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ATP5G3 Antibody (N-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21843a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P48201
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB53864
Calculated MW	14693

Additional Information

Gene ID	518
Other Names	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, ATP5G3
Target/Specificity	This ATP5G3 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 12-42 amino acids from human ATP5G3.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	ATP5G3 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ATP5MC3 (HGNC:843)
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.
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

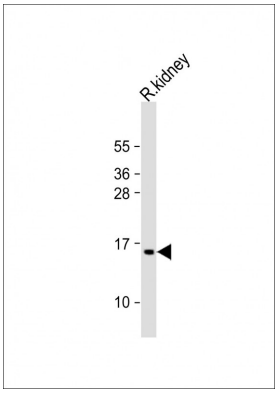
Background

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.

References

Yan W.L.,et al.Genomics 24:375-377(1994).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



Anti-ATP5G3 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + rat kidney lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 15 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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