

Product datasheet for **MR204152L4V**

Atp5c1 (NM_001112738) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Atp5c1 (NM_001112738) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Atp5c1
Synonyms:	1700094F02Rik
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001112738
ORF Size:	897 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR204152).
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_001112738.1
RefSeq Size:	1815 bp
RefSeq ORF:	825 bp
Locus ID:	11949
Cytogenetics:	2 A1



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Gene Summary:

Mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase (F₁F₀) 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, F₁ - containing the extramembraneous catalytic core, and F₀ - containing the membrane proton channel, linked together by a central stalk and a peripheral stalk. During catalysis, ATP synthesis in the catalytic domain of F₁ is coupled via a rotary mechanism of the central stalk subunits to proton translocation. Part of the complex F₁ domain and the central stalk which is part of the complex rotary element. The gamma subunit protrudes into the catalytic domain formed of alpha(3)beta(3). 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]