

Product datasheet for **RC221369L2V**

UCP4 (SLC25A27) (NM_004277) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	UCP4 (SLC25A27) (NM_004277) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	UCP4
Synonyms:	UCP4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004277
ORF Size:	969 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221369).
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_004277.3 , NP_004268.3
RefSeq Size:	2959 bp
RefSeq ORF:	972 bp
Locus ID:	9481
UniProt ID:	O95847
Cytogenetics:	6p12.3
Domains:	mito_carr
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome


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MW: 35.9 kDa

Gene Summary: Mitochondrial uncoupling proteins (UCP) are members of the larger family of mitochondrial anion carrier proteins (MACP). UCPs separate oxidative phosphorylation from ATP synthesis with energy dissipated as heat, also referred to as the mitochondrial proton leak. UCPs facilitate the transfer of anions from the inner to the outer mitochondrial membrane and the return transfer of protons from the outer to the inner mitochondrial membrane. They also reduce the mitochondrial membrane potential in mammalian cells. Tissue specificity occurs for the different UCPs and the exact methods of how UCPs transfer H^+/OH^- are not known. UCPs contain the three homologous protein domains of MACPs. Transcripts of this gene are only detected in brain tissue and are specifically modulated by various environmental conditions. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]