

**UTP11L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP18665b****Specification**

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**UTP11L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9Y3A2](#)**UTP11L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 51118**Other Names**

Probable U3 small nucleolar RNA-associated protein 11, U3 snoRNA-associated protein 11, UTP11-like protein, UTP11L

**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.

**UTP11L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** UTP11 ([HGNC:24329](#))**Function**

Part of the small subunit (SSU) processome, first precursor of the small eukaryotic ribosomal subunit. During the assembly of the SSU processome in the nucleolus, many ribosome biogenesis factors, an RNA chaperone and ribosomal proteins associate with the nascent pre- rRNA and work in concert to generate RNA folding, modifications, rearrangements and cleavage as well as targeted degradation of pre- ribosomal RNA by the RNA exosome. Involved in nucleolar processing of pre-18S ribosomal RNA.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus, nucleolus.

**UTP11L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**UTP11L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****UTP11L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

UTP11L is involved in nucleolar processing of pre-18S ribosomal RNA (By similarity).

**UTP11L Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)Andersen, J.S., et al. Nature  
433(7021):77-83(2005)Heese, K., et al. Neuroscience 116(2):321-324(2003)Andersen, J.S., et al.  
Curr. Biol. 12(1):1-11(2002)Heese, K., et al. Eur. J. Neurosci. 15(1):79-86(2002)