

Product datasheet for **MR200458L4V**

Ndufa7 (NM_023202) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | Ndufa7 (NM_023202) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | Ndufa7 |
| Synonyms: | 14.5kD; 14.5kDa; 2400007M02Rik; CI-B14.5a |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_023202 |
| ORF Size: | 342 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR200458). |
| 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: | NM_023202.3 |
| RefSeq Size: | 540 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 342 bp |
| Locus ID: | 66416 |
| UniProt ID: | Q9Z1P6 |
| Cytogenetics: | 17 B1 |



[View online »](#)

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. Complex I has been biochemically separated into four fractions. The bovine ortholog of this protein has been reported to be part of the I-lambda fraction, which forms the extrinsic globular domain. In humans, deficiencies in complex I are associated with myopathies, encephalomyopathies, and neurodegenerative disorders. Pseudogenes of this gene are located on chromosomes 7 and 16. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013]