

Product datasheet for **RC206539L4V**

COX6A2 (NM_005205) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	COX6A2 (NM_005205) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	COX6A2
Synonyms:	COX6AH; COXVIAH; MC4DN18
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_005205
ORF Size:	291 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206539).
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_005205.2
RefSeq Size:	441 bp
RefSeq ORF:	294 bp
Locus ID:	1339
UniProt ID:	Q02221
Cytogenetics:	16p11.2
Domains:	COX6A



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Protein Pathways:	Alzheimer's disease, Cardiac muscle contraction, Huntington's disease, Metabolic pathways, Oxidative phosphorylation, Parkinson's disease
MW:	10.8 kDa
Gene Summary:	Cytochrome c oxidase (COX), 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 polypeptide 2 (heart/muscle isoform) of subunit VIa, and polypeptide 2 is present only in striated muscles. Polypeptide 1 (liver isoform) of subunit VIa is encoded by a different gene, and is found in all non-muscle tissues. These two polypeptides share 66% amino acid sequence identity. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]