

Product datasheet for **MG200029**

Usmg5 (NM_023211) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Tag: TurboGFP

Symbol: Usmg5

Synonyms: 2010301L15Rik

Mammalian Cell Selection: Neomycin

Vector: pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)

E. coli Selection: Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)

ORF Nucleotide Sequence: >MG200029 representing NM_023211
Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
GCCGCGATCGCC

ATGGCTGGTGCAGAAAGTGATGGCCAATCCAGTTCCTGGTATTAATAAATATTTCAACTTTATACCC
TCACAGGTAGAATGAATTGTGCTCTGGCCACATATGGAGGCATTGCTTTGCTGGTCTTATACTTCAAGTT
AAGGCCTAAGAAAACCTCAGCTGTGAAAGCAACA

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAG - GFP Tag - GTTTAA

Protein Sequence: >MG200029 representing NM_023211
Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MAGAESDGFQFTGIKKYFNSYTLTGRMNCVLATYGGIALLVLYFKLRPKKTPAVKAT

TRTRPLE - GFP Tag - V

Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI



Reconstitution Method:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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.
Note:	Plasmids are not sterile. For experiments where strict sterility is required, filtration with 0.22um filter is required.
RefSeq:	NM_023211.5
RefSeq Size:	370 bp
RefSeq ORF:	177 bp
Locus ID:	66477
UniProt ID:	Q78IK2
Cytogenetics:	19 C3
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. Minor subunit required to maintain the ATP synthase population in the mitochondria.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images:



Circular map for MG200029