

Product datasheet for SC329465

ATP6V0C (NM 001198569) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: ATP6V0C (NM_001198569) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: ATP6V0C

Synonyms: ATP6C; ATP6L; ATPL; VATL; Vma3; VPPC

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

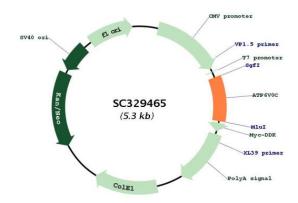
Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC329465 representing NM_001198569.

Blue=Insert sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s)

GAGGTGCTCGGCCTCTACGGTCTCATCGTCGCCCTCATCCTCTCCACAAAGTAG

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

Plasmid Map:





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ATP6V0C (NM_001198569) Human Untagged Clone - SC329465

ACCN: NM_001198569

Insert Size: 468 bp

OTI Disclaimer: Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a

point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative

RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).

Components: The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube

containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).

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: <u>NM 001198569.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1021 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 468 bp

 Locus ID:
 527

 UniProt ID:
 P27449

 Cytogenetics:
 16p13.3

Protein Families: Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, Lysosome, Metabolic pathways,

Oxidative phosphorylation, Vibrio cholerae infection

MW: 15.7 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a component of vacuolar ATPase (V-ATPase), a multisubunit enzyme that

mediates acidification of eukaryotic intracellular organelles. V-ATPase dependent organelle acidification is necessary for such intracellular processes as protein sorting, zymogen

activation, receptor-mediated endocytosis, and synaptic vesicle proton gradient generation. V-

ATPase is composed of a cytosolic V1 domain and a transmembrane V0 domain. The V1 domain consists of three A and three B subunits, two G subunits plus the C, D, E, F, and H subunits. The V1 domain contains the ATP catalytic site. The V0 domain consists of five different subunits: a, c, c', c", and d. This gene encodes the V0 subunit c. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants. Pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 6 and 17.

[provided by RefSeg, Nov 2010]

Transcript Variant: This variant (2) differs in the 5' UTR compared to variant 1. Both variants 1

and 2 encode the same protein.