

## Product datasheet for **MR201260L3V**

### Atp5h (NM\_027862) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | Atp5h (NM_027862) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle   |
| Symbol:                   | Atp5h  |
| Synonyms:                 | 0610009D10Rik  |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin  |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)   |
| Tag:                      | Myc-DDK  |
| ACCN:                     | NM_027862  |
| ORF Size:                 | 486 bp   |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR201260).   |
| 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_027862.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_082138.1</a>  |
| RefSeq Size:              | 574 bp   |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 486 bp   |
| Locus ID:                 | 71679  |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">Q9DCX2</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 11 E2  |



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**Gene Summary:**

Mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase (F<sub>1</sub>F<sub>0</sub>) 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<sub>1</sub> - containing the extramembraneous catalytic core, and F<sub>0</sub> - 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<sub>1</sub> is coupled via a rotary mechanism of the central stalk subunits to proton translocation. Part of the complex F<sub>0</sub> domain and the peripheral stalk, which acts as a stator to hold the catalytic alpha(3)beta(3) subcomplex and subunit a/ATP6 static relative to the rotary elements.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]