

**HTATSF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6654a****Specification**

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**HTATSF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [O43719](#)**HTATSF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 27336**Other Names**

HIV Tat-specific factor 1, Tat-SF1, HTATSF1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6654a](/products/AP6654a) was selected from the N-term region of human HTATSF1. 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.

**HTATSF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34822310" target="\_blank">34822310</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32494006" target="\_blank">32494006</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34822310" target="\_blank">34822310</a>). Also acts as a regulator of transcriptional elongation, possibly by mediating the reciprocal stimulatory effect of splicing on transcriptional elongation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10454543" target="\_blank">10454543</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10913173" target="\_blank">10913173</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11780068" target="\_blank">11780068</a>). Involved in double-strand break (DSB) repair via homologous recombination in S- phase by promoting the recruitment of TOPBP1 to DNA damage sites (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35597237" target="\_blank">35597237</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35597237" target="\_blank">35597237</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

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

#### **Tissue Location**

Widely expressed..

### **HTATSF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **HTATSF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **HTATSF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

HTATSF1 functions as a cofactor for the stimulation of transcriptional elongation by HIV-1 Tat, which binds to the HIV-1 promoter through Tat-TAR interaction. This protein may also serve as a dual-function factor to couple transcription and splicing and to facilitate their reciprocal activation.

### **HTATSF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Miller,H.B., PLoS ONE 4 (5), E5710 (2009)Remoli,A.L., Biochem. J. 396 (2), 371-380 (2006)