

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Phospho-SIRT1(Ser27) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN302088L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human;

Immunogen phosphorylated human SIRT1(Ser27) peptide

 Host
 Rabbit

 Isotype
 IgG, κ

 Clone
 A812

Purification Protein A purified

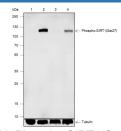
Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB 1:500-1:1000

IF 1:50

Data



Western Blot with Phospho-SIRT1(Ser27) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1-Lane 2: HEK-293+CA (-) (+), Lane 3-Lane 4: Jurkat+CA(-) (+)

Observed-MW:120 kDa

Calculated-MW:82 kDa

A B

Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde) fixed HEK-293+CalyculinA (-) (+) cells using anti-Phospho-SIRT1(Ser27) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping lce bag

Background

SIRT1 is a member of the Silent Information Regulator2 (SIR2) family, which 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. 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, p300, Ku70, forkhead (FoxO) transcription factors, PPAR γ , and the PPAR γ coactivator-1 α (PGC-1 α) protein. SirT1 deacetylase activity is inhibited by nicotinamide and activated by resveratrol. In addition, SirT1 activity may be regulated by phosphorylation, as it is phosphorylated at Ser27 and Ser47 in vivo; however, the function of these phosphorylation sites has not yet been determined.

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