

## Product datasheet for **MR201389L3V**

### Atp5d (NM\_025313) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Atp5d (NM_025313) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Atp5d
Synonyms:	0610008F14Rik; 1500000I11Rik; AA960090; AI876556; AU020773; C85518
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_025313
ORF Size:	507 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR201389).
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_025313.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	931 bp
RefSeq ORF:	507 bp
Locus ID:	66043
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9D3D9</a>
Cytogenetics:	10 C1


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**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 turnover 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.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]