

Anti-SIRT2 Antibody (2G702)

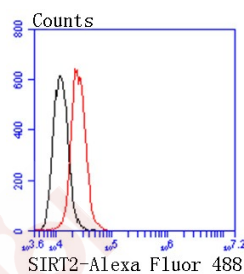
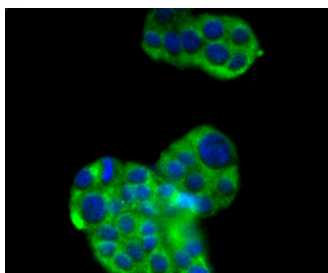
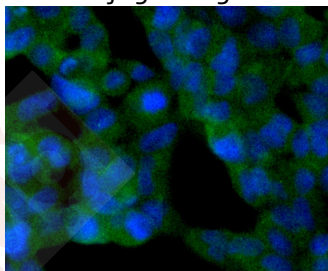
Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 43 kDa.
Clone:	2G702
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. ICC staining SIRT2 in 293 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
2. ICC staining SIRT2 in PC-12 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
3. Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with SIRT2 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.



Application:	FCM,ICC/IF,IP
Recommended	ICC/IF: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: Q8IXJ6

Synonyms: Sirtuin 2; NAD dependent deacetylase sirtuin 2; SIR2, *S. cerevisiae*, homolog-loke 2; SIR2 like protein 2; SIR2; FLJ37491; SIRT2_HUMAN; Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 2; SIRT 2; SIR2L2; SIR2L; SIR2-like protein 2; NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-2; Silent information regulator 2; Sirtuin (silent mating type information regulation 2 homolog) 2 (*S.cerevisiae*); Sirtuin type 2; NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin-2; FLJ35621; Silencing information regulator 2 like; Sir2 related protein type 2

Research Background

The silent information regulator (SIR2) family of genes are highly conserved from prokaryotes to eukaryotes and are involved in diverse processes, including transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression, DNA-damage repair and aging. In *S. cerevisiae*, Sir2p deacetylates histones in a NAD-dependent manner, which regulates silencing at the telomeric, rDNA and silent mating-type loci. Sir2p is the founding member of a large family, designated sirtuins, which contain a conserved catalytic domain. The human homologs, which include SIRT1-7, are divided into four main branches: SIRT1-3 are class I, SIRT4 is class II, SIRT5 is class III and SIRT6-7 are class IV. SIRT proteins may function via mono-ADP-ribosylation of proteins. SIRT2 contains a 323 amino acid catalytic core domain with a NAD-binding domain and a large groove which is the likely site of catalysis.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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