

SIRT2 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-127544

BACKGROUND

The silent information regulator (SIR2) family of genes are highly conserved from prokaryotes to eukaryotes and are involved in diverse processes, including transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression, DNA-damage repair and aging. In *S. cerevisiae*, Sir2p deacetylates histones in a NAD-dependent manner, which regulates silencing at the telomeric, rDNA and silent mating-type loci. Sir2p is the founding member of a large family, designated sirtuins, which contain a conserved catalytic domain. The human homologs, which include SIRT1-7, are divided into four main branches: SIRT1-3 are class I, SIRT4 is class II, SIRT5 is class III and SIRT6-7 are class IV. SIRT proteins may function via mono-ADP-ribosylation of proteins. SIRT2 contains a 323 amino acid catalytic core domain with a NAD-binding domain and a large groove which is the likely site of catalysis. The gene encoding human SIRT2 maps to chromosome 19q.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Sirt2 (mouse) mapping to 7 A3.

PRODUCT

SIRT2 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse SIRT2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

SIRT2 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive SIRT2 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.

RESEARCH USE

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

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.