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ATP5G2 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP50739

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q06055
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Calculated MW	14637

Additional Information

Gene ID	517
Other Names	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, ATP5G2
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:50-100
Format	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	ATP5MC2 (HGNC:842)
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

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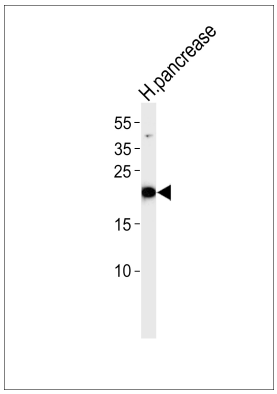
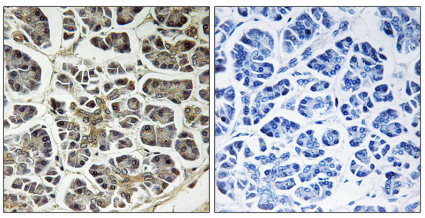
Higuti T.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1173:87-90(1993).
Otsuki T.,et al.DNA Res. 12:117-126(2005).
Scherer S.E.,et al.Nature 440:346-351(2006).
Farrell L.B.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 144:1257-1264(1987).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from human pancrease tissue lysate,using ATP5G2 Antibody(AP50739). AP50739 was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.Lysates at 35ug.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue using ATP5G2 antibody.