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Product datasheet for RC204954L4V

NDUFV1 (NM_007103) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NDUFV1 (NM_007103) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NDUFV1
Synonyms:	CI-51K; CI51KD; MC1DN4; UQOR1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_007103
ORF Size:	1392 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204954).`
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_007103.2
RefSeq Size:	1631 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1395 bp
Locus ID:	4723
UniProt ID:	P49821
Cytogenetics:	11q13.2
Domains:	Complex1_51K
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

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Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Metabolic pathways, Oxidative phosphorylation, Parkinson's disease

MW: 50.8 kDa

Gene Summary: The mitochondrial respiratory chain provides energy to cells via oxidative phosphorylation and consists of four membrane-bound electron-transporting protein complexes (I-IV) and an ATP synthase (complex V). This gene encodes a 51 kDa subunit of the NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase complex I; a large complex with at least 45 nuclear and mitochondrial encoded subunits that liberates electrons from NADH and channels them to ubiquinone. This subunit carries the NADH-binding site as well as flavin mononucleotide (FMN)- and Fe-S-biding sites. Defects in complex I are a common cause of mitochondrial dysfunction; a syndrome that occurs in approximately 1 in 10,000 live births. Mitochondrial complex I deficiency is linked to myopathies, encephalomyopathies, and neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's disease and Leigh syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]