

## Product datasheet for **MR200299L3V**

### **Ndufa2 (NM\_010885) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Ndufa2 (NM_010885) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Ndufa2
Synonyms:	AV000592; B8; C1-B8; CI-B8
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_010885
ORF Size:	300 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR200299).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_010885.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	602 bp
RefSeq ORF:	300 bp
Locus ID:	17991
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9CQ75</a>
Cytogenetics:	18 B2



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a subunit of the NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (complex I) enzyme, which is a large, multimeric protein. It is the first enzyme complex in the mitochondrial electron transport chain and catalyzes the transfer of electrons from NADH to the electron acceptor ubiquinone. The proton gradient created by electron transfer drives the conversion of ADP to ATP. The human ortholog of this gene has been characterized, and its structure and redox potential is reported to be similar to that of thioredoxins. It may be involved in regulating complex I activity or assembly via assistance in redox processes. In humans, mutations in this gene are associated with Leigh syndrome, an early-onset progressive neurodegenerative disorder. A pseudogene of this gene is located on chromosome 5. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013]