

Product datasheet for MR200018L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Atp5e (NM_025983) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Atp5e (NM_025983) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Atp5e

Synonyms: 2410043G19Rik; ATPE; AV000645

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

ACCN:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

NM 025983

Tag: Myc-DDK

ORF Size: 159 bp

ORF Nucleotide

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR200018).

OTI Disclaimer: The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through

naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing

variants is recommended prior to use. More info

OTI Annotation: This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression

varies depending on the nature of the gene.

RefSeq: <u>NM 025983.3</u>, <u>NP 080259.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 419 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]