

SIRT7 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6246a**Specification**

SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q9NRC8
Other Accession	B2RZ55 , Q8BKJ9 , Q0P595
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	331-360

SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 51547**Other Names**

NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-7, 351-, Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 7, SIR2-like protein 7, SIRT7, SIR2L7

Target/Specificity

This SIRT7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 331-360 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SIRT7.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

IHC-P~~1:25

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** SIRT7 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:22722849, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:14935}

Function NAD-dependent protein-lysine deacylase that can act both as a deacetylase or deacylase (desuccinylase, depropionylase, deglutarylase and dedecanoylase), depending on the context (PubMed:[22722849](#), PubMed:[26907567](#), PubMed:[30653310](#), PubMed:[31542297](#), PubMed:[35939806](#)). Specifically mediates deacetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-18' (H3K18Ac) (PubMed:[22722849](#), PubMed:[30420520](#), PubMed:[35939806](#)). In contrast to other histone deacetylases, displays strong preference for a specific histone mark, H3K18Ac, directly linked to control of gene expression (PubMed:[22722849](#), PubMed:[30653310](#)). H3K18Ac is mainly present around the transcription start site of genes and has been linked to activation of nuclear hormone receptors; SIRT7 thereby acts as a transcription repressor (PubMed:[22722849](#)). Moreover, H3K18 hypoacetylation has been reported as a marker of malignancy in various cancers and seems to maintain the transformed phenotype of cancer cells (PubMed:[22722849](#)). Also able to mediate deacetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-36' (H3K36Ac) in the context of nucleosomes (PubMed:[30653310](#)). Also mediates deacetylation of non-histone proteins, such as ATM, CDK9, DDX21, DDB1, FBL, FKBP5/FKBP51, GABPB1, RAN, RRP9/U3-55K and POLR1E/PAF53 (PubMed:[24207024](#), PubMed:[26867678](#), PubMed:[28147277](#), PubMed:[28886238](#), PubMed:[28426094](#), PubMed:[30540930](#), PubMed:[31075303](#), PubMed:[30944854](#), PubMed:[28790157](#)). Enriched in nucleolus where it stimulates transcription activity of the RNA polymerase I complex (PubMed:[16618798](#), PubMed:[19174463](#), PubMed:[24207024](#)). Acts by mediating the deacetylation of the RNA polymerase I subunit POLR1E/PAF53, thereby promoting the association of RNA polymerase I with the rDNA promoter region and coding region (PubMed:[16618798](#), PubMed:[19174463](#), PubMed:[24207024](#)). In response to metabolic stress, SIRT7 is released from nucleoli leading to hyperacetylation of POLR1E/PAF53 and decreased RNA polymerase I transcription (PubMed:[24207024](#)). Required to restore the transcription of ribosomal RNA (rRNA) at the exit from mitosis (PubMed:[19174463](#)). Promotes pre-ribosomal RNA (pre-rRNA) cleavage at the 5'-terminal processing site by mediating deacetylation of RRP9/U3- 55K, a core subunit of the U3 snoRNP complex (PubMed:[26867678](#)). Mediates 'Lys-37' deacetylation of Ran, thereby regulating the nuclear export of NF-kappa-B subunit RELA/p65 (PubMed:[31075303](#)). Acts as a regulator of DNA damage repair by mediating deacetylation of ATM during the late stages of DNA damage response, promoting ATM dephosphorylation and deactivation (PubMed:[30944854](#)). Suppresses the activity of the DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes by mediating deacetylation of DDB1, which prevents the interaction between DDB1 and CUL4 (CUL4A or CUL4B) (PubMed:[28886238](#)). Activates RNA polymerase II transcription by mediating deacetylation of CDK9, thereby promoting 'Ser-2' phosphorylation of the C-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II (PubMed:[28426094](#)). Deacetylates FBL, promoting histone- glutamine methyltransferase activity of FBL (PubMed:[30540930](#)). Acts as a regulator of mitochondrial function by catalyzing deacetylation of GABPB1 (By similarity). Regulates Akt/AKT1 activity by mediating deacetylation of FKBP5/FKBP51 (PubMed:[28147277](#)). Required to prevent R-loop-associated DNA damage and transcription-associated genomic instability by mediating deacetylation and subsequent activation of DDX21, thereby overcoming R-loop-mediated stalling of RNA polymerases (PubMed:[28790157](#)). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also acts as a protein-lysine deacylase (PubMed:[27436229](#), PubMed:[27997115](#), PubMed:[31542297](#)). Acts as a protein depropionylase by mediating depropionylation of Osterix (SP7), thereby regulating bone formation by osteoblasts (By similarity). Acts as a histone deglutarylase by mediating deglutarylation of histone H4 on 'Lys-91' (H4K91glu); a mark that destabilizes nucleosomes by promoting dissociation of the H2A-H2B dimers from nucleosomes (PubMed:[31542297](#)). Acts as a histone desuccinylase: in response to DNA damage, recruited to DNA double- strand breaks (DSBs) and catalyzes desuccinylation of histone H3 on 'Lys-122' (H3K122succ), thereby promoting chromatin condensation and DSB repair (PubMed:[27436229](#)). Also promotes DSB repair by promoting H3K18Ac deacetylation, regulating non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) (By similarity). Along with its role in DNA repair, required for chromosome synapsis during prophase I of female meiosis by catalyzing H3K18Ac deacetylation (By similarity). Involved in transcriptional repression of LINE-1 retrotransposon via H3K18Ac deacetylation, and promotes their association with the nuclear lamina (PubMed:[31226208](#)). Required to stabilize ribosomal DNA (rDNA) heterochromatin and prevent cellular senescence induced by rDNA instability (PubMed:[29728458](#)). Acts as a negative regulator of SIRT1 by preventing autodeacetylation of SIRT1, restricting SIRT1 deacetylase activity (By similarity).

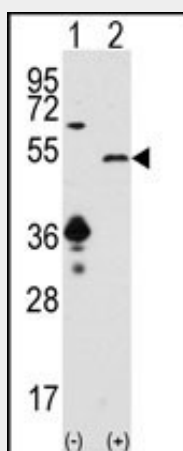
Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Chromosome. Cytoplasm. Note=Mainly localizes in the nucleolus and nucleoplasm (PubMed:24207024, PubMed:28886238, PubMed:28790157, PubMed:31075303). Associated with rDNA promoter and transcribed region (PubMed:16079181, PubMed:19174463). Associated with nucleolar organizer regions during mitosis (PubMed:16079181, PubMed:19174463). In response to stress, released from nucleolus to nucleoplasm (PubMed:24207024) Associated with chromatin (PubMed:22722849). In response to DNA damage, recruited to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) sites (PubMed:27436229) (Probable). Located close to the nuclear membrane when in the cytoplasm (PubMed:11953824).

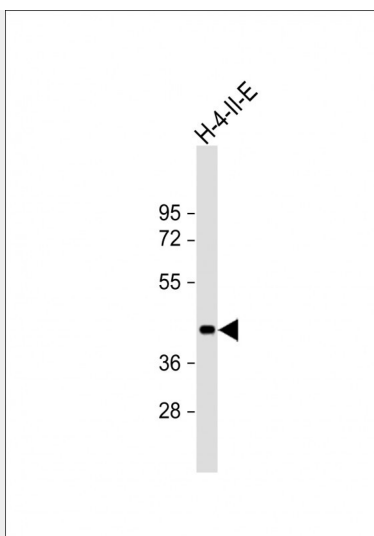
SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

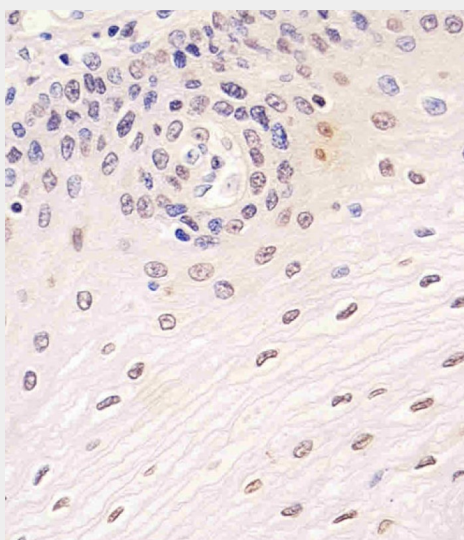
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) - Images

Western blot analysis of SIRT7 (arrow) using SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6246a). HEK293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the SIRT7 gene (Lane 2).



Anti-SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution + H-4-II-E whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 45 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AP6246A staining SIRT7 in human esophagus tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) - Background

SIRT7 is a member of the sirtuin family of proteins, homologs to the yeast Sir2 protein. Members of the sirtuin family are characterized by a sirtuin core domain and grouped into four classes. The functions of human sirtuins have not yet been determined; however, yeast sirtuin proteins are known to regulate epigenetic gene silencing and suppress recombination of rDNA. Studies suggest that the human sirtuins may function as intracellular regulatory proteins with mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase activity.

SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) - References

Frye, R.A., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 273(2):793-798 (2000).

SIRT7 Antibody (C-term) - Citations

- [Sirtuin-3 \(SIRT3\), a novel potential therapeutic target for oral cancer.](#)
- [STAT3-dependent effects of IL-22 in human keratinocytes are counterregulated by sirtuin 1 through a direct inhibition of STAT3 acetylation.](#)