abcam

ab289970

Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85]

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR26255-85
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.448 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/30
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/5000
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/2000
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information SIRT6

Function	NAD-dependent protein deacetylase, deacylase and mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase that plays an essential role in DNA damage repair, telomere maintenance, metabolic homeostasis, inflammation, tumorigenesis and aging (PubMed:18337721, PubMed:19135889, PubMed:19625767, PubMed:21362626, PubMed:21680843, PubMed:23217706, PubMed:23552949, PubMed:23653361, PubMed:24052263, PubMed:27180906, PubMed:27322069, PubMed:29555651, PubMed:30374165). Displays protein-lysine deacetylase or defatty-acylase (demyristoylase and depalmitoylase) activity, depending on the context (PubMed:23552949, PubMed:24052263, PubMed:27322069). Acts as a key histone deacetylase by catalyzing deacetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-9', 'Lys-18' and 'Lys-56' (H3K9ac, H3K18ac and H3K56ac, respectively), suppressing target gene expression of several transcription factors, including NF-kappa-B

(PubMed:19625767, PubMed:21362626, PubMed:23892288, PubMed:23911928, PubMed:24012758, PubMed:26456828, PubMed:26898756, PubMed:27043296, PubMed:27180906, PubMed:30374165, PubMed:33067423). Acts as an inhibitor of transcription elongation by mediating deacetylation of H3K9ac and H3K56ac, preventing release of NELFE from chromatin and causing transcriptional pausing (By similarity). Involved in DNA repair by promoting double-strand break (DSB) repair: acts as a DSB sensor by recognizing and binding DSB sites, leading to (1) recruitment of DNA repair proteins, such as SMARCA5/SNF2H, and (2) deacetylation of histone H3K9ac and H3K56ac (PubMed:23911928, PubMed:31995034, PubMed:32538779). SIRT6 participation to DSB repair is probably involved in extension of life span (By similarity). Also promotes DNA repair by deacetylating non-histone proteins, such as DDB2 and p53/TP53 (PubMed:29474172, PubMed:32789493). Specifically deacetylates H3K18ac at pericentric heterochromatin, thereby maintaining pericentric heterochromatin silencing at centromeres and protecting against genomic instability and cellular senescence (PubMed:27043296). Involved in telomere maintenance by catalyzing deacetylation of histone H3 in telomeric chromatin, regulating telomere position effect and telomere movement in response to DNA damage (PubMed:18337721, PubMed:19625767, PubMed:21847107). Required for embryonic stem cell differentiation by mediating histone deacetylation of H3K9ac (PubMed:25915124, PubMed:29555651). Plays a major role in metabolism by regulating processes such as glycolysis, gluconeogenesis, insulin secretion and lipid metabolism (PubMed:24012758, PubMed:26787900). Inhibits glycolysis via histone deacetylase activity and by acting as a corepressor of the transcription factor HIF1A, thereby controlling the expression of multiple glycolytic genes (By similarity). Has tumor suppressor activity by repressing glycolysis, thereby inhibiting the Warburg effect (PubMed:23217706). Also regulates glycolysis and tumorigenesis by mediating deacetylation and nuclear export of non-histone proteins, such as isoform M2 of PKM (PKM2) (PubMed:26787900). Acts as a negative regulator of gluconeogenesis by mediating deacetylation of non-histone proteins, such as FOXO1 and KAT2A/GCN5 (PubMed:23142079, PubMed:25009184). Promotes beta-oxidation of fatty acids during fasting by catalyzing deacetylation of NCOA2, inducing coactivation of PPARA (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of lipid catabolism in brown adipocytes, both by catalyzing deacetylation of histones and non-histone proteins, such as FOXO1 (By similarity). Also acts as a regulator of circadian rhythms, both by regulating expression of clock-controlled genes involved in lipid and carbohydrate metabolism, and by catalyzing deacetylation of PER2 (By similarity). The defatty-acylase activity is specifically involved in regulation of protein secretion (PubMed:23552949, PubMed:24052263, PubMed:27322069, PubMed:28406396). Has high activity toward long-chain fatty acyl groups and mediates protein-lysine demyristoylation and depalmitoylation of target proteins, such as RRAS2 and TNF, thereby regulating their secretion (PubMed:23552949, PubMed:28406396). Also acts as a mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase by mediating mono-ADP-ribosylation of PARP1, TRIM28/KAP1 or SMARCC2/BAF170 (PubMed:21680843, PubMed:22753495, PubMed:27322069, PubMed:27568560). Mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase activity is involved in DNA repair, cellular senescence, repression of LINE-1 retrotransposon elements and regulation of transcription (PubMed:21680843, PubMed:22753495, PubMed:27568560).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient

Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The SIRT6 protein also known as Sirtuin 6 plays an important role in cellular regulation. It is a member of the sirtuin family of proteins which are NAD+-dependent deacetylases. SIRT6 weighs approximately 39 kDa and can be found in the nucleus of many cell types. It acts mainly in regulating cellular homeostasis by removing acetyl groups from histone proteins which affects gene expression. Its expression levels vary across different tissues and it is known to be active in metabolically active organs such as the liver and brain.
Biological function summary	SIRT6 influences DNA repair metabolism and inflammation. It participates in maintaining genomic stability by promoting base excision repair a critical DNA repair process. Moreover SIRT6 contributes to glucose homeostasis by influencing gluconeogenesis and glycolysis. This protein is not known to be part of any larger protein complexes but it interacts individually with other proteins to exert its biological effects.
Pathways	SIRT6 plays a significant role in two key biological pathways: DNA damage response and metabolism regulation. In the DNA damage response pathway SIRT6

works with other proteins like PARP1 to facilitate DNA repair under stress conditions. In the regulation of metabolism SIRT6 interacts with transcription factors like HIF1α which influences the expression of genes involved in glycolytic metabolism and glucose homeostasis.

Associated diseases and disorders

SIRT6 has associations with cancer and aging-related diseases. SIRT6 has a protective effect against oncogenesis by maintaining genomic stability and regulating metabolic pathways that cancer cells exploit. Additionally its role in aging is connected to its ability to prevent age-related genomic instability and metabolic decline. In cancer SIRT6 interacts with proteins such as c-Myc and p53 influencing cell growth and apoptosis pathways. This highlights its potential as a therapeutic target for both cancer and age-related conditions.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

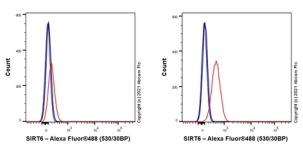
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

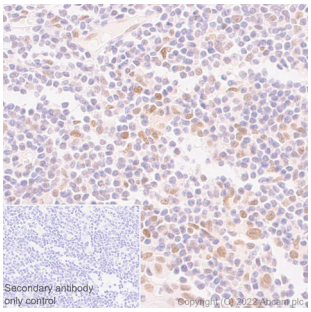
8 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970)

Flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed, 90% methanol permeabilized Parental HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell, Right) / SIRT6 KO HeLa (Left) cells labelling SIRT6 with ab289970 at 1/5000 dilution (0.01µg) (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG

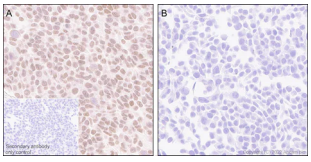
(ab172730) (Black) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue). A Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150081) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Positive staining on HeLa cells (ab255448), while no staining on SIRT6 knockout HeLa cells (ab265054).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human thymus tissue labelling SIRT6 with ab289970 at 1/2000 followed by LeicaDS9800 (Bond™, Polymer Refine Detection). Positive staining on human thymus (PMID 29387864). The section was incubated with ab289970 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Counterstained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is LeicaDS9800 (Bond™, Polymer Refine Detection).

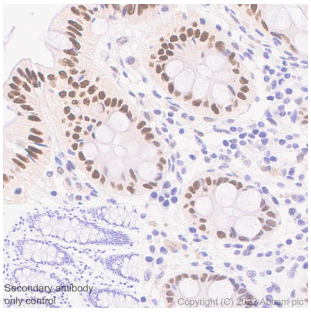
Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution2) for 20 mins



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Parental HeLa cell pellet labelling SIRT6 with ab289970 at 1/10000 followed by LeicaDS9800 (Bond™, Polymer Refine Detection) was used. Positive staining on Parental HeLa cell pellet (A), no staining on SIRT6 KO HeLa cell pellet (B). The section was incubated with ab289970 for 30 mins at room temperature.The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Counterstained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is LeicaDS9800 (Bond™, Polymer Refine Detection).

Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution2) for 20 mins

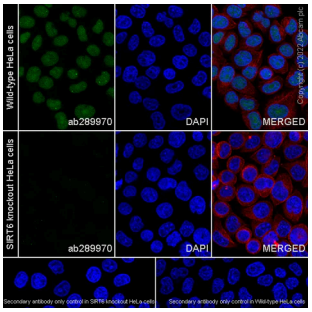


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon tissue labelling SIRT6 with ab289970 at 1/2000 followed by LeicaDS9800 (Bond™, Polymer Refine Detection). Positive staining on human colon (PMID 30333863) (PMID 29387864). The section was incubated with ab289970 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Counterstained with Hematoxylin.

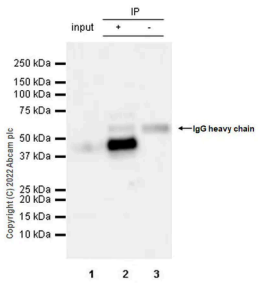
Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is LeicaDS9800 (Bond™, Polymer Refine Detection).

Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution2) for 20 mins



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970)

ab289970 staining SIRT6 in wild-type HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell line) cells and SIRT6 knockout HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell line) cells (ab265054). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. The cells were then incubated with ab289970 at 1/1000 dilution and ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/200 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed (ab150081) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI. Confocal image showing nuclear staining in parental Hela cell line and no staining in SIRT6 KO Hela cell line.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970)

SIRT6 was immunoprecipitated from HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate with ab289970 at 1/30 dilution (2µg in 0.35mg lysates). Western blot was performed on the immunoprecipitate using ab289970 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP secondary antibody(HRP)(ab131366) was used at 1/5000 dilution.
Lane 1: HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 10 µg

Lane 2: ab289970 IP in HeLa whole cell lysate

Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab289970 in HeLa whole cell lysate

Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 7.75 seconds

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970)

All lanes:
HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate

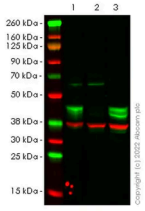
Secondary

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) at 1/5000 dilution

Predicted band size: 39 kDa

Observed band size: 43 kDa

Western blot - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970)



Blocking buffer and concentration: Intercept® (TBS) Blocking Buffer diluted with an equal volume of 0.1% TBS.
Diluting buffer and concentration: Intercept® (TBS) Blocking Buffer diluted with an equal volume of 0.1% TBST.
Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Performed under reducing conditions.

False colour image of Western blot: Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85](ab289970) staining at 1/1000 dilution, shown in green; Mouse anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] (ab8245) loading control staining at 1/20000 dilution, shown in red.

In Western blot, ab289970 was shown to bind specifically to SIRT6. Two bands were observed at 43/36 kDa in wild-type SIRT6 cell lysates with no signal observed at this size in SIRT6 knockout cell line ab265054 (knockout cell lysate ab257673). To generate this image, wild-type and SIRT6 knockout HeLa cell lysates were analyzed. First, samples were run on an SDS-PAGE gel then transferred onto an immobilon-FL PVDF membrane. Membranes were blocked in Intercept® (TBS) Blocking Buffer diluted with an equal volume of 0.1% TBS before incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4 °C. Blots were washed four times in TBS-T, incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature, washed again four times then imaged. Secondary antibodies used were Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preabsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preabsorbed (ab216776) at 1/10000 dilution.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

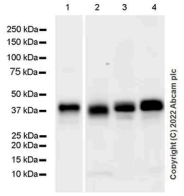
Lane 2:
SIRT6 knockout HeLa whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
Jurkat (human T cell leukemia T lymphocyte) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Predicted band size: 39 kDa

Observed band size: 40 kDa, 43 kDa

Western blot - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970)



Blocking and diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST
Exposure times: Lane 1: 26 seconds Lane 2-4: 7.75 seconds

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-SIRT6 antibody [EPR26255-85] (ab289970) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Human kidney tissue lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
HepG2 (human hepatocellar carcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
HCT116 (human colorectal carcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (HRP) with minimal cross-reactivity with human IgG at 1/2000 dilution

Predicted band size: 39 kDa

Observed band size: 40 kDa, 43 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.