10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

SIRT6 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14024b

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q8N6T7
Other Accession	NP_057623.2, NP_001180214.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB34031
Calculated MW	39119
Antigen Region	276-305

Additional Information

Gene ID	51548
Other Names	NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-6, 351-, Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 6, SIR2-like protein 6, SIRT6, SIR2L6
Target/Specificity	This SIRT6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 276-305 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SIRT6.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	SIRT6 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	SIRT6 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10873683, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:14934}
Function	NAD-dependent protein deacetylase, deacylase and mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase that plays an essential role in DNA damage repair,

telomere maintenance, metabolic homeostasis, inflammation, tumorigenesis and aging (PubMed:18337721, PubMed:19135889, PubMed:19625767, PubMed:21362626, PubMed:21680843, PubMed:23217706, PubMed:23552949, PubMed:23653361, PubMed:24052263, PubMed:27180906, PubMed:27322069, PubMed:29555651, PubMed:30374165). Displays protein- lysine deacetylase or defatty-acylase (demyristoylase and depalmitoylase) activity, depending on the context (PubMed:23552949, PubMed:24052263, PubMed:27322069). Acts as a key histone deacetylase by catalyzing deacetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-9', 'Lys-18' and 'Lys- 56' (H3K9ac, H3K18ac and H3K56ac, respectively), suppressing target gene expression of several transcription factors, including NF-kappa-B (PubMed:19625767, PubMed:21362626, PubMed:23892288, PubMed:23911928, PubMed:24012758, PubMed:26456828, PubMed:26898756, PubMed:27043296, PubMed:27180906, PubMed:30374165, PubMed:33067423). Acts as an inhibitor of transcription elongation by mediating deacetylation of H3K9ac and H3K56ac, preventing release of NELFE from chromatin and causing transcriptional pausing (By similarity). Involved in DNA repair by promoting double-strand break (DSB) repair: acts as a DSB sensor by recognizing and binding DSB sites, leading to (1) recruitment of DNA repair proteins, such as SMARCA5/SNF2H, and (2) deacetylation of histone H3K9ac and H3K56ac (PubMed:23911928, PubMed:31995034, PubMed:32538779). SIRT6 participation to DSB repair is probably involved in extension of life span (By similarity). Also promotes DNA repair by deacetylating non-histone proteins, such as DDB2 and p53/TP53 (PubMed:29474172, PubMed:32789493). Specifically deacetylates H3K18ac at pericentric heterochromatin, thereby maintaining pericentric heterochromatin silencing at centromeres and protecting against genomic instability and cellular senescence (PubMed:27043296). Involved in telomere maintenance by catalyzing deacetylation of histone H3 in telomeric chromatin, regulating telomere position effect and telomere movement in response to DNA damage (PubMed:18337721, PubMed:19625767, PubMed:21847107). Required for embryonic stem cell differentiation by mediating histone deacetylation of H3K9ac (PubMed:25915124, PubMed:29555651). Plays a major role in metabolism by regulating processes such as glycolysis, gluconeogenesis, insulin secretion and lipid metabolism (PubMed:24012758, PubMed:26787900). Inhibits glycolysis via histone deacetylase activity and by acting as a corepressor of the transcription factor HIF1A, thereby controlling the expression of multiple glycolytic genes (By similarity). Has tumor suppressor activity by repressing glycolysis, thereby inhibiting the Warburg effect (PubMed:23217706). Also regulates glycolysis and tumorigenesis by mediating deacetylation and nuclear export of non-histone proteins, such as isoform M2 of PKM (PKM2) (PubMed:26787900). Acts as a negative regulator of gluconeogenesis by mediating deacetylation of non-histone proteins, such as FOXO1 and KAT2A/GCN5 (PubMed:23142079, PubMed:25009184). Promotes beta-oxidation of fatty acids during fasting by catalyzing deacetylation of NCOA2, inducing coactivation of PPARA (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of lipid catabolism in brown adipocytes, both by catalyzing deacetylation of histones and non-histone proteins, such as FOXO1 (By similarity). Also acts as a regulator of circadian rhythms, both by regulating expression of clock-controlled genes involved in lipid and carbohydrate metabolism, and by catalyzing deacetylation of PER2 (By similarity). The defatty-acylase activity is specifically involved in regulation of protein secretion (PubMed:23552949, PubMed:24052263, PubMed:27322069, PubMed:28406396). Has high activity toward long-chain fatty acyl groups and mediates protein-lysine demyristoylation and depalmitoylation of target proteins, such as RRAS2 and TNF, thereby regulating their secretion (PubMed:23552949, PubMed:28406396). Also acts as a mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase by mediating mono-ADP-ribosylation of PARP1, TRIM28/KAP1 or SMARCC2/BAF170 (PubMed:21680843, PubMed:22753495, PubMed:27322069, PubMed:27568560). Mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase activity

is involved in DNA repair, cellular senescence, repression of LINE-1 retrotransposon elements and regulation of transcription (PubMed:21680843, PubMed:22753495, PubMed:27568560).

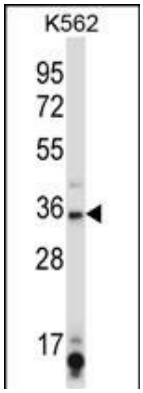
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Chromosome, telomere. Endoplasmic reticulum. Note=Predominantly nuclear (PubMed:18337721). Associated with pericentric heterochromatin and telomeric heterochromatin regions (PubMed:18337721, PubMed:27043296) Localizes to DNA damage sites: directly recognizes and binds double- strand breaks (DSBs) sites via a tunnel-like structure that has high affinity for DSBs (PubMed:21680843, PubMed:23911928, PubMed:27568560, PubMed:31995034, PubMed:32538779). A fraction localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:23552949).

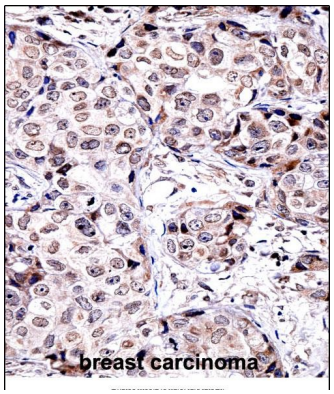
Background

NAD-dependent protein deacetylase. Has deacetylase activity towards 'Lys-9' and 'Lys-56' of histone H3. Modulates acetylation of histone H3 in telomeric chromatin during the S-phase of the cell cycle. Deacetylates 'Lys-9' of histone H3 at NF-kappa-B target promoters and may down-regulate the expression of a subset of NF-kappa-B target genes. Deacetylation of nucleosomes interferes with RELA binding to target DNA. May be required for the association of WRN with telomeres during S-phase and for normal telomere maintenance. Required for genomic stability. Required for normal IGF1 serum levels and normal glucose homeostasis. Modulates cellular senescence and apoptosis. Regulates the production of TNF protein (By similarity).

Images



SIRT6 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14024b) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the SIRT6 antibody detected the SIRT6 protein (arrow).



SIRT6 Antibody (C-term) (AP14024b)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human breast carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of SIRT6 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

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