Datasheet for ABIN3095387

SIRT1 Protein (AA 2-747) (His tag)

1 Image

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	SIRT1
Protein Characteristics:	AA 2-747
Origin:	Human
Source:	Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This SIRT1 protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), SDS-PAGE (SDS), ELISA, Crystallization (Crys)

Product Details

Sequence:	ADEAALALQP GGSPSAAGAD REAASSPAGE PLRKRPRRDG PGLERSPGEP GGAAPEREVP AAARGCPGAA AAALWREAEA EAAAAGGEQE AQATAAAGEG DNGPGLQGPS REPPLADNLY DEDDDDEGEE EEEAAAAAIG YRDNLLFGDE IITNGFHSCE SDEEDRASHA SSSDWTPRPR IGPYTFVQQH LMIGTDPRTI LKDLLPETIP PPELDDMTLW QIVINILSEP PKRKKRKDIN TIEDAVKLLQ ECKKIIVLTG AGVSVSCGIP DFRSRDGIYA RLAVDFPDLP DPQAMFDIEY FRKDPRPFFK FAKEIYPGQF QPSLCHKFIA LSDKEGKLLR NYTQNIDTLE QVAGIQRIIQ CHGSFATASC LICKYKVDCE AVRGDIFNQV VPRCPRCPAD EPLAIMKPEI VFFGENLPEQ FHRAMKYDKD EVDLLIVIGS SLKVRPVALI PSSIPHEVPQ ILINREPLPH LHFDVELLGD CDVIINELCH RLGGEYAKLC CNPVKLSEIT EKPPRTQKEL AYLSELPPTP LHVSEDSSSP ERTSPPDSSV IVTLLDQAAK SNDDLDVSES KGCMEEKPQE VQTSRNVESI AEQMENPDLK NVGSSTGEKN ERTSVAGTVR KCWPNRVAKE QISRRLDGNQ YLFLPPNRYI FHGAEVYSDS EDDVLSSSSC GSNSDSGTCQ SPSLEEPMED ESEIEEFYNG LEDEPDVPER AGGAGFGTDG

Product Details

	DDQEAINEAI SVKQEVTDMN YPSNKS **Sequence without tag. Tag location is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request, please contact us.**
Characteristics:	• Made in Germany - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts. • Human SIRT1 Protein (raised in Insect Cells) purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to ensure crystallization grade. • State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis). This protein is a made to order protein and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab will ensure that you receive a correctly folded protein. The big advantage of ordering our made-to-order proteins in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified. In the unlikely event that the protein cannot be expressed or purified we do not charge anything (other companies might charge you for any performed steps in the expression process for custom-made proteins, e.g. fees might apply for the expression plasmid, the first expression experiments or purification optimization). When you order this made-to-order protein you will only pay upon receival of the correctly folded protein. With no financial risk on your end you can rest assured that our experienced protein experts will do everything to make sure that you receive the protein you ordered. The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm. The protein's absorbance will be measured in several dilutions and is measured against its specific reference buffer. The concentration of the protein is calculated using its specific absorption coefficient. We use the Expasy's protparam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.
Purification:	Two step purification of proteins expressed in baculovirus infected SF9 insect cells: 1. In a first purification step, the protein is purified from the cleared cell lysate using three different His-tag capture materials: high yield, EDTA resistant, or DTT resistant. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE. 2. Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatography. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.
Purity:	>95 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	Protein is endotoxin free.

Product Details

Grade:	Crystallography grade

Target Details

Target:	SIRT1
Alternative Name:	SIRT1 (SIRT1 Products)
Background:	NAD-dependent protein deacetylase that links transcriptional regulation directly to intracellular energetics and participates in the coordination of several separated cellular functions such as cell cycle, response to DNA damage, metobolism, apoptosis and autophagy. Can modulate chromatin function through deacetylation of histones and can promote alterations in the methylation of histones and DNA, leading to transcriptional repression. Deacetylates a broad range of transcription factors and coregulators, thereby regulating target gene expression positively and negatively. Serves as a sensor of the cytosolic ratio of NAD(+)/NADH which is altered by glucose deprivation and metabolic changes associated with caloric restriction. Is essential in skeletal muscle cell differentiation and in response to low nutrients mediates the inhibitory effect on skeletal myoblast differentiation which also involves 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) and nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (NAMPT). Component of the eNoSC (energy-dependent nucleolar silencing) complex, a complex that mediates silencing of rDNA in response to intracellular energy status and acts by recruiting histone-modifying enzymes. The eNoSC complex is able to sense the energy status of cell: upon glucose starvation, elevation of NAD(+)/NADP(+) ratio activates SIRT1, leading to histone H3 deacetylation followed by dimethylation of H3 at 'Lys-9' (H3K9me2) by SUV39H1 and the formation of silent chromatin in the rDNA locus. Deacetylates 'Lys-266' of SUV39H1, leading to its activation. Inhibits skeletal muscle differentiation by deacetylating PCAF and MYOD1. Deacetylates H2A and 'Lys-26' of HIST1H1E. Deacetylates 'Lys-16' of histone H4 (in vitro). Involved in NR0B2/SHP corepression function through chromatin remodeling: Recruited to LRH1 target gene promoters by NR0B2/SHP thereby stimulating histone H3 and H4 deacetylation leading to transcriptional repression. Proposed to contribute to genomic integrity via positive regulation of telomere length, however, reports on localization to pericentromeric heterochromatin are conflicting. Proposed to play a role in constitutive heterochromatin (CH) formation and/or maintenance through regulation of the available pool of nuclear SUV39H1. Upon oxidative/metabolic stress decreases SUV39H1 degradation by inhibiting SUV39H1 polyubiquitination by MDM2. This increase in SUV39H1 levels enhances SUV39H1 turnover in CH, which in turn seems to accelerate renewal of the heterochromatin which correlates with greater genomic integrity during stress response. Deacetylates 'Lys-382' of p53/TP53 and impairs its ability to induce transcription-dependent proapoptotic program and modulate cell

senescence. Deacetylates TAF1B and thereby represses rDNA transcription by the RNA polymerase I. Deacetylates MYC, promotes the association of MYC with MAX and decreases MYC stability leading to compromised transformational capability. Deacetylates FOXO3 in response to oxidative stress thereby increasing its ability to induce cell cycle arrest and resistance to oxidative stress but inhibiting FOXO3-mediated induction of apoptosis transcriptional activity, also leading to FOXO3 ubiquitination and protesomal degradation. Appears to have a similar effect on MLLT7/FOXO4 in regulation of transcriptional activity and apoptosis. Deacetylates DNMT1, thereby impairs DNMT1 methyltransferase-independent transcription repressor activity, modulates DNMT1 cell cycle regulatory function and DNMT1-mediated gene silencing. Deacetylates RELA/NF-kappa-B p65 thereby inhibiting its transactivating potential and augments apoptosis in response to TNF-alpha. Deacetylates HIF1A, KAT5/TIP60, RB1 and HIC1. Deacetylates FOXO1 resulting in its nuclear retention and enhancement of its transcriptional activity leading to increased gluconeogenesis in liver. Inhibits E2F1 transcriptional activity and apoptotic function, possibly by deacetylation. Involved in HES1- and HEY2-mediated transcriptional repression. In cooperation with MYCN seems to be involved in transcriptional repression of DUSP6/MAPK3 leading to MYCN stabilization by phosphorylation at 'Ser-62'. Deacetylates MEF2D. Required for antagonist-mediated transcription suppression of AR-dependent genes which may be linked to local deacetylation of histone H3. Represses HNF1A-mediated transcription. Required for the repression of ESRRG by CREBZF. Modulates AP-1 transcription factor activity. Deacetylates NR1H3 AND NR1H2 and deacetylation of NR1H3 at 'Lys-434' positively regulates transcription of NR1H3:RXR target genes, promotes NR1H3 proteosomal degradation and results in cholesterol efflux, a promoter clearing mechanism after reach round of transcription is proposed. Involved in lipid metabolism. Implicated in regulation of adipogenesis and fat mobilization in white adipocytes by repression of PPARG which probably involves association with NCOR1 and SMRT/NCOR2. Deacetylates ACSS2 leading to its activation, and HMGCS1. Involved in liver and muscle metabolism. Through deacteylation and activation of PPARGC1A is required to activate fatty acid oxidation in skeletel muscle under low-glucose conditions and is involved in glucose homeostasis. Involved in regulation of PPARA and fatty acid beta-oxidation in liver. Involved in positive regulation of insulin secretion in pancreatic beta cells in response to glucose, the function seems to imply transcriptional repression of UCP2. Proposed to deacetylate IRS2 thereby facilitating its insulin-induced tyrosine phosphorylation. Deacetylates SREBF1 isoform SREBP-1C thereby decreasing its stability and transactivation in lipogenic gene expression. Involved in DNA damage response by repressing genes which are involved in DNA repair, such as XPC and TP73, deacetylating XRCC6/Ku70, and faciliting recruitment of additional factors to sites of damaged DNA, such as SIRT1-deacetylated NBN can recruit ATM to initiate DNA repair

and SIRT1-deacetylated XPA interacts with RPA2. Also involved in DNA repair of DNA double-strand breaks by homologous recombination and specifically single-strand annealing independently of XRCC6/Ku70 and NBN. Transcriptional suppression of XPC probably involves an E2F4:RBL2 suppressor complex and protein kinase B (AKT) signaling. Transcriptional suppression of TP73 probably involves E2F4 and PCAF. Deacetylates WRN thereby regulating its helicase and exonuclease activities and regulates WRN nuclear translocation in response to DNA damage. Deacetylates APEX1 at 'Lys-6' and 'Lys-7' and stimulates cellular AP endonuclease activity by promoting the association of APEX1 to XRCC1. Increases p53/TP53-mediated transcription-independent apoptosis by blocking nuclear translocation of cytoplasmic p53/TP53 and probably redirecting it to mitochondria. Deacetylates XRCC6/Ku70 at 'Lys-539' and 'Lys-542' causing it to sequester BAX away from mitochondria thereby inhibiting stress-induced apoptosis. Is involved in autophagy, presumably by deacetylating ATG5, ATG7 and MAP1LC3B/ATG8. Deacetylates AKT1 which leads to enhanced binding of AKT1 and PDK1 to PIP3 and promotes their activation. Proposed to play role in regulation of STK11/LBK1-dependent AMPK signaling pathways implicated in cellular senescence which seems to involve the regulation of the acetylation status of STK11/LBK1. Can deacetylate STK11/LBK1 and thereby increase its activity, cytoplasmic localization and association with STRAD, however, the relevance of such activity in normal cells is unclear. In endothelial cells is shown to inhibit STK11/LBK1 activity and to promote its degradation. Deacetylates SMAD7 at 'Lys-64' and 'Lys-70' thereby promoting its degradation. Deacetylates CIITA and augments its MHC class II transactivation and contributes to its stability. Deacteylates MECOM/EVI1. Deacetylates PML at 'Lys-487' and this deacetylation promotes PML control of PER2 nuclear localization. During the neurogenic transition, repress selective NOTCH1-target genes through histone deacetylation in a BCL6-dependent manner and leading to neuronal differentiation. Regulates the circadian expression of several core clock genes, including ARNTL/BMAL1, RORC, PER2 and CRY1 and plays a critical role in maintaining a controlled rhythmicity in histone acetylation, thereby contributing to circadian chromatin remodeling. Deacetylates ARNTL/BMAL1 and histones at the circadian gene promoters in order to facilitate repression by inhibitory components of the circadian oscillator. Deacetylates PER2, facilitating its ubiquitination and degradation by the proteosome. Protects cardiomyocytes against palmitate-induced apoptosis (PubMed:11672523, PubMed:12006491, PubMed:14976264, PubMed:14980222, PubMed:15126506, PubMed:15152190, PubMed:15205477, PubMed:15469825, PubMed:15692560, PubMed:16079181, PubMed:16166628, PubMed:16892051, PubMed:16998810, PubMed:17283066, PubMed:17334224, PubMed:17505061, PubMed:17612497, PubMed:17620057, PubMed:17936707, PubMed:18203716, PubMed:18296641, PubMed:18662546, PubMed:18687677, PubMed:19188449,

PubMed:19220062, PubMed:19364925, PubMed:19690166, PubMed:19934257, PubMed:20097625, PubMed:20100829, PubMed:20203304, PubMed:20375098, PubMed:20620956, PubMed:20670893, PubMed:20817729, PubMed:21149730, PubMed:21245319, PubMed:21471201, PubMed:21504832, PubMed:21555002, PubMed:21698133, PubMed:21701047, PubMed:21775285, PubMed:21807113, PubMed:21841822, PubMed:21890893, PubMed:21909281, PubMed:21947282, PubMed:22274616). Deacetylates XBP1 isoform 2, deacetylation decreases protein stability of XBP1 isoform 2 and inhibits its transcriptional activity (PubMed:20955178). Involved in the CCAR2-mediated regulation of PCK1 and NR1D1 (PubMed:24415752). Deacetylates CTNB1 at 'Lys-49' (PubMed:24824780). In POMC (pro-opiomelanocortin) neurons, required for leptin-induced activation of PI3K signaling (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q923E4, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11672523, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12006491, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14976264, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14980222, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15126506, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15152190, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15205477, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15469825, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15692560, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16079181, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16166628, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16892051, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16998810, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17283066, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17290224, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17334224, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17505061, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17612497, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17620057, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17936707, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18203716, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18296641, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18662546, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18687677, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19188449, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19220062, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19364925, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19690166, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19934257, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20097625, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20100829, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20203304, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20375098, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20620956, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20670893, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20817729, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20955178, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21149730, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21245319, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21471201, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21504832, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21555002, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21698133, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21701047, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21775285, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21807113, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21841822, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21890893, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21909281, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21947282,

Target Details

	ECO:0000269|PubMed:22274616, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24415752, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24824780}., Isoform 2: Isoform 2 is shown to deacetylate 'Lys-382' of p53/TP53, however with lower activity than isoform 1. In combination, the two isoforms exert an additive effect. Isoform 2 regulates p53/TP53 expression and cellular stress response and is in turn repressed by p53/TP53 presenting a SIRT1 isoform-dependent auto-regulatory loop. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:20975832}., (Microbial infection) In case of HIV-1 infection, interacts with and deacetylates the viral Tat protein. The viral Tat protein inhibits SIRT1 deacetylation activity toward RELA/NF-kappa-B p65, thereby potentiates its transcriptional activity and SIRT1 is proposed to contribute to T-cell hyperactivation during infection. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:18329615}., SirtT1 75 kDa fragment: catalytically inactive 75SirT1 may be involved in regulation of apoptosis. May be involved in protecting chondrocytes from apoptotic death by associating with cytochrome C and interfering with apoptosome assembly. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:21987377}.
Molecular Weight:	82.5 kDa Including tag.
UniProt:	Q96EB6
Pathways:	MAPK Signaling, Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling Pathway, Regulation of Intracellular Steroid Hormone Receptor Signaling, Carbohydrate Homeostasis, Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity, Regulation of Carbohydrate Metabolic Process, Positive Regulation of Response to DNA Damage Stimulus, Negative Regulation of intrinsic apoptotic Signaling

Application Details

Application Notes:	In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a gurantee though.
Comment:	In cases in which it is highly likely that the recombinant protein with the default tag will be insoluble our protein lab may suggest a higher molecular weight tag (e.g. GST-tag) instead to increase solubility. We will discuss all possible options with you in detail to assure that you receive your protein of interest.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid

Handling

Buffer:	100 mM NaCL, 20 mM Hepes, 10% glycerol. pH value is at the discretion of the manufacturer.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.
Expiry Date:	Unlimited (if stored properly)

Images

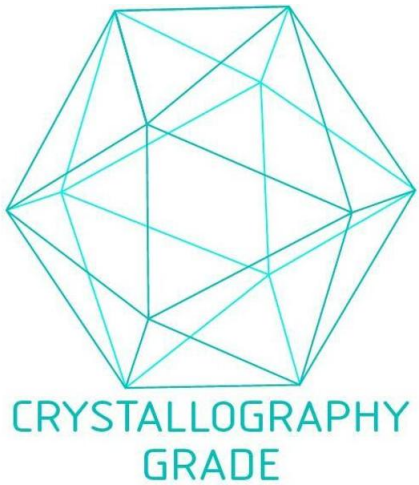

Image 1. „Crystallography Grade“ protein due to multi-step, protein-specific purification process