

Anti-SIR2 antibody ab106169

Overview

Product name	Anti-SIR2 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to SIR2
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	ab106169 reacts specifically with the 38 kDa protein of <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i>
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC, WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Trypanosoma brucei
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to SIR2 (internal sequence). Database link: Q57V41
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Lyophilized:Reconstitute in 200 µl of distilled water.
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. After reconstitution store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Constituent: Whole serum
Purity	Whole antiserum
Purification notes	Lyophilized from 200 µl of serum.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab106169 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Relevance

SIR2 is a NAD-dependent deacetylase, which participates in a wide range of cellular events including chromosome silencing, chromosome segregation, DNA recombination and the determination of life span. Involved in transcriptional repression of the silent mating-type loci HML and HMR and telomeric silencing via its association with SIR3 and SIR4. Plays a central role in ribosomal DNA (rDNA) silencing via its association with the RENT complex, preventing hyperrecombination, and repressing transcription from foreign promoters, which contributes to extending life span. Probably represses transcription via the formation of heterochromatin structure, which involves the compaction of chromatin fiber into a more condensed form, although this complex in at least one case can still bind euchromatic levels of positive transcription regulators. Although it displays some NAD-dependent histone deacetylase activity on 'Lys-9' and 'Lys-14' of histone H3 and 'Lys-16' of histone H4 in vitro, such activity is unclear in vivo and may not be essential.

Cellular localization

Nuclear. Nucleolus.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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