ATP19 encodes subunit k of yeast 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 k is one of only a few known ATP synthase subunits that are unique to yeast mitochondria; no subunit k homologs have been identified in either mammalian mitochondria or bacteria. Although subunit k is associated with dimerized ATP synthase complexes, its specific function is unknown. Deletion of ATP19 has no affect on ATP synthase function, assembly or dimerization. General ATP synthase structure and function are reviewed in references 2 and 4. For a review that is specific to yeast, see reference 3.