

Product datasheet for **MR203147L4V**

Ndufv2 (NM_028388) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Ndufv2 (NM_028388) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Ndufv2
Synonyms:	2900010C23Rik
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_028388
ORF Size:	747 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR203147).
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_028388.1 , NP_082664.1
RefSeq Size:	1540 bp
RefSeq ORF:	747 bp
Locus ID:	72900
UniProt ID:	Q9D6J6
Cytogenetics:	17 E1.1



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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. This gene is a core subunit and is conserved in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. The bovine ortholog of this protein has been characterized and is reported to contain an iron-sulfur cluster, which may be involved in electron transfer. In humans mutations in this gene are implicated in Parkinson's disease, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and have been found in one case of early onset hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and encephalopathy. A pseudogene of this gene is located on chromosome 3. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013]