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SF3B1 antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI11711

Specification

SF3B1 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	**IHC, WB**
Primary Accession	O75533
Other Accession	NM_012433, NP_036565
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Goat, Horse, Bovine, Dog**
Predicted	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Chicken, Bovine, Dog**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**143kDa KDa**

SF3B1 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information

Gene ID 23451

Alias Symbol	**PRP10, SAP155, SF3b155, MDS, Hsh155, PRPF10**

Other Names
Splicing factor 3B subunit 1, Pre-mRNA-splicing factor SF3b 155 kDa subunit, SF3b155, Spliceosome-associated protein 155, SAP 155, SF3B1, SAP155

Format
Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage
Add 100 ul of distilled water. Final anti-SF3B1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
SF3B1 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SF3B1 antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information

Name SF3B1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:30567737, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:10768}

Function
Component of the 17S U2 SnRNP complex of the spliceosome, a large ribonucleoprotein complex that removes introns from transcribed pre-mRNAs (PubMed:12234937, PubMed:27720643, PubMed:32494006, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34822310" target="_blank">34822310). The 17S U2 SnRNP complex (1) directly participates in early spliceosome assembly and (2) mediates recognition of the intron branch site during pre-mRNA splicing by promoting the selection of the pre-mRNA branch-site adenosine, the nucleophile for the first step of splicing (PubMed:32494006, PubMed:34822310). Within the 17S U2 SnRNP complex, SF3B1 is part of the SF3B subcomplex, which is required for 'A' complex assembly formed by the stable binding of U2 snRNP to the branchpoint sequence in pre-mRNA (PubMed:12234937). Sequence independent binding of SF3A and SF3B subcomplexes upstream of the branch site is essential, it may anchor U2 snRNP to the pre-mRNA (PubMed:12234937). May also be involved in the assembly of the 'E' complex (PubMed:10882114). Also acts as a component of the minor spliceosome, which is involved in the splicing of U12-type introns in pre-mRNAs (PubMed:15146077, PubMed:33509932). Together with other U2 snRNP complex components may also play a role in the selective processing of microRNAs (miRNAs) from the long primary miRNA transcript, pri-miR-17-92 (By similarity).

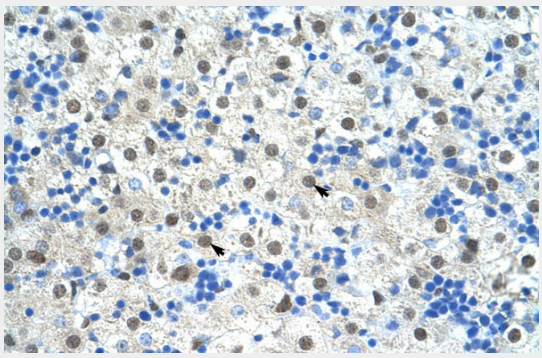
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Note=During mitosis, transiently dispersed from the nuclear speckles to the cytoplasm

SF3B1 antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

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

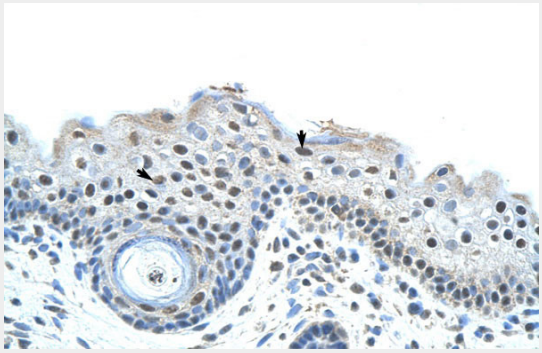
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

SF3B1 antibody - N-terminal region - Images

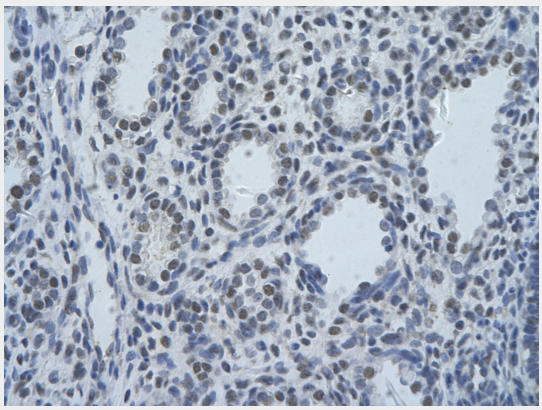


Rabbit Anti-SF3B1 Antibody
Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human Liver
Cellular Data: Hepatocytes

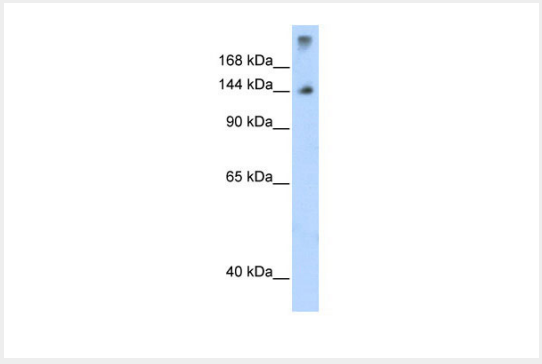
Antibody Concentration: 4.0-8.0 µg/ml
Magnification: 400X



Rabbit Anti-SF3B1 Antibody
Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human Skin
Cellular Data: Epidermal cells
Antibody Concentration: 16 µg/ml
Magnification: 400X



Rabbit Anti-SF3B1 Antibody
Paraffin Embedded Tissue: Human alveolar cell
Cellular Data: Epithelial cells of renal tubule
Antibody Concentration: 4.0-8.0 µg/ml
Magnification: 400X



WB Suggested Anti-SF3B1 Antibody Titration: 1.25µg/ml
Positive Control: Human Thymus

SF3B1 antibody - N-terminal region - References

Beausoleil,S.A., (2004) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101 (33), 12130-12135 Reconstitution and

Storage:For short term use, store at 2-8C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.