TIM11 encodes subunit e of mitochondrial ATP synthase. The ATP synthase complex utilizes proton motive force to generate ATP from ADP and Pi. The structure of this enzyme complex is highly conserved among diverse organisms and consists of two major components, soluble F1 and membrane-bound F0, each of which contains many subunits. Subunit e, like subunit g, is not essential for the basic function or assembly of the F1/F0 ATP synthase complex, but is required for complex dimerization and maximal enzyme stability. Deletion of TIM11 reduces the mitochondrial concentration of ATP synthase, but does not alter enzyme activity. General ATP synthase structure and function are reviewed in references 6 and 8. For a review that is specific to yeast, see reference 7.