



Rabbit Anti-SIRT6 antibody

SL4174R

Product Name:	SIRT6
Chinese Name:	沉默调节相关蛋白6抗体
Alias:	2810449N18Rik; AI043036; Mono ADP ribosyltransferase sirtuin 6; NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin-6; NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-6; SIR2 like 6; SIR2 like protein 6; Sir2 related protein type 6; SIR2-like protein 6; SIR2L6; SIRT 6; SIR6_HUMAN; Sirtuin (silent mating type information regulation 2 homolog) 6 (S. cerevisiae); Sirtuin 6; Sirtuin type 6; Sirtuin6.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	39kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SIRT6:121-220/355
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	NAD-dependent protein deacetylase. Has deacetylase activity towards 'Lys-9' and 'Lys-56' of histone H3. Modulates acetylation of histone H3 in telomeric chromatin during the S-phase of the cell cycle. Deacetylates 'Lys-9' of histone H3 at NF-kappa-B target

promoters and may down-regulate the expression of a subset of NF-kappa-B target genes. 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. Regulates the production of TNF protein.

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.

Subunit:

Interacts with RELA. Interacts with RBBP8; the interaction deacetylates RBBP8.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus, nucleoplasm.

Similarity:

Belongs to the sirtuin family. Class IV subfamily.
Contains 1 deacetylase sirtuin-type domain.

SWISS:

Q8N6T7

Gene ID:

51548

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 51548](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 50721](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 299638](#) Rat

[Omim: 606211](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8N6T7](#) Human

[SwissProt: P59941](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 423756](#) Human

[Unigene: 131825](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 25643](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 8108](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

SIRT6是一种酶, 能够从组蛋白的一个特定位点上移走称之为乙酰基组的化学物质。组蛋白对调控基因表达非常重要, 而从组蛋白中移除乙酰基组就会“关闭”某些基因表达。SIRT6蛋白与NF-kappaB (NF-kB) 一同, 可以调节凋亡、炎症和The new supersedes the old相关基因的作用。当减少SIRT6时, NF-kappaB变得过度活跃, 开启同衰老相关的基因。