SYSY Antibodies

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SF3a120

Cat.No. 204 011; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µg purified IgG (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg purified IgG, lyophilized. For **reconstitution** add 100 µl H_2O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	**WB**: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 500 **IHC**: 1 : 500 (see remarks) **IHC-P (FFPE)**: 1 : 500
Clone	85D5
Subtype	IgG1 (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 793 from human SF3a120 (UniProt Id: Q15459)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (Q15459), rat (D3ZQM0), mouse (Q8K4Z5), mammals. Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	**IHC**: Antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 is required.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

In eukaryotic cells introns are removed from pre-mRNAs by the splicesome which consists of the U1, U2, U4, U5 and U6 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein particles (snRNPs) and other proteins.
The splicing factor **SF3a** is a member of the U2 snRNP. It is composed of three subunits (60 kDa, 66 kDa and **120** kDa) and has been shown to be essential for the assembly of functional 17S U2 snRNP in vitro.

Selected References for 204 011

Factors associated with a purine-rich exonic splicing enhancer sequence in Xenopus oocyte nucleus.
Masuyama K, Taniguchi I, Okawa K, Ohno M
Biochemical and biophysical research communications (2007) 3593: 580-5. . **WB, IP**

In vivo 5-ethynyluridine (EU) labelling detects reduced transcription in Purkinje cell degeneration mouse mutants, but can itself induce neurodegeneration.
Van't Sant LJ, White JJ, Hoeijmakers JHJ, Vermeij WP, Jaarsma D
Acta neuropathologica communications (2021) 91: 94. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Isolation and characterization of post-splicing lariat-intron complexes.
Yoshimoto R, Kataoka N, Okawa K, Ohno M
Nucleic acids research (2009) 373: 891-902. . **WB**

Selected General References

Structure-function analysis of the U2 snRNP-associated splicing factor SF3a.
Krämer A et al. Biochem. Soc. Trans. (2005) PubMed:15916536

Interaction of mammalian splicing factor SF3a with U2 snRNP and relation of its 60-kD subunit to yeast PRP9.
Brosi R et al. Science (1993) PubMed:8211112

Separation of splicing factor SF3 into two components and purification of SF3a activity.
Brosi R et al. J. Biol. Chem. (1993) PubMed:8349644

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/204011 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at **4°C** before reconstitution. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.