

Product datasheet for **RC212805L3V**

ATP5G2 (ATP5MC2) (NM_005176) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ATP5G2 (ATP5MC2) (NM_005176) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ATP5MC2
Synonyms:	ATP5A; ATP5G2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005176
ORF Size:	594 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212805).
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_005176.5 , NP_005167.2
RefSeq Size:	898 bp
RefSeq ORF:	426 bp
Locus ID:	517
UniProt ID:	Q06055
Cytogenetics:	12q13.13
Domains:	ATP-synt_C
Protein Families:	Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways:	Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Metabolic pathways, Oxidative phosphorylation, Parkinson's disease
MW:	20.51 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a subunit of mitochondrial ATP synthase. Mitochondrial ATP synthase catalyzes ATP synthesis, utilizing an electrochemical gradient of protons across the inner membrane during oxidative phosphorylation. ATP synthase is composed of two linked multi-subunit complexes: the soluble catalytic core, F1, and the membrane-spanning component, Fo, comprising the proton channel. The catalytic portion of mitochondrial ATP synthase consists of 5 different subunits (alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and epsilon) assembled with a stoichiometry of 3 alpha, 3 beta, and single representatives of the gamma, delta, and epsilon subunits. The proton channel likely has nine subunits (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, F6 and 8). There are three separate genes which encode subunit c of the proton channel and they specify precursors with different import sequences but identical mature proteins. The protein encoded by this gene is one of three precursors of subunit c. This gene has multiple pseudogenes. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2018]</p>