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Product datasheet for SC200396

NDUFV1 (NM_001166102) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	NDUFV1 (NM_001166102) Human 3' UTR Clone
Symbol:	NDUFV1
Synonyms:	CI-51K; CI51KD; MC1DN4; UQOR1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
ACCN:	NM_001166102
Insert Size:	126 bp
Insert Sequence:	>SC200396 3'UTR clone of NM_001166102 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_001166102. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs. Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC CAGCATCAGGCCCGGCAGGCTGCCTCTTAGCCCACCACCCTGGCCTGCTGTCCTGCGTCTATCCATGTG GAATGCTGGACAATAAAGCGAGTGCTGCCCACCCTCCAGCTGCCGCTGCTGTGACTG ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGGCATCTAGATTCGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences , e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
Components:	The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.
RefSeq:	NM_001166102.2

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Summary: The mitochondrial respiratory chain provides energy to cells via oxidative phosphorylation and consists of four membrane-bound electron-transporting protein complexes (I-IV) and an ATP synthase (complex V). This gene encodes a 51 kDa subunit of the NADH:ubiquinone oxidoreductase complex I; a large complex with at least 45 nuclear and mitochondrial encoded subunits that liberates electrons from NADH and channels them to ubiquinone. This subunit carries the NADH-binding site as well as flavin mononucleotide (FMN)- and Fe-S-biding sites. Defects in complex I are a common cause of mitochondrial dysfunction; a syndrome that occurs in approximately 1 in 10,000 live births. Mitochondrial complex I deficiency is linked to myopathies, encephalomyopathies, and neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's disease and Leigh syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]

Locus ID: 4723

MW: 4.6