

Product datasheet for **SC116999**

NDUFB9 (NM_005005) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	NDUFB9 (NM_005005) Human Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	NDUFB9
Synonyms:	B22; CI-B22; LYRM3; MC1DN24; UQOR22
Vector:	<u>pCMV6-XL4</u>
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
Cell Selection:	None
Fully Sequenced ORF:	>NCBI ORF sequence for NM_005005, the custom clone sequence may differ by one or more nucleotides

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ATGGCGTTCTTGGCGTCGGGACCCTACCTGACCCATCAGCAAAGGTGTTGCGGCTTTATAAGCGGGCGC
TACGCCACCTCGAGTCGTGGTGCGTCCAGAGAGACAAATACCGATACTTTGCTTGTGGATGAGAGCCCG
GTTTGAAGAACATAAGAATGAAAAGGATATGGCGAAGGCCACCCAGCTGCTGAAGGAGGCCGAGGAAGAA
TTCTGGTACCGTCAGCATCCACAGCCATACATCTTCCCTGACTCTCTGGGGCACCTCCTATGAGAGAT
ACGATTGCTACAAGTCCAGAATGGTGCTTAGATGACTGGCATCCTTCTGAGAAGGCAATGTATCCTGA
TTACTTTGCCAAGAGAGAACAGTGAAGAACTGCGGAGGGAAAGCTGGGAACGAGAGGTTAAGCAGCTG
CAGGAGGAAACGCCACCTGGTGGTCCTTTAACTGAAGCTTTGCCCCCTGCCCGAAAGGAAGGTGATTTC
CCCCACTGTGGTGGTATATTGTGACCAGACCCCGGAGCGGCCCATGTAG
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Reconstitution Method:

1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.
2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.
3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.
5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.

RefSeq: [NM_005005.1](#), [NP_004996.1](#)

RefSeq Size: 740 bp

RefSeq ORF: 540 bp

Locus ID: 4715

UniProt ID: [Q9Y6M9](#)

Cytogenetics: 8q24.13

Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Metabolic pathways, Oxidative phosphorylation, Parkinson's disease

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of the mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation complex I (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide: ubiquinone oxidoreductase). Complex I is localized to the inner mitochondrial membrane and functions to dehydrogenate nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide and to shuttle electrons to coenzyme Q. Complex I deficiency is the most common defect found in oxidative phosphorylation disorders and results in a range of conditions, including lethal neonatal disease, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, liver disease, and adult-onset neurodegenerative disorders. Pseudogenes of this gene are found on chromosomes five, seven and eight. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2015]
Transcript Variant: This variant (1) represents the longest transcript and encodes the longest isoform (1).