Recombinant UTP16 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546239
Synonyms	U3 snoRNA-associated protein NOL7; Nucleolar protein 7; Nucleolar protein of 27 kDa
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9UMY1
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.88 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 12 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	171-257
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 171-257 aa (Q9UMY1) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant NOL7 Fragment (171-257) is a high-purity, soluble protein derived from human U3 small nucleolar RNA-associated protein NOL7. This 87-amino acid fragment is engineered for structural and biochemical studies, offering researchers a stable and functional unit to investigate ribosome biogenesis mechanisms. The full-length NOL7 protein functions as a critical component of the small subunit (SSU) processome, the primary precursor of the small eukaryotic ribosomal subunit. It coordinates essential steps in ribosome biogenesis, including transcription of pre-rRNA and processing of the 5'-external transcribed spacer (5'ETS) to generate 18S rRNA. NOL7 also contributes to maintaining early pre-rRNA levels by supporting its transcription or stability. Located predominantly in the nucleolus, this protein associates with nascent pre-rRNA and collaborates with ribosome biogenesis factors to facilitate RNA folding, modifications, and cleavage, as well as targeted degradation via the RNA exosome. Its role underscores the importance of ribosomal assembly in cellular function.