

Product datasheet for RC210073L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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COX15 (NM_078470) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: COX15 (NM 078470) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: COX15

Synonyms: CEMCOX2; MC4DN6

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_078470 **ORF Size:** 1230 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210073).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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: <u>NM 078470.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 7689 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1233 bp

 Locus ID:
 1355

 UniProt ID:
 Q7KZN9

 Cytogenetics:
 10q24.2

Domains: COX15-CtaA

Protein Families: Transmembrane





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Protein Pathways: Metabolic pathways, Oxidative phosphorylation, Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism

MW: 46 kDa

Gene Summary: Cytochrome c oxidase (COX), the terminal component of the mitochondrial respiratory chain,

catalyzes the electron transfer from reduced cytochrome c to oxygen. This component 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 function in the regulation and assembly of the complex. This nuclear gene encodes a protein which is not a structural subunit, but may be essential for the biogenesis of COX formation and may function in the hydroxylation of heme O, according to the yeast mutant studies. This protein is predicted to contain 5 transmembrane domains localized in the mitochondrial inner membrane. Alternative splicing of this gene generates two transcript variants diverging in the

3' region. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]