

## SIRT2

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:10 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**43kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human SIRT2

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

f

**Synonym:**

SIRT2;SIR2;SIR2L;SIR2L2 ;

**Catalog #:**A0273

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**22933

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q8IXJ6

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Sirtuins are members of the NAD-dependent histone deacetylase family of proteins that participate in a variety of cellular functions, including histone deacetylation, gene silencing, chromosomal stability, and aging. SIRT2, a human homolog of the yeast SIR2 (silent information regulator-2), functions as transcriptional silencing mediator at mating-type loci, telomeres and ribosomal gene clusters. SIRT2 expression increases dramatically during mitosis and is multiply phosphorylated at the G(2)/M transition of the cell cycle. SIRT2 is part of a phosphorylation cascade where it is phosphorylated late in G(2), during M, and into the period of cytokinesis. Inhibition of SIRT2 is reported to rescue alpha-synuclein toxicity and modify inclusion morphology in a cellular model of Parkinson's disease (1-4).

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