

ARG42716 anti-ATP5G1 + ATP5G2 + ATP5G3 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ATP5G1 + ATP5G2 + ATP5G3
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	lgG
Target Name	ATP5G1 + ATP5G2 + ATP5G3
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human ATP5G1 + ATP5G2 + ATP5G3.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	ATP5G1: ATP5A; ATP5G; ATP synthase F(0) complex subunit C1, mitochondrial; ATP synthase lipid- binding protein; ATP synthase proteolipid P1; ATP synthase proton-transporting mitochondrial F(0) complex subunit C1; ATPase protein 9; ATPase subunit c ATP5G2: ATP5A; ATP synthase F(0) complex subunit C2, mitochondrial; ATP synthase lipid-binding protein; ATP synthase proteolipid P2; ATP synthase proton-transporting mitochondrial F(0) complex subunit C2; ATPase protein 9; ATPase subunit c ATP5G3: P3; ATP synthase F(0) complex subunit C3, mitochondrial; ATP synthase lipid-binding protein; ATP synthase proteolipid P3; ATP synthase proton-transporting mitochondrial F(0) complex subunit C3 ATP5G3: P3; ATP synthase F(0) complex subunit C3, mitochondrial; ATP synthase lipid-binding protein; ATP synthase proteolipid P3; ATP synthase proton-transporting mitochondrial F(0) complex subunit C3; ATPase protein 9; ATPase subunit c

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:20
	WB	1:1000 - 1:5000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recomme should be determined by the scie	nded starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations ntist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA
Concentration	Batch dependent

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	ATP5G1; ATP5G2; ATP5G3
Gene Full Name	ATP synthase, H+ transporting, mitochondrial Fo complex, subunit C1 (subunit 9) ATP synthase, H+ transporting, mitochondrial Fo complex, subunit C2 (subunit 9) ATP synthase, H+ transporting, mitochondrial Fo complex, subunit C3 (subunit 9)
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, Fo, 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 mature protein. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase (F(1)F(0) 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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	ATP5G1: 14 kDa ATP5G2: 15 kDa ATP5G3: 15 kDa
Cellular Localization	ATP5G1/G2/G3: Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images

