



Rabbit Anti-SIRT5/FITC Conjugated antibody

SL9456R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-SIRT5/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的沉默调节蛋白5抗体
Alias:	NAD dependent deacetylase sirtuin 5; NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin 5; NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin-5; Silent mating type information regulation 2 S.cerevisiae homolog 5; Sir2 like 5; Sir2-like 5; SIR2-like protein 5; SIR2L5; Sirt5; SIRT5 HUMAN; Sirtuin type 5.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	Flow-Cyt=1:50-200IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	30kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from hu SIRT5
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.
Product Detail:	background: Sirtuins (SIRT1-7) are human homologs of the yeast Sir2 (silent information regulator-2) protein and are divided into four main classes: SIRT1-3 are class I, SIRT4 is class II, SIRT5 is class III and SIRT6-7 are class IV. In S. cerevisiae, Sir2 deacetylates histones in an NAD-dependent manner, which regulates silencing at the telomeric, rDNA (ribosomal RNA) and silent mating-type loci. The human SIRT proteins are NAD-

dependent deacetylases that act as intracellular regulators and are thought to have ribosyltransferase activity. SIRT5 (NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin-5), also known as SIR2L5, is a 310 amino acid member of the class III sirtuins. Localized to mitochondria and expressed throughout the body, SIRT5 is an NAD-dependent deacetylase that may link metabolic aging processes in humans. SIRT5 contains one deacetylase-sirtuin-type domain and can be deactivated by suramin, a drug that blocks the binding of various growth factors. Two isoforms of SIRT5 exist due to alternative splicing events.

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion matrix. Mitochondrion intermembrane space.

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 23408](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 68346](#)Mouse

[Omim: 604483](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q3ZBQ0](#)Cow

[SwissProt: E2RDZ6](#)Dog

[SwissProt: Q9NXA8](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q8K2C6](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q5R6G3](#)Orangutan

[Unigene: 567431](#)Human

[Unigene: 594133](#)Human

[Unigene: 35325](#)Mouse

Important Note:

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