

## Immunotag™ SIRT2 Antibody

| Antibody Specification |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Catalog No.            | ITA6161   |
| Product Description    | Immunotag™ SIRT2 Antibody   |
| Size                   | 100 µg, 200 µg  |
| Conjugation            | HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647   |
| IMPORTANT NOTE         | This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.  |
| Target Protein         | SIRT2   |
| Clonality              | Polyclonal  |
| Storage/Stability      | -20°C/1 year  |
| Application            | WB,IHC,IF/ICC,ELISA   |
| Recommended Dilution   | WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500  |
| Concentration          | 1 mg/ml   |
| Reactive Species       | Human,Mouse,Rat   |
| Host Species           | Rabbit  |
| Immunogen              | C term -peptideof human SIRT2   |
| Specificity            | SIRT2 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total SIRT2   |
| Purification           | The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography.  |
| Form                   | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt   |
| Gene Name              | SIRT2   |
| Accession No.          | Q8IXJ6  |
| Alternate Names        | FLJ35621; FLJ37491; NAD dependent deacetylase sirtuin 2; NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin-2; NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-2; Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 2; Silencing information regulator 2 like; Silent information regulator 2; SIR2; SIR2 like protein 2; Sir2 related protein type 2; SIR2, S. cerevisiae, homolog-loke 2; SIR2-like protein 2; SIR2L; SIR2L2; SIRT2; SIRT2_HUMAN; Sirtuin (silent mating type information regulation 2 homolog) 2 (S.cerevisiae); Sirtuin 2; Sirtuin type 2; |

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### Description

NAD-dependent protein deacetylase, which deacetylates internal lysines on histone and alpha-tubulin as well as many other proteins such as key transcription factors (PubMed:24177535, PubMed:12620231, PubMed:16648462, PubMed:18249187, PubMed:18332217, PubMed:18995842, PubMed:20587414, PubMed:21081649, PubMed:20543840, PubMed:22014574, PubMed:21726808, PubMed:21949390, PubMed:22771473, PubMed:23468428, PubMed:23908241, PubMed:24940000, PubMed:24769394, PubMed:24681946). Participates in the modulation of multiple and diverse biological processes such as cell cycle control, genomic integrity, microtubule dynamics, cell differentiation, metabolic networks, and autophagy. Plays a major role in the control of cell cycle progression and genomic stability. Functions in the antepause checkpoint preventing precocious mitotic entry in response to microtubule stress agents, and hence allowing proper inheritance of chromosomes. Positively regulates the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C) ubiquitin ligase complex activity by deacetylating CDC20 and FZR1, then allowing progression through mitosis. Associates both with chromatin at transcriptional start sites (TSSs) and enhancers of active genes. Plays a role in cell cycle and chromatin compaction through epigenetic modulation of the regulation of histone H4 'Lys-20' methylation (H4K20me1) during early mitosis. Specifically deacetylates histone H4 at 'Lys-16' (H4K16ac) between the G2/M transition and metaphase enabling H4K20me1 deposition by KMT5A leading to ulterior levels of H4K20me2 and H4K20me3 deposition throughout cell cycle, and mitotic S-phase progression (PubMed:23468428). Deacetylates KMT5A modulating KMT5A chromatin localization during the mitotic stress response (PubMed:23468428). Deacetylates also histone H3 at 'Lys-57' (H3K56ac) during the mitotic G2/M transition. Upon bacterium *Listeria monocytogenes* infection, deacetylates 'Lys-18' of histone H3 in a receptor tyrosine kinase MET- and PI3K/Akt-dependent manner, thereby inhibiting transcriptional activity and promoting late stages of listeria infection (PubMed:23908241). During oocyte meiosis progression, may deacetylate histone H4 at 'Lys-16' (H4K16ac) and alpha-tubulin, regulating spindle assembly and chromosome alignment by influencing microtubule dynamics and kinetochore function. Deacetylates histone H4 at 'Lys-16' (H4K16ac) at the VEGFA promoter and thereby contributes to regulate expression of VEGFA, a key regulator of angiogenesis (PubMed:24940000). Deacetylates alpha-tubulin at 'Lys-40' and hence controls neuronal motility, oligodendroglial cell arbor projection processes and proliferation of non-neuronal cells. Phosphorylation at Ser-368 by a G1/S-specific cyclin E-CDK2 complex inactivates SIRT2-mediated alpha-tubulin deacetylation, negatively regulating cell adhesion, cell migration and neurite outgrowth during neuronal differentiation. Deacetylates PARD3 and participates in the regulation of Schwann cell peripheral myelination formation during early postnatal development and during postinjury remyelination. Involved in several cellular metabolic pathways. Plays a role in the regulation of blood glucose homeostasis by deacetylating and stabilizing phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase PCK1 activity in response to low nutrient availability. Acts as a key regulator in the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) by deacetylating and activating the glucose-6-phosphate G6PD enzyme, and therefore, stimulates the production of cytosolic NADPH to counteract oxidative damage. Maintains energy homeostasis in response to nutrient deprivation as well as energy expenditure by inhibiting adipogenesis and promoting lipolysis. Attenuates adipocyte differentiation by deacetylating and promoting FOXO1 interaction to PPARG and subsequent repression of PPARG-dependent transcriptional activity. Plays a role in the regulation of lysosome-mediated degradation of protein aggregates by autophagy in neuronal cells. Deacetylates FOXO1 in response to oxidative stress or serum deprivation, thereby negatively regulating FOXO1-mediated autophagy (PubMed:20543840). Deacetylates a broad range of transcription factors and co-regulators regulating target gene expression. Deacetylates transcriptional factor FOXO3 stimulating the ubiquitin ligase SCF(SKP2)-mediated FOXO3 ubiquitination and degradation (By similarity). Deacetylates HIF1A and therefore promotes HIF1A degradation and inhibition of HIF1A transcriptional activity in tumor cells in response to hypoxia (PubMed:24681946). Deacetylates RELA in the cytoplasm inhibiting NF-kappaB-dependent transcription activation upon TNF-alpha stimulation. Inhibits transcriptional activation by deacetylating p53/TP53 and EP300 (PubMed:18249187). Deacetylates also

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| Cell Pathway/<br>Category | Primary Polyclonal Antibody  |
| Protein MW                | 43kDa  |
| Usage                     | For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |