

Tat SF1 Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP78450**Specification**

Tat SF1 Rabbit mAb - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O43719
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Calculated MW	85853

Tat SF1 Rabbit mAb - Additional Information

Gene ID 27336

Other Names
HTATSF1**Dilution**
WB~~1/500-1/1000**Format**
Liquid**Tat SF1 Rabbit mAb - Protein Information****Name** HTATSF1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:35597237, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:5276}**Function**

Component of the 17S U2 SnRNP complex of the spliceosome, a large ribonucleoprotein complex that removes introns from transcribed pre-mRNAs (PubMed: [30567737](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30567737), PubMed: [32494006](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32494006), PubMed: [34822310](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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: [30567737](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30567737), PubMed: [32494006](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32494006), PubMed: [34822310](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34822310)). Within the 17S U2 SnRNP complex, HTATSF1 is required to stabilize the branchpoint-interacting stem loop (PubMed: [34822310](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34822310)). HTATSF1 is displaced from the 17S U2 SnRNP complex before the stable addition of the 17S U2 SnRNP complex to the spliceosome, destabilizing the branchpoint-interacting stem loop and allowing to probe intron branch site sequences (PubMed: [32494006](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32494006), PubMed: [34822310](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34822310)). Also acts as

a regulator of transcriptional elongation, possibly by mediating the reciprocal stimulatory effect of splicing on transcriptional elongation (PubMed:10454543, PubMed:10913173, PubMed:11780068). Involved in double-strand break (DSB) repair via homologous recombination in S- phase by promoting the recruitment of TOPBP1 to DNA damage sites (PubMed:35597237). Mechanistically, HTATSF1 is (1) recruited to DNA damage sites in S-phase via interaction with poly-ADP-ribosylated RPA1 and (2) phosphorylated by CK2, promoting recruitment of TOPBP1, thereby facilitating RAD51 nucleofilaments formation and RPA displacement, followed by homologous recombination (PubMed:35597237).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome Note=Recruited to DNA damage sites during S-phase following interaction with poly-ADP-ribosylated RPA1.

Tissue Location

Widely expressed..

Tat SF1 Rabbit mAb - 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](#)

Tat SF1 Rabbit mAb - Images

