

Active SIRT7, human recombinant protein
NAD-dependent deacetylase 7; SIR2-like protein 7; Sirtuin 7; SIR2L7; Silent Information Regulator 7
Catalog # PBV11405r

Specification

Active SIRT7, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	Q9NRC8
Concentration	2
Calculated MW	50.1 kDa (2-400 aa + N-terminal polyhistidine tag). KDa

Active SIRT7, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	51547
Gene Symbol	SIRT7
Other Names	
NAD-dependent deacetylase 7; SIR2-like protein 7; Sirtuin 7; SIR2L7; Silent Information Regulator 7	

Gene Source	Human
Source	E. coli
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥85%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	Yes
Results	>1 µU/mg
Sequence	2-400 aa
Target/Specificity	
SIRT7	

Format

Liquid

Storage

-80°C; 2 mg/ml in 50 mM Tris, pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, containing 5 mM DTT and 20% glycerol.

Active SIRT7, human recombinant protein - 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](#)

Active SIRT7, human recombinant protein - Images**Active SIRT7, human recombinant protein - Background**

The sirtuins represent a distinct class of trichostatin A-insensitive lysyl-deacetylases (class III HDACs) and have been shown to catalyze a reaction that couples lysine deacetylation to the formation of nicotinamide and O-acetyl-ADP-ribose from NAD⁺ and the abstracted acetyl group. There are seven human sirtuins, which have been designated SIRT1-SIRT7. Recently, SIRT7 has been shown to activate transcription by RNA polymerase I and deacetylate p53. SIRT7 prevents progressive functional deterioration of the heart, and is suggested to play an important role in regulation of stress responses and cell death in the heart.

Active SIRT7, human recombinant protein - References

Frye R.A., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 273:793-798(2000).
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Zody M.C., et al. Nature 440:1045-1049(2006).
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