

## Rabbit Anti-SIRT5/AP Conjugated antibody

SL9456R-AP

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Product Name</b>      | Anti-SIRT5/AP  |
| <b>Chinese Name</b>      | 碱性磷酸酶（AP）标记的沉默调节蛋白 5 抗体  |
| <b>Alias</b>             | NAD dependent deacetylase sirtuin 5; NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin 5; NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin-5; Silent mating type information regulation 2 S.cerevisiae homolog 5; Sir2 like 5; Sir2-like 5; SIR2-like protein 5; SIR2L5; Sirt5; SIRT5_HUMAN; Sirtuin type 5.  |
| <b>Research Area</b>     | Tumour Cardiovascular Epigenetics  |
| <b>Immunogen Species</b> | Rabbit   |
| <b>Clonality</b>         | Polyclonal   |
| <b>React Species</b>     | Mouse(predicted:Human,Rat)<br>WB=1:500-2000  |
| <b>Applications</b>      | not yet tested in other applications.<br>optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.  |
| <b>Molecular weight</b>  | 30kDa  |
| <b>Form</b>              | Lyophilized or Liquid  |
| <b>Concentration</b>     | 1mg/ml   |
| <b>immunogen</b>         | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from hu SIRT5   |
| <b>Lsotype</b>           | IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b>      | affinity purified by Protein A   |
| <b>Storage Buffer</b>    | 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.<br>Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.                 |
| <b>Storage</b>           |  |
| <b>Product Detail</b>    | <b>background:</b><br>Sirtuins (SIRT1-7) are human homologs of the yeast Sir2 (silent information regulator-2) protein and are divided into four main classes: SIRT1-3 are class I, SIRT4 is class II, SIRT5 is class III and SIRT6-7 are class IV. In S. cerevisiae, Sir2 deacetylates histones in an NAD-dependent manner, which regulates silencing at the telomeric, rDNA (ribosomal RNA) and silent |

mating-type loci. The human SIRT proteins are NAD-dependent deacetylases that act as intracellular regulators and are thought to have ribosyltransferase activity. SIRT5 (NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin-5), also known as SIR2L5, is a 310 amino acid member of the class III sirtuins. Localized to mitochondria and expressed throughout the body, SIRT5 is an NAD-dependent deacetylase that may link metabolic aging processes in humans. SIRT5 contains one deacetylase-sirtuin-type domain and can be deactivated by suramin, a drug that blocks the binding of various growth factors. Two isoforms of SIRT5 exist due to alternative splicing events.

**Subcellular Location:**

Mitochondrion matrix. Mitochondrion intermembrane space.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Widely expressed.

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 23408](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 68346](#) Mouse

[Omim: 604483](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q3ZBQ0](#) Cow

[SwissProt: E2RDZ6](#) Dog

[SwissProt: Q9NXA8](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8K2C6](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q5R6G3](#) Orangutan

[Unigene: 567431](#) Human

[Unigene: 594133](#) Human

[Unigene: 35325](#) Mouse

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.