

Summary

Production Name	ATP5G1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	ATP5G1
Alternative Names	ATP5G1; ATP synthase lipid-binding protein; mitochondrial; ATP synthase proteolipid P1; ATPase protein 9; ATPase subunit c
Gene ID	516.0
SwissProt ID	P05496.Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human ATP5G1.

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:100-1:300 ELISA: 1:20000
Molecular Weight	

Background

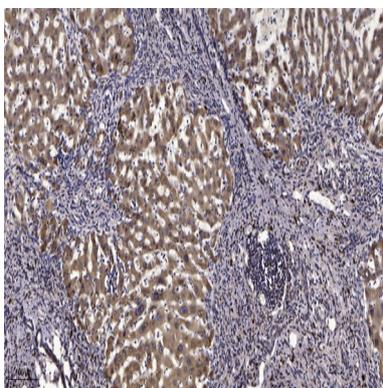
This gene encodes a subunit of mitochondrial ATP synthase. Mitochondrial ATP synthase catalyzes ATP synthesis, utilizing

an electrochemical gradient of protons across the inner membrane during oxidative phosphorylation. ATP synthase is composed of two linked multi-subunit complexes: the soluble catalytic core, F₁, and the membrane-spanning component, F₀, comprising the proton channel. The catalytic portion of mitochondrial ATP synthase consists of 5 different subunits (alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and epsilon) assembled with a stoichiometry of 3 alpha, 3 beta, and a single representative of the other 3. The proton channel seems to have nine subunits (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, F₆ and 8). This gene is one of three genes that encode subunit c of the proton channel. Each of the three genes have distinct mitochondrial import sequences but encode the identical disease: This protein is the major protein stored in the storage bodies of animals or humans affected with ceroid lipofuscinosis (Batten disease).,function: Mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase (F₁F₀) ATP synthase or Complex V) produces ATP from ADP in the presence of a proton gradient across the membrane which is generated by electron transport complexes of the respiratory chain. F-type ATPases consist of two structural domains, F(1) - containing the extramembraneous catalytic core and F(0) - containing the membrane proton channel, linked together by a central stalk and a peripheral stalk. During catalysis, ATP synthesis in the catalytic domain of F(1) is coupled via a rotary mechanism of the central stalk subunits to proton translocation. Part of the complex F(0) domain. A homomeric c-ring of probably 10 subunits is part of the complex rotary element.,miscellaneous: There are three genes which encode the mitochondrial ATP synthase proteolipid and they specify precursors with different import sequences but identical mature proteins.,similarity: Belongs to the ATPase C chain family.,subunit: F-type ATPases have 2 components, CF(1) - the catalytic core - and CF(0) - the membrane proton channel.,subunit: F-type ATPases have 2 components, CF(1) - the catalytic core - and CF(0) - the membrane proton channel. CF(1) has five subunits: alpha(3), beta(3), gamma(1), delta(1), epsilon(1). CF(0) has three main subunits: a, b and c.,

Research Area

Oxidative phosphorylation; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;

Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight) .
2, Tris-EDTA, pH 9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 45min) .

Product Name: ATP5G1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab07331



Note

For research use only.