SIRT5 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-123559



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

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 a 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 mitochrondria and expressed throughout the body, SIRT5 is a 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.

REFERENCES

- Frye, R.A. 1999. Characterization of five human cDNAs with homology to the yeast SIR2 gene: Sir2-like proteins (sirtuins) metabolize NAD and may have protein ADP-ribosyltransferase activity. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 260: 273-279.
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- Kyrylenko, S., et al. 2003. Differential regulation of the Sir2 histone deacetylase gene family by inhibitors of class I and II histone deacetylases. Cell. Mol. Life Sci. 60: 1990-1997.
- Michishita, E., et al. 2005. Evolutionarily conserved and nonconserved cellular localizations and functions of human SIRT proteins. Mol. Biol. Cell 16: 4623-4635.
- 5. Mahlknecht, U., et al. 2006. Assignment of the NAD-dependent deacetylase sirtuin 5 gene (SIRT5) to human chromosome band 6p23 by *in situ* hybridization. Cytogenet. Genome Res. 112: 208-212.
- Chowdari, K.V., et al. 2007. DNA pooling: a comprehensive, multi-stage association analysis of ACSL6 and SIRT5 polymorphisms in schizophrenia. Genes Brain Behav. 6: 229-239.
- 7. Schuetz, A., et al. 2007. Structural basis of inhibition of the human NAD+-dependent deacetylase SIRT5 by suramin. Structure 15: 377-389.
- Nakamura, Y., et al. 2008. Localization of mouse mitochondrial SIRT proteins: shift of SIRT3 to nucleus by coexpression with SIRT5. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 366: 174-179.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Sirt5 (mouse) mapping to 13 A4.

PRODUCT

SIRT5 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse SIRT5 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

SIRT5 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive SIRT5 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

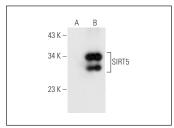
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

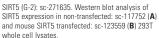
SIRT5 (G-2): sc-271635 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse SIRT5 expression in SIRT5 transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

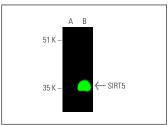
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA







SIRT5 (G-2): sc-271635. Near-infrared western blot analysis of SIRT5 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse SIRT5 transfected: sc-123559 (B) 293T whole cell lysates. Blocked with UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214. Detection reagent used: m-lgGk BP-CFL 680: sc-516180.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.