

SIRT3 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6242a

Specification

SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	O9NTG7
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	250-279

SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 23410

Other Names

NAD-dependent protein deacetylase sirtuin-3, mitochondrial, hSIRT3, 351-, Regulatory protein SIR2 homolog 3, SIR2-like protein 3, SIRT3, SIR2L3

Target/Specificity

This SIRT3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 250-279 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SIRT3.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

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

SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name SIRT3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12186850, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:14931}

Function NAD-dependent protein deacetylase (PubMed:[12186850](#), PubMed:[12374852](#), PubMed:[16788062](#), PubMed:[18680753](#), PubMed:[18794531](#), PubMed:[19535340](#),

PubMed:[23283301](#), PubMed:[24121500](#), PubMed:[24252090](#)). Activates or deactivates mitochondrial target proteins by deacetylating key lysine residues (PubMed:[12186850](#), PubMed:[12374852](#), PubMed:[16788062](#), PubMed:[18680753](#), PubMed:[18794531](#), PubMed:[23283301](#), PubMed:[24121500](#), PubMed:[24252090](#), PubMed:[38146092](#)). Known targets include ACS1, IDH, GDH, SOD2, PDHA1, LCAD, SDHA, MRPL12 and the ATP synthase subunit ATP5PO (PubMed:[16788062](#), PubMed:[18680753](#), PubMed:[19535340](#), PubMed:[24121500](#), PubMed:[24252090](#), PubMed:[38146092](#)). Contributes to the regulation of the cellular energy metabolism (PubMed:[24252090](#)). Important for regulating tissue-specific ATP levels (PubMed:[18794531](#)). In response to metabolic stress, deacetylates transcription factor FOXO3 and recruits FOXO3 and mitochondrial RNA polymerase POLRMT to mtDNA to promote mtDNA transcription (PubMed:[23283301](#)). Acts as a regulator of ceramide metabolism by mediating deacetylation of ceramide synthases CERS1, CERS2 and CERS6, thereby increasing their activity and promoting mitochondrial ceramide accumulation (By similarity). Regulates hepatic lipogenesis (By similarity). Uses NAD(+) substrate imported by SLC25A47, triggering downstream activation of PRKAA1/AMPK- alpha signaling cascade that ultimately downregulates sterol regulatory element-binding protein (SREBP) transcriptional activities and ATP- consuming lipogenesis to restore cellular energy balance (By similarity). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also acts as a protein-lysine deacylase by mediating deacylation of proteins, such as CCNE2 and 'Lys-16' of histone H4 (H4K16a) (PubMed:[36896611](#), PubMed:[37720100](#)).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion matrix

Tissue Location

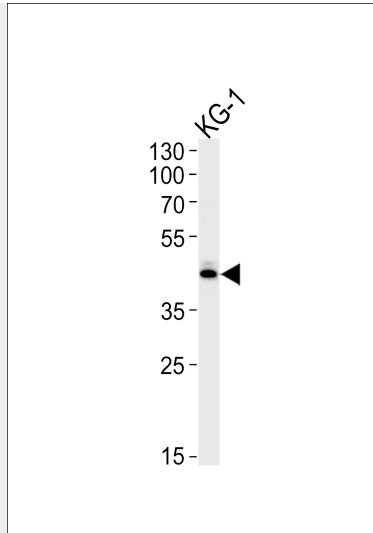
Widely expressed.

SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

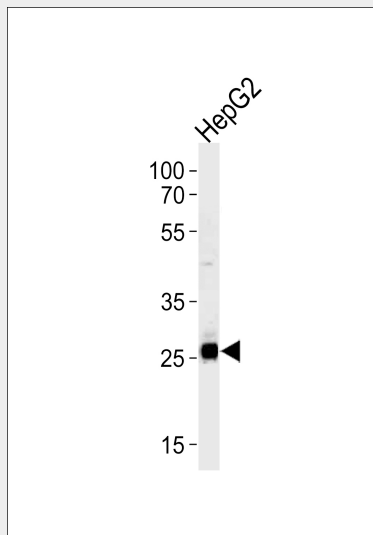
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

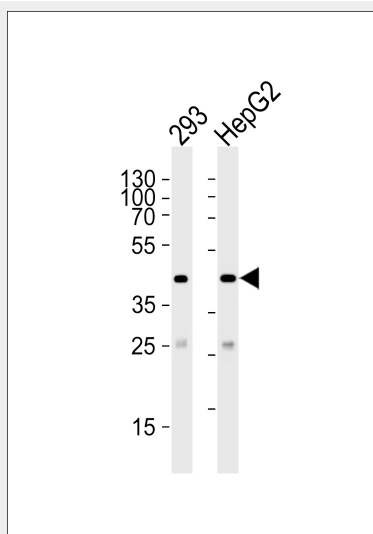
SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) - Images



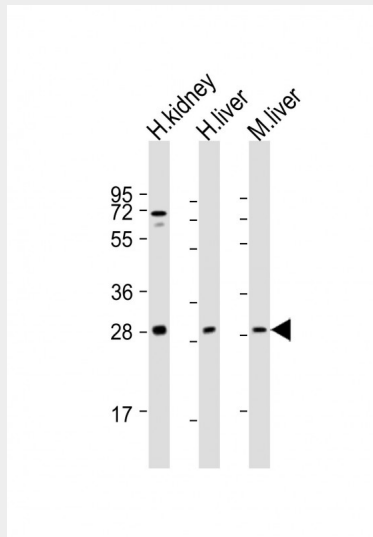
SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.# AP6242a) western blot analysis in KG-1 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SIRT3 antibody detected the SIRT3 protein (arrow).



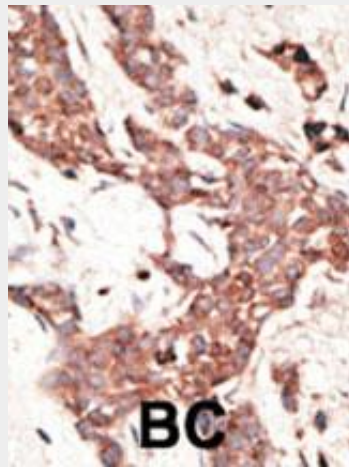
SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.# AP6242a) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SIRT3 antibody detected the SIRT3 protein (arrow).



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293, HepG2 cell line (from left to right), using SIRT3 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP6242a). AP6242a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



All lanes : Anti-SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: human kidney lysate Lane 2: human liver lysate Lane 3: mouse liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 44 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) - Background

SIRT3 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. The SIRT3 is included in class I of the sirtuin family.

SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) - References

Hirschey, M.D., et al. Nature 464(7285):121-125(2010) Pillai, V.B., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(5):3133-3144(2010) Kim, H.S., et al. Cancer Cell 17(1):41-52(2010)

SIRT3 Antibody (C-term) - Citations

- [Oral administration of berberine limits post-traumatic osteoarthritis development and associated pain via AMP-activated protein kinase \(AMPK\) in mice](#)
- [SIRT3 consolidates heterochromatin and counteracts senescence](#)
- [SIRT3 protects endothelial cells from high glucose-induced senescence and dysfunction via the p53 pathway](#)
- [Pancreatic Sirtuin 3 Deficiency Promotes Hepatic Steatosis by Enhancing 5-Hydroxytryptamine Synthesis in Mice With Diet-Induced Obesity](#)
- [Both gain and loss of Nampt function promote pressure-overload-induced heart failure.](#)
- [Sirtuin3 protects aged human mesenchymal stem cells against oxidative stress and enhances efficacy of cell therapy for ischaemic heart diseases.](#)
- [Activation of AMPK-SIRT3 Signaling is Chondroprotective by Preserving Mitochondrial DNA Integrity and Function.](#)
- [Exercise in the Prevention and Management of Oxidative Stress-Linked Diseases.](#)
- [Short-Duration Swimming Exercise after Myocardial Infarction Attenuates Cardiac Dysfunction and Regulates Mitochondrial Quality Control in Aged Mice.](#)
- [Decreased Sirtuin Deacetylase Activity in LRRK2 G2019S iPSC-Derived Dopaminergic Neurons.](#)
- [Localization of sirtuins \(SIRT1-7\) in the aged mouse inner ear.](#)
- [Activation of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor sensitizes mice to nonalcoholic steatohepatitis by deactivating mitochondrial sirtuin deacetylase Sirt3.](#)
- [Receptor-interacting protein \(RIP\) and Sirtuin-3 \(SIRT3\) are on opposite sides of anoikis and tumorigenesis.](#)
- [Integration of \$\beta\$ -catenin, sirtuin, and FOXO signaling protects from mutant huntingtin toxicity.](#)
- [PPAR \$\alpha\$ -LXR as a novel metabolostatic signalling axis in skeletal muscle that acts to optimize substrate selection in response to nutrient status.](#)
- [Sirtuin-3 \(SIRT3\), a novel potential therapeutic target for oral cancer.](#)
- [FoxO1 mediates an autofeedback loop regulating SIRT1 expression.](#)
- [Exogenous NAD blocks cardiac hypertrophic response via activation of the SIRT3-LKB1-AMP-activated kinase pathway.](#)
- [Sirt3 blocks the cardiac hypertrophic response by augmenting Foxo3a-dependent antioxidant defense mechanisms in mice.](#)
- [SIRT3 is a stress-responsive deacetylase in cardiomyocytes that protects cells from stress-mediated cell death by deacetylation of Ku70.](#)