

## Product datasheet for RC209065L2V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## COX8A (NM 004074) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type: Lentiviral Particles** 

**Product Name:** COX8A (NM\_004074) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:

COX; COX8; COX8-2; COX8L; MC4DN15; VIII; VIII-L Synonyms:

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

mGFP Tag:

NM 004074 ACCN:

**ORF Size:** 207 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

Sequence:

**Domains:** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209065).

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 004074.2

RefSeq Size: 521 bp RefSeq ORF: 210 bp Locus ID: 1351 **UniProt ID:** P10176 Cytogenetics: 11q13.1

**Protein Families:** Transmembrane

COX8



## COX8A (NM\_004074) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC209065L2V

Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease, Cardiac muscle contraction, Huntington's disease, Metabolic pathways,

Oxidative phosphorylation, Parkinson's disease

**MW:** 7.4 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is the terminal enzyme of the respiratory chain, coupling

the transfer of electrons from cytochrome c to molecular oxygen, with the concomitant production of a proton electrochemical gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane. In addition to 3 mitochondrially encoded subunits, which perform the catalytic function, the eukaryotic enzyme contains nuclear-encoded smaller subunits, ranging in number from 4 in some organisms to 10 in mammals. It has been proposed that nuclear-encoded subunits may be involved in the modulation of the catalytic function. This gene encodes one of the nuclear-

encoded subunits. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]