

Anti-SIRT6 Antibody (6U297)

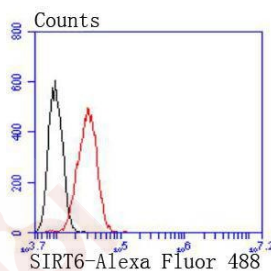
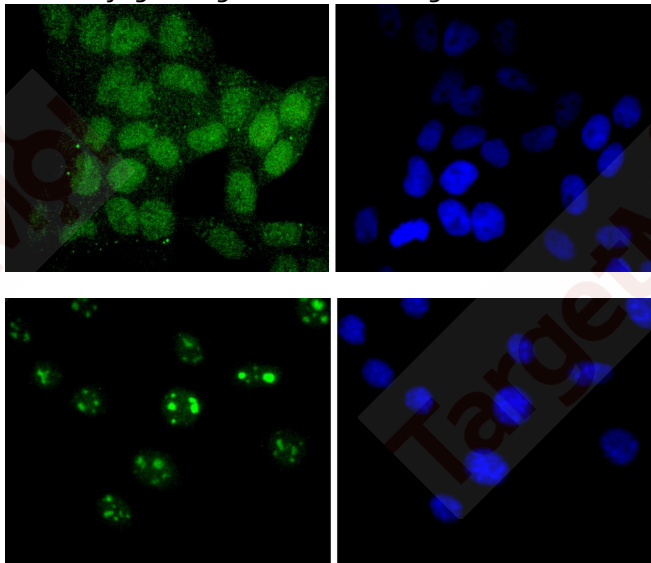
Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 39 kDa.
Clone:	6U297
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.



Application:	FCM, ICC/IF, WB
Recommended	WB: 1:1000; 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: Q8N6T7

Synonyms: NAD-dependent protein deacylase sirtuin-6;SIRT6;Protein mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase sirtuin-6;SIR2-like protein 6;Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 6 (hSIRT6);SIR2L6;NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-6

Research 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 Pol β or other core components of the pathway.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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