

SIP1 Blocking Peptide (C-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20725c**Specification**

SIP1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O14893](#)**SIP1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 8487**Other Names**

Gem-associated protein 2, Gemin-2, Component of gems 2, Survival of motor neuron protein-interacting protein 1, SMN-interacting protein 1, GEMIN2, SIP1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 244-257 of HUMAN GEMIN2

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.

SIP1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** GEMIN2 ([HGNC:10884](#))**Synonyms** SIP1**Function**

The SMN complex catalyzes the assembly of small nuclear ribonucleoproteins (snRNPs), the building blocks of the spliceosome, and thereby plays an important role in the splicing of cellular pre-mRNAs (PubMed:18984161, PubMed:9323129). Most spliceosomal snRNPs contain a common set of Sm proteins SNRPB, SNRPD1, SNRPD2, SNRPD3, SNRPE, SNRPF and SNRPG that assemble in a heptameric protein ring on the Sm site of the small nuclear RNA to form the core snRNP (Sm core) (PubMed:18984161). In the cytosol, the Sm proteins SNRPD1, SNRPD2, SNRPE, SNRPF and SNRPG (5Sm) are trapped in an inactive 6S pICln-Sm complex by the chaperone CLNS1A that controls the assembly of the core snRNP (PubMed:18984161). To assemble core snRNPs, the SMN complex accepts the

trapped 5Sm proteins from CLNS1A (PubMed:18984161, PubMed:9323129). Binding of snRNA inside 5Sm ultimately triggers eviction of the SMN complex, thereby allowing binding of SNRPD3 and SNRNPB to complete assembly of the core snRNP (PubMed:31799625). Within the SMN complex, GEMIN2 constrains the conformation of 5Sm, thereby promoting 5Sm binding to snRNA containing the snRNP code (a nonameric Sm site and a 3'-adjacent stem-loop), thus preventing progression of assembly until a cognate substrate is bound (PubMed:31799625, PubMed:21816274, PubMed:16314521).

Cellular Location

Nucleus, gem. Cytoplasm. Note=Localized in subnuclear structures next to coiled bodies, called gems, which are highly enriched in spliceosomal snRNPs. Also found in the cytoplasm

SIP1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

SIP1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

SIP1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background

The SMN complex plays a catalyst role in the assembly of small nuclear ribonucleoproteins (snRNPs), the building blocks of the spliceosome. Thereby, plays an important role in the splicing of cellular pre-mRNAs. Most spliceosomal snRNPs contain a common set of Sm proteins SNRPB, SNRPD1, SNRPD2, SNRPD3, SNRPE, SNRPF and SNRPG that assemble in a heptameric protein ring on the Sm site of the small nuclear RNA to form the core snRNP. In the cytosol, the Sm proteins SNRPD1, SNRPD2, SNRPE, SNRPF and SNRPG are trapped in an inactive 6S pICln-Sm complex by the chaperone CLNS1A that controls the assembly of the core snRNP. Dissociation by the SMN complex of CLNS1A from the trapped Sm proteins and their transfer to an SMN-Sm complex triggers the assembly of core snRNPs and their transport to the nucleus.

SIP1 Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

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