

Product datasheet for SC201223

PTRH2 (NM_016077) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type: 3' UTR Clones
Product Name: PTRH2 (NM_016077) Human 3' UTR Clone
Symbol: PTRH2
Synonyms: BIT1; CFAP37; CGI-147; IMNEPD; PTH; PTH 2; PTH2
Mammalian Cell Selection: Neomycin
Vector: pMirTarget (PS100062)
ACCN: NM_016077
Insert Size: 161 bp
Insert Sequence: >SC201223 3'UTR clone of NM_016077
 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_016077. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.
 Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

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GGCAAGTTGGACGCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG
TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC
AAAGTCACTGGTCACCTAAACTTTACTAGGTGGACTTTGATATGACAACAACCCCTCCATCACAAGTG
TTTGAAGCCTGTCAGATTCTAACAACAAAAGCTGAATTTCTTACCCCACTTAAATGTTCTTGAGATGA
AAATAAAACCTATTCCCATGTTT
ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGGCATCTAGATTGGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA
CGAGATTTGATTCCACCGCCGCTTCTATGAAAGG
  
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Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI
OTI Disclaimer: Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences, e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
Components: The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.
RefSeq: [NM_016077.5](#)


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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a mitochondrial protein with two putative domains, an N-terminal mitochondrial localization sequence, and a UPF0099 domain. In vitro assays suggest that this protein possesses peptidyl-tRNA hydrolase activity, to release the peptidyl moiety from tRNA, thereby preventing the accumulation of dissociated peptidyl-tRNA that could reduce the efficiency of translation. This protein also plays a role regulating cell survival and death. It promotes survival as part of an integrin-signaling pathway for cells attached to the extracellular matrix (ECM), but also promotes apoptosis in cells that have lost their attachment to the ECM, a process called anoikis. After loss of cell attachment to the ECM, this protein is phosphorylated, is released from the mitochondria into the cytosol, and promotes caspase-independent apoptosis through interactions with transcriptional regulators. This gene has been implicated in the development and progression of tumors, and mutations in this gene have been associated with an infantile multisystem neurologic, endocrine, and pancreatic disease (INMEPD) characterized by intellectual disability, postnatal microcephaly, progressive cerebellar atrophy, hearing impairment, polyneuropathy, failure to thrive, and organ fibrosis with exocrine pancreas insufficiency (PMID: 25574476). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2015]

Locus ID:

51651

MW:

6.1