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SIRT5 Antibody
Catalog # ASC11138

Specification

SIRT5 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, E**
Primary Accession	Q9NXA8
Other Accession	NP_036373, 6912664
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Chicken**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgY**
Application Notes	**SIRT5 antibody can be used for detection of SIRT5 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL.**

SIRT5 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**23408**

Target/Specificity
SIRT5;

Reconstitution & Storage
SIRT5 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions
SIRT5 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SIRT5 Antibody - Protein Information

Name SIRT5 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03160}

Synonyms SIR2L5

Function
NAD-dependent lysine demalonylase, desuccinylase and deglutarylase that specifically removes malonyl, succinyl and glutaryl groups on target proteins (PubMed:21908771, PubMed:22076378, PubMed:24703693, PubMed:29180469). Activates CPS1 and contributes to the regulation of blood ammonia levels during prolonged fasting: acts by mediating desuccinylation and deglutarylation of CPS1, thereby increasing CPS1 activity in response to elevated NAD levels during fasting (PubMed:22076378, PubMed:24703693). Activates SOD1 by mediating its desuccinylation, leading to reduced reactive oxygen species (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24140062" target="_blank">24140062). Activates SHMT2 by mediating its desuccinylation (PubMed:29180469). Modulates ketogenesis through the desuccinylation and activation of HMGCS2 (By similarity). Has weak NAD-dependent protein deacetylase activity; however this activity may not be physiologically relevant in vivo. Can deacetylate cytochrome c (CYCS) and a number of other proteins in vitro such as UOX.

Cellular Location
Mitochondrion matrix. Mitochondrion intermembrane space. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Note=Mainly mitochondrial. Also present extramitochondrially, with a fraction present in the cytosol and very small amounts also detected in the nucleus [Isoform 2]: Mitochondrion {ECO:0000255|HAMAP- Rule:MF_03160, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21143562}

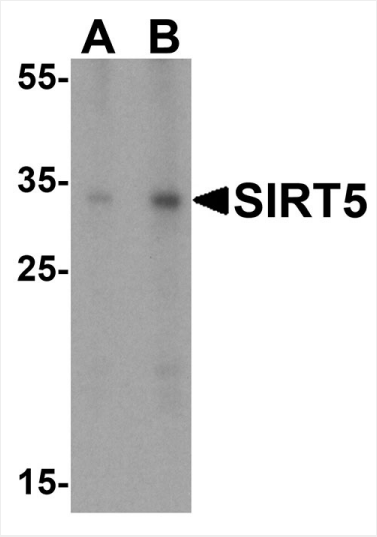
Tissue Location
Widely expressed..

SIRT5 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SIRT5 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of SIRT5 in A431 cell lysate with SIRT5 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.

SIRT5 Antibody - Background

SIRT5 Antibody: The Silent Information Regulator (SIR2) family of genes are highly conserved from

prokaryotes to eukaryotes and have important functions in the regulation of metabolism, growth and differentiation, inflammation, cellular survival, as well as in senescence and lifespan extension. Sirtuins, including SIRT1-7, are human homologs of yeast Sir2p. Sirtuins are NAD+-dependent histone/protein deacetylases (HDAC) which regulate cellular metabolism, e.g. energy metabolism, and thereby are associated with aging and several age-related diseases. SIRT5 localizes to mitochondria, deacetylates carbamoyl phosphate synthetase 1, and is involved in the regulation of the urea cycle.

SIRT5 Antibody - References

Salminen A. SIRT1: regulation of longevity via autophagy. Cell Signal2009; 21:1356-60.
Afshar G and Murnane JP. Characterization of a human gene with sequence homology to Saccharomyces cerevisiae Sir 2. Gene1999; 234:161-8.
Guarente L. Sirtuins as potential targets for metabolic syndrome. Nature2006; 444:868-74.
Vaziri H, Dessain SK, Ng Eaton E, et al. hSIR2 (SIRT1) functions as an NAD-dependent p53 deacetylase. Cell2001; 107:149-59.