Recombinant UT14C protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547452
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q5TAP6
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 30.30 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 30 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	86-334
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 86-334 aa (Q5TAP6) 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 U3 small nucleolar RNA-associated protein 14 homolog C (UTP14C) fragment (residues 86-334) from Homo sapiens, designed to support studies in spermatogenesis and ribosome biogenesis. This stable, soluble fragment is ideal for structural and biochemical applications. The full-length UTP14C protein, encoded by the UTP14C gene, is essential for spermatogenesis and may play a specific role in ribosome biogenesis and protein synthesis during male meiosis. It is localized to the nucleus and nucleolus, highlighting its involvement in critical nuclear processes related to reproductive biology.