



Rabbit Anti-SIRT5 antibody

SL9456R

Product Name:	SIRT5
Chinese Name:	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.
文献引用 PubMed :	Specific References(1) SL9456R has been referenced in 1 publications. [IF=1.11]Takumida, Masaya, Hiroshi Takumida, and Matti Anniko. "Localization of sirtuins in the mouse inner ear." Acta Oto-Laryngologica 0 (2014): 1-8.IHC-F;Mouse. PubMed:24460154
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1µg/TestIF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	30kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SIRT5:101-200/310
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

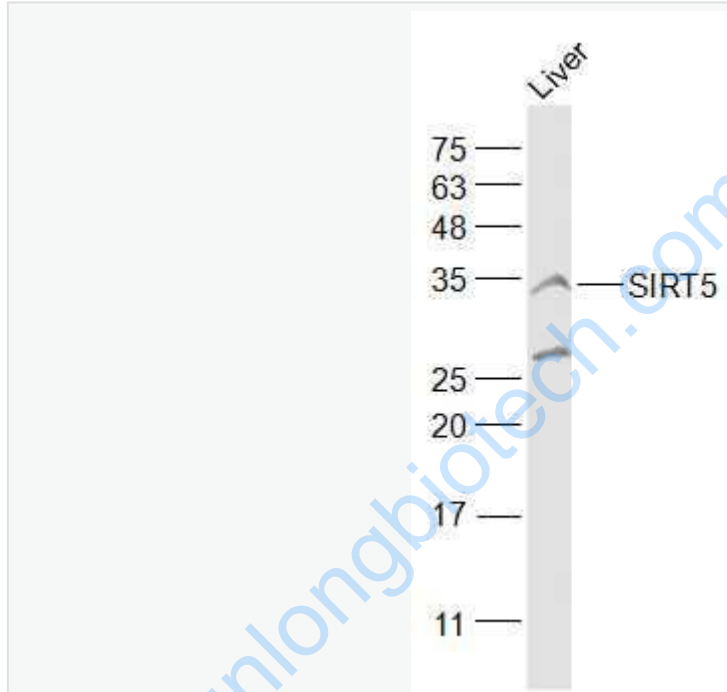
	when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>Sirtuins (SIRT1-7) are human homologs of the yeast Sir2 (silent information regulator-2) protein and are divided into four main classes: SIRT1-3 are class I, SIRT4 is class II, SIRT5 is class III and SIRT6-7 are class IV. In <i>S. cerevisiae</i>, 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.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Mitochondrion matrix. Mitochondrion intermembrane space.</p> <p>Tissue Specificity: Widely expressed.</p> <p>SWISS: Q9NXA8</p> <p>Gene ID: 23408</p> <p>Database links:</p> <p>Entrez Gene: 23408Human Entrez Gene: 68346Mouse Oimim: 604483Human SwissProt: Q3ZBQ0Cow SwissProt: E2RDZ6Dog SwissProt: Q9NXA8Human SwissProt: Q8K2C6Mouse SwissProt: Q5R6G3Orangutan Unigene: 567431Human Unigene: 594133Human</p>

[Unigene: 35325](#)Mouse

Important Note:

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

Picture:



Sample:

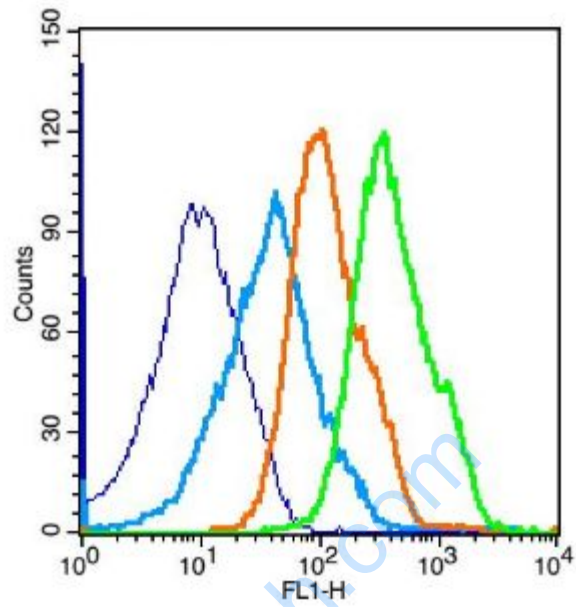
Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-SIRT5 (SL9456R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 30 kD

Observed band size: 33 kD



Key	Name	Parameter	Gate
—	(mo)Splencyte-blank.036	FL1-H	G1
—	bs-0295G-FITC-(mo)Sp#1E588E.059	FL1-H	G1
—	bs-0295P-(FITC)-(mo)#1E588F.060	FL1-H	G1
—	bs-9456R-(FITC)-(mo)#1E5893.063	FL1-H	G1

Blank control: mouse splenocytes(blue)

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ; Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC(white blue), Dilution: 1:100 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA ;

Primary Antibody Dilution: 1 μ l in 100 μ L1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA(green).