

Product datasheet for **RC200374L2V**

Cytochrome C Oxidase subunit VIc (COX6C) (NM_004374) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Cytochrome C Oxidase subunit VIc (COX6C) (NM_004374) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	COX6C
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004374
ORF Size:	225 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200374).
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_004374.2
RefSeq Size:	921 bp
RefSeq ORF:	228 bp
Locus ID:	1345
UniProt ID:	P09669
Cytogenetics:	8q22.2
Domains:	COX6C
Protein Families:	Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways:	Alzheimer's disease, Cardiac muscle contraction, Huntington's disease, Metabolic pathways, Oxidative phosphorylation, Parkinson's disease
MW:	8.8 kDa
Gene Summary:	Cytochrome c oxidase, the terminal enzyme of the mitochondrial respiratory chain, catalyzes the electron transfer from reduced cytochrome c to oxygen. It is a heteromeric complex consisting of 3 catalytic subunits encoded by mitochondrial genes and multiple structural subunits encoded by nuclear genes. The mitochondrially-encoded subunits function in electron transfer, and the nuclear-encoded subunits may be involved in the regulation and assembly of the complex. This nuclear gene encodes subunit VIc, which has 77% amino acid sequence identity with mouse subunit VIc. This gene is up-regulated in prostate cancer cells. A pseudogene has been found on chromosomes 16p12. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010]