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SIR3 Antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI16126

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9NTG7
Other Accession	NP_036371
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	43573

Additional Information

Gene ID	23410
Alias Symbol	SIRT3, SIR2L3,
Other Names	NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-3, mitochondrial, hSIRT3, 3.5.1.-, Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 3, SIR2-like protein 3, SIRT3, SIR2L3
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 &mu, l of distilled water. Final Anti-SIR3 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	SIR3 Antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SIRT3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12186850, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:14931}
Function	NAD-dependent protein deacetylase (PubMed: 12186850, PubMed:12374852, PubMed:16788062, PubMed:18680753, PubMed:18794531, PubMed:19535340, PubMed:23283301, PubMed:24121500, PubMed:24252090). Activates or deactivates mitochondrial target proteins by deacetylating key lysine residues (PubMed:12186850, PubMed:12374852, PubMed:16788062, PubMed:18680753, PubMed:18794531, PubMed:23283301, PubMed:24121500, PubMed:24252090, PubMed:38146092). Known targets include ACSS1, IDH, GDH, SOD2, PDHA1, LCAD, SDHA, MRPL12 and the ATP synthase subunit ATP5PO (PubMed:16788062, PubMed:18680753, PubMed:19535340, PubMed:24121500, PubMed:24252090, PubMed:38146092). Contributes to

	the regulation of the cellular energy metabolism (PubMed:24252090). Important for regulating tissue-specific ATP levels (PubMed:18794531). In response to metabolic stress, deacetylates transcription factor FOXO3 and recruits FOXO3 and mitochondrial RNA polymerase POLRMT to mtDNA to promote mtDNA transcription (PubMed:23283301). Acts as a regulator of ceramide metabolism by mediating deacetylation of ceramide synthases CERS1, CERS2 and CERS6, thereby increasing their activity and promoting mitochondrial ceramide accumulation (By similarity). Regulates hepatic lipogenesis (By similarity). Uses NAD(+) substrate imported by SLC25A47, triggering downstream activation of PRKAA1/AMPK- alpha signaling cascade that ultimately downregulates sterol regulatory element-binding protein (SREBP) transcriptional activities and ATP- consuming lipogenesis to restore cellular energy balance (By similarity). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also acts as a protein-lysine deacylase by mediating delactylation of proteins, such as CCNE2 and 'Lys-16' of histone H4 (H4K16la) (PubMed:36896611, PubMed:37720100).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion matrix
Tissue Location	Widely expressed.

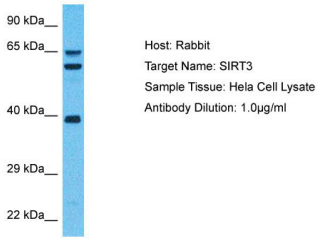
Background

NAD-dependent protein deacetylase. Activates or deactivates mitochondrial target proteins by deacetylating key lysine residues. Known targets include ACSS1, IDH, GDH, SOD2, PDHA1, LCAD, SDHA and the ATP synthase subunit ATP5O. Contributes to the regulation of the cellular energy metabolism. Important for regulating tissue-specific ATP levels.

References

Frye R.A.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 260:273-279(1999).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Taylor T.D.,et al.Nature 440:497-500(2006).
Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).
Schwer B.,et al.J. Cell Biol. 158:647-657(2002).

Images



Host: Rabbit
Target Name: SIR3
Sample Tissue: Hela Whole Cell lysates
Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.