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Product datasheet for MR208769L2V

Atp5a1 (NM_007505) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Atp5a1 (NM_007505) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Atp5a1
Synonyms:	AI035633; AL022851; AL023067; Atpm; D18Ertd206e; Mom2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_007505
ORF Size:	1662 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR208769).
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_007505.2, NP_031531.1
RefSeq Size:	2443 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1662 bp
Locus ID:	11946
UniProt ID:	Q03265
Cytogenetics:	18 52.38 cM

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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 synthesis in the catalytic domain of F(1) is coupled via a rotary mechanism of the central stalk subunits to proton translocation. Subunits alpha and beta form the catalytic core in F(1). 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. Subunit alpha does not bear the catalytic high-affinity ATP-binding sites (By similarity). Binds the bacterial siderophore enterobactin and can promote mitochondrial accumulation of enterobactin-derived iron ions (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]