

Product datasheet for **MC205835**

Atp5e (NM_025983) Mouse Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	Atp5e (NM_025983) Mouse Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	Atp5e
Synonyms:	2410043G19Rik; ATPE; AV000645
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	PCMV6-Kan/Neo (PCMV6KN)
E. coli Selection:	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Fully Sequenced ORF:	>BC024339 CCCACGCGTCCGGACCCACGCGTCCGGCGCCGGGCCGGTTTGGAGCTACTCTGAAGCGACCCAGCGGTT CTGCCCGACGCGCCCGCTCGAGACACCATGGTGGCGTACTGGCGACAGGCTGGACTCAGCTACATCCGGT TTTCCCAGATCTGTGCAAAAGCAGTGAGGGATGCCCTGAAGACCGAGTTCAAAGCGAACGCTGAGAAGAC TTCGGGCAGCAGCATAAAAATTGTGAAAGTCTCGAAGAAGGAGTAGCTGAATCTGAAGCCTGAAAGTGCTG AGTCTTGAAGGTGAAGCATGTGGGCCCTGTTCTGGCAGATGAAATCAACCTCACCTCCTGGGGGACAG GCTGCCCATCTCGTTGATAAATTGACTATGCCAATAAATTAACATGGTTCACTTTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA AAAAA
Restriction Sites:	RsrII-NotI
ACCN:	NM_025983
Insert Size:	159 bp
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).



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Reconstitution Method:

1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.
2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.
3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.
5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.

RefSeq: [BC024339](#), [AAH24339](#)

RefSeq Size: 425 bp

RefSeq ORF: 159 bp

Locus ID: 67126

UniProt ID: [P56382](#)

Cytogenetics: 2 H4

Gene Summary: Mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase (F(1)F(0) ATP synthase or Complex V) produces ATP from ADP in the presence of a proton gradient across the membrane which is generated by electron transport complexes of the respiratory chain. F-type ATPases consist of two structural domains, F(1) - containing the extramembraneous catalytic core, and F(0) - containing the membrane proton channel, linked together by a central stalk and a peripheral stalk. During catalysis, ATP synthesis in the catalytic domain of F(1) is coupled via a rotary mechanism of the central stalk subunits to proton translocation. Part of the complex F(1) domain and of the central stalk which is part of the complex rotary element. Rotation of the central stalk against the surrounding alpha(3)beta(3) subunits leads to hydrolysis of ATP in three separate catalytic sites on the beta subunits (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]