

**SF3A1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP1932a****Specification**

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**SF3A1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q15459](#)**SF3A1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10291**Other Names**

Splicing factor 3A subunit 1, SF3a120, Spliceosome-associated protein 114, SAP 114, SF3A1, SAP114

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1932a](/product/products/AP1932a) was selected from the Center region of human SF3A1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SF3A1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** SF3A1**Synonyms** SAP114**Function**

Component of the 17S U2 SnRNP complex of the spliceosome, a large ribonucleoprotein complex that removes introns from transcribed pre-mRNAs (PubMed: [10882114](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10882114), PubMed: [11533230](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11533230), PubMed: [32494006](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32494006)). 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: [10882114](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10882114), PubMed: [10882114](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10882114)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11533230" target="\_blank">11533230</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32494006" target="\_blank">32494006</a>). Within the 17S U2 snRNP complex, SF3A1 is part of the SF3A subcomplex that contributes to the assembly of the 17S U2 snRNP, and the subsequent assembly of the pre-spliceosome 'E' complex and the pre-catalytic spliceosome 'A' complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10882114" target="\_blank">10882114</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11533230" target="\_blank">11533230</a>). Involved in pre-mRNA splicing as a component of pre-catalytic spliceosome 'B' complexes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29360106" target="\_blank">29360106</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30315277" target="\_blank">30315277</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Nucleus speckle

**Tissue Location**

Ubiquitously expressed.

**SF3A1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**SF3A1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images****SF3A1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

SF3A1 is subunit 1 of the splicing factor 3a protein complex. The splicing factor 3a heterotrimer includes subunits 1, 2 and 3 and is necessary for the in vitro conversion of 15S U2 snRNP into an active 17S particle that performs pre-mRNA splicing. Subunit 1 belongs to the SURP protein family, named for the SURP (also called SWAP or Suppressor-of-White-APricot) motifs that are thought to mediate RNA binding. Subunit 1 has tandemly repeated SURP motifs in its amino-terminal half while its carboxy-terminal half contains a proline-rich region and a ubiquitin-like domain. Binding studies with truncated subunit 1 derivatives demonstrated that the two SURP motifs are necessary for binding to subunit 3 while contacts with subunit 2 may occur through sequences carboxy-terminal to the SURP motifs.

**SF3A1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Beausoleil, S.A., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(33):12130-12135 (2004).Nesic, D., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 21(19):6406-6417 (2001).Das, R., et al., Mol. Cell 5(5):779-787 (2000).Ajuh, P., et al., EMBO J. 19(23):6569-6581 (2000).Kramer, A., et al., J. Cell Biol. 145(7):1355-1368 (1999).