

UTP14C (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-178113

BACKGROUND

UTP14C (UTP14, U3 small nucleolar ribonucleoprotein), also known as UTP14B, is a 766 amino acid protein that localizes to the nucleolus and belongs to the UTP14 family. Expressed in testicular tissue, UTP14C functions as an essential component of spermatogenesis and is specifically required for ribosome biogenesis and protein synthesis during male meiosis. UTP14A, a related protein, may also be required for ribosome biogenesis, but not necessarily in a male-specific manner. The gene encoding UTP14C maps to human chromosome 13q14.3, which houses over 400 genes, such as BRCA2 and RB1, and comprises nearly 4% of the human genome. As with most chromosomes, polysomy of part or all of chromosome 13 is deleterious to development and decreases the odds of survival. Trisomy 13, also known as Patau syndrome, is deadly and the few who survive past one year suffer from permanent neurologic defects, difficulty eating and vulnerability to serious respiratory infections.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: UTP14C (human) mapping to 13q14.3.

PRODUCT

UTP14C (h2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human UTP14C transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

UTP14C (h2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive UTP14C antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.