



SIRT1 Polyclonal Antibody

E90230

Catalog Number: E90230**Amount:** 100ul

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 these genes is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* SIR2, which is involved in silencing of mating type loci, telomere maintenance, DNA damage response, and cell aging (1). SirT1, the mammalian ortholog of Sir2, is a nuclear protein implicated in the regulation of many cellular processes, including apoptosis, cellular senescence, endocrine signaling, glucose homeostasis, aging, and longevity. Targets of SirT1 include acetylated p53 (2,3), p300 (4), Ku70 (5), forkhead (FoxO) transcription factors (5,6), PPAR γ (7), and the PPAR γ coactivator-1 α (PGC-1 α) protein (8). Deacetylation of p53 and FoxO transcription factors represses apoptosis and increases cell survival (2,3,5,6). Deacetylation of PPAR γ and PGC-1 α regulates the gluconeogenic/glycolytic pathways in the liver and fat mobilization in white adipocytes in response to fasting (7,8). SirT1 deacetylase activity is inhibited by nicotinamide and activated by resveratrol. In addition, SirT1 activity may be regulated by phosphorylation, since it is phosphorylated on Ser27 and Ser47 in vivo, however, the function of these phosphorylation sites has not yet been determined (9).

Species: Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG

Storage/Stability: Store at -20oC or -80oC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonyms: SIRT1;SIR2L1 ;**Immunogen:** C term -peptide of human SIRT1**Purification:** Affinity purification**Reactivity:** H M R**Applications:** WB IHC**Molecular Weight:** 82kDa**Swiss-Prot No. :** Q96EB6**Gene ID:** 23411

References: 1. Guarente, L. (1999) Nat. Genet. 23, 281-285. 2. Vaziri, H. et al. (2001) Cell 107, 149-159. 3. Luo, J. et al. (2001) Cell 107, 137-148. 4. Bouras, T. et al. (2005) J. Biol. Chem. 280, 10264-10276. 5. Brunet, A. et al. (2004) Science 303, 2011-2015. 6. Motta, M.C. et al. (2004) Cell 116, 551-563. 7. Picard, F. et al. (2004) Nature 429, 771-776. 8. Rodgers, J.T. et al. (2005) Nature 434, 113-118. 9. Beausoleil, S.A. et al. (2004) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 101, 12130-12135.

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