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DATA SHEET

Rabbit Anti-SIRT6 Polyclonal: RC0159-0.2ML

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The Silent Information Regulator (Sir2) genes encode nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD)-dependent protein deacetylases, also known as class III histone deacetylases. The first discovered and best characterized of this family is Saccharomyces cerevisiae Sir2, which is involved in silencing of mating type loci, telomere maintenance, DNA damage response, and cell aging. SirT6, a mammalian homolog of Sir2, is a chromatin-associated nuclear ADP-ribosyltransferase protein that promotes the normal maintenance of genome integrity mediated by the base excision repair (BER) pathway. The BER pathway repairs single-stranded DNA lesions that arise spontaneously from endogenous alkylation, oxidation, and deamination events. SIRT6 may regulate the BER pathway by deacetylating DNA Polβ or other core components of the pathway. It appears to be involved in DNA repair and may also play a role in human aging.

Specifications

Clone:	Polyclonal
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant SIRT6 peptide expressed in E.coli.
Localization:	Nucleus, cytoplasm
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ICC/IF, WB

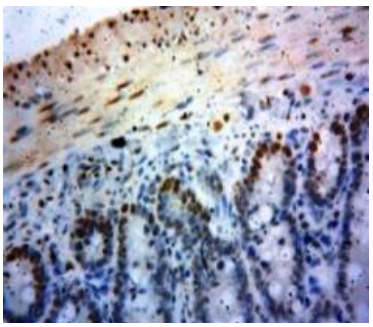
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
SIRT6 Polyclonal Concentrated	RC0159-0.2ML	0.2 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Colon cancer, bowels tissue, cardiac muscle tissue, small intestine tissue
Concentrated Dilution:	25-200
Pretreatment:	Citrate pH6.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	Overnight @ 4°C
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human bowels tissue stained with anti-SIRT6 using DAB

References:

1. Sirt6 promotes tumorigenesis and drug resistance of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma by mediating PI3K/Akt signaling
2. Yang J, et al. J Exp Clin Cancer Res , Jul 25; 39:142, 2020.
3. Dynamic Regulation of ME1 Phosphorylation and Acetylation Affects Lipid Metabolism and Colorectal Tumorigenesis. Yahui Zhu, et al. Mol Cell. Jan 2;77(1):138-149.e5, 2020.
4. Neuroblastoma cells undergo transcriptomic alterations upon dissemination into the bone marrow and subsequent tumor progression. Fikret Rifatbegovic, et al. Int J Cancer. Jan 15;142(2):297-307, 2018.

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