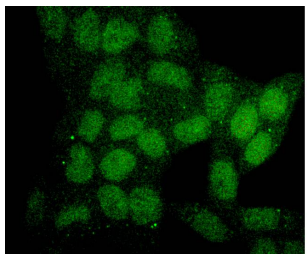
Description

Product Name	SIRT6 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JJ20-69
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	2810449N18Rik antibody AI043036 antibody Mono ADP ribosyltransferase sirtuin 6 antibody NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-6 antibody Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 6 antibody Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog antibody SIR2 like 6 antibody SIR2 like protein 6 antibody Sir2 related protein type 6 antibody SIR2-like protein 6 antibody SIR2L6 antibody SIR6_HUMAN antibody SIRT 6 antibody SIRT6 antibody Sirtuin (silent mating type information regulation 2 homolog) 6 (S. cerevisiae) antibody Sirtuin 6 antibody Sirtuin type 6 antibody Sirtuin6 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q8N6T7
Uniprot	Q8N6T7
GeneID	51548;
Calculated MW	39 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

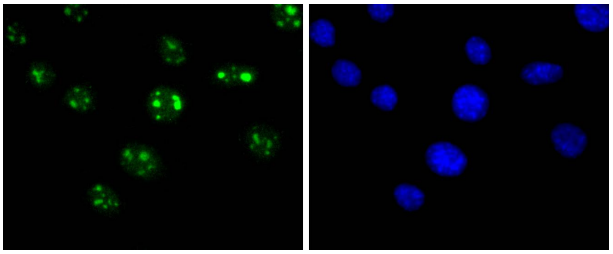
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000ICC: 1:50-1:200FC: 1:50-1:100

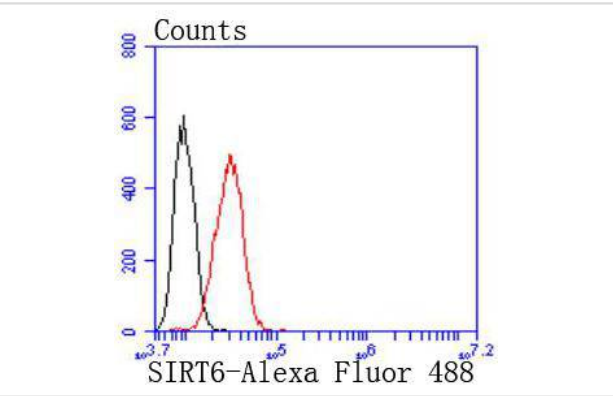
Images



ICC staining SIRT6 in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining SIRT6 in NIH/3T3 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with SIRT6 antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody

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 this family is Saccharomyces cerevisiae Sir2, which is involved in silencing of mating type loci, telomere maintenance, DNA damage response, and cell aging. SirT6, a mammalian homolog of Sir2, is a nuclear, chromatin-associated protein that promotes the normal maintenance of genome integrity mediated by the base excision repair (BER) pathway. The BER pathway repairs single-stranded DNA lesions that arise spontaneously from endogenous alkylation, oxidation, and deamination events. SirT6 deficient mice show increased sensitivity to DNA-damaging agents, including the alkylating agents MMS and H2O2. In addition, these mice show genome instability with increased frequency of fragmented chromosomes, detached centromeres, and gaps. SirT6 may regulate the BER pathway by deacetylating DNA Polβ or other core components of the pathway.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only