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ATPIF1 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18944a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9UII2
Other Accession	NP_057395.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB38696
Calculated MW	12249
Antigen Region	8-35

Additional Information

Gene ID	93974
Other Names	ATPase inhibitor, mitochondrial, Inhibitor of F(1)F(o)-ATPase, IF(1), IF1, ATPIF1, ATPI
Target/Specificity	This ATPIF1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 8-35 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human ATPIF1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ATPIF1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ATP5IF1 (HGNC:871)
Synonyms	ATPI, ATPIF1
Function	Endogenous F(1)F(o)-ATPase inhibitor limiting ATP depletion when the

	mitochondrial membrane potential falls below a threshold and the F(1)F(o)-ATP synthase starts hydrolyzing ATP to pump protons out of the mitochondrial matrix (PubMed:35926043). Required to avoid the consumption of cellular ATP when the F(1)F(o)-ATP synthase enzyme acts as an ATP hydrolase. Indirectly acts as a regulator of heme synthesis in erythroid tissues: regulates heme synthesis by modulating the mitochondrial pH and redox potential, allowing FECH to efficiently catalyze the incorporation of iron into protoporphyrin IX to produce heme.
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion.

Background

This gene encodes a mitochondrial ATPase inhibitor. Alternative splicing occurs at this locus and three transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq].

References

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Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Li, N., et al. Int. J. Neurosci. 120(3):217-221(2010)
Contessi, S., et al. J. Bioenerg. Biomembr. 39(4):291-300(2007)
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Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.