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Anti-ATP5G1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO16438

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P05496
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-ATP5G1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	516
Other Names	ATP synthase F(0) complex subunit C1, mitochondrial, ATP synthase lipid-binding protein, ATP synthase membrane subunit c locus 1 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:841}, ATP synthase proteolipid P1, ATP synthase proton-transporting mitochondrial F(0) complex subunit C1, ATPase protein 9, ATPase subunit c, ATP5MC1 (HGNC:841)
Calculated MW	14277
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: 29A74
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human ATP5G1
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

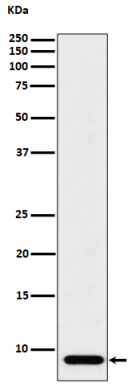
Protein Information

Name	ATP5MC1 (HGNC:841)
Function	Subunit c, of the mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase complex (F(1)F(0)

ATP synthase or Complex V) that 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 (Probable). ATP synthase complex consist of a soluble F(1) head domain - the catalytic core - and a membrane F(1) domain - the membrane proton channel (PubMed:37244256). These two domains are linked by a central stalk rotating inside the F(1) region and a stationary peripheral stalk (PubMed:37244256). 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 (Probable). With the subunit a (MT- ATP6), forms the proton-conducting channel in the F(0) domain, that contains two crucial half-channels (inlet and outlet) that facilitate proton movement from the mitochondrial intermembrane space (IMS) into the matrix (PubMed:37244256). Protons are taken up via the inlet half- channel and released through the outlet half-channel, following a Grotthuss mechanism (PubMed:37244256).

Cellular Location Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Images



Western blot analysis of ATP5G1 expression in HeLa cell lysate.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.