



# SIRT1 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-03421
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Monkey
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;FCM;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	SIRT1
<b>Protein Name</b>	NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin-1
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human SIRT1 expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity</b>	SIRT1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of SIRT1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/200 - 1/1000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. Flow cytometry: 1/200 - 1/400. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	SIRT1; SIR2L1; NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-1; hSIRT1; Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 1; SIR2-like protein 1; hSIR2
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus, PML body . Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Recruited to the nuclear bodies via its interaction with PML (PubMed:12006491). Colocalized with APEX1 in the nucleus (PubMed:19934257). May be found in nucleolus, nuclear euchromatin, heterochromatin and inner membrane (PubMed:15469825). Shuttles between nucleus and cytoplasm (By similarity). Colocalizes in the nucleus with XBP1 isoform 2 (PubMed:20955178). .; [SirtT1 75 kDa fragment]: Cytoplasm . Mitochondrion .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Widely expressed.
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:NAD(+) + an acetylprotein = nicotinamide + O-acetyl-ADP-ribose + a protein.,cofactor:Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,enzyme regulation:Inhibited by nicotinamide. Activated by resveratrol (3,5,4'-trihydroxy-trans-stilbene), butein (3,4,2',4'-tetrahydroxychalcone), piceatannol (3,5,3',4'-tetrahydroxy-trans-stilbene), Isoliquiritigenin (4,2',4'-trihydroxychalcone), fisetin (3,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxyflavone) and quercetin (3,5,7,3',4'-pentahydroxyflavone). RPS19BP1/AROS acts as a positive regulator of deacetylation activity.,function:NAD-dependent deacetylase, which regulates processes such as apoptosis and muscle differentiation by deacetylating key proteins. Deacetylates 'Lys-382' of p53/TP53 and impairs its ability to induce



proapoptotic program and modulate cell senescence. Deacetylates TAF1B and thereby represses rDNA transcription by the RNA polymerase I. Involved in HES1

### Background

This gene encodes a member of the sirtuin family of proteins, homologs to the yeast Sir2 protein. Members of the sirtuin family are characterized by a sirtuin core domain and grouped into four classes. The functions of human sirtuins have not yet been determined; however, yeast sirtuin proteins are known to regulate epigenetic gene silencing and suppress recombination of rDNA. Studies suggest that the human sirtuins may function as intracellular regulatory proteins with mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase activity. The protein encoded by this gene is included in class I of the sirtuin family. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2008],

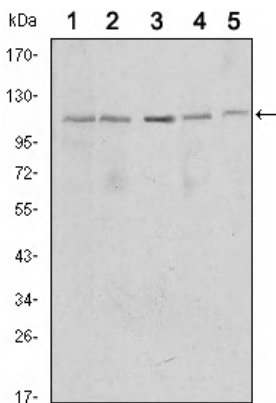
### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

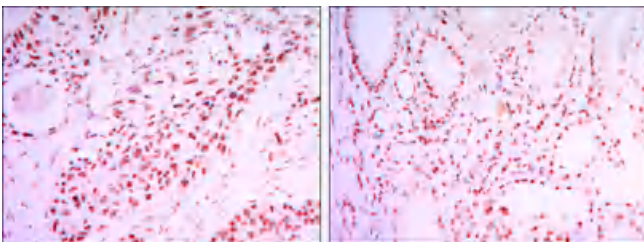
### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

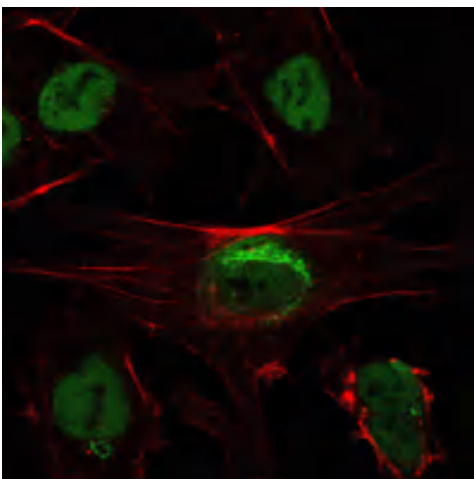
## Products Images



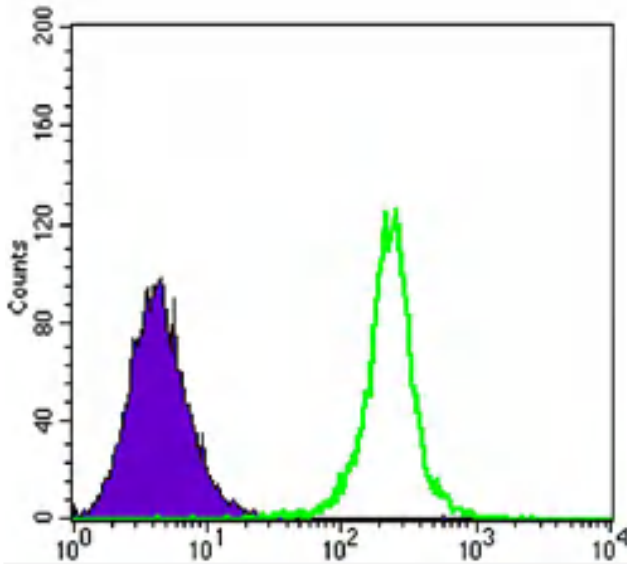
Western Blot analysis using SIRT1 Monoclonal Antibody against MCF-7 (1), Jurkat (2), HeLa (3), HEK293 (4) and A549 (5) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded lung cancer tissues (left) and kidney cancer tissues (right) with DAB staining using SIRT1 Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NTERA-2 cells using SIRT1 Monoclonal Antibody (green). Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells using SIRT1 Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple).