

# ATP5I Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68590

## Product Information

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Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P56385</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	7933

## Additional Information

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Gene ID	521
Other Names	ATP5I; ATP5K; ATP synthase subunit e; mitochondrial; ATPase subunit e
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

## Protein Information

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Name	ATP5ME ( <a href="#">HGNC:846</a> )
Function	<p>Subunit e, 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 (PubMed:<a href="#">37244256</a>). 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:<a href="#">37244256</a>). These two domains are linked by a central stalk rotating inside the F(1) region and a stationary peripheral stalk (PubMed:<a href="#">37244256</a>). 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). In vivo, can only synthesize ATP although its ATP hydrolase activity can be activated artificially in vitro (By similarity). Part of the complex F(0) domain (PubMed:<a href="#">37244256</a>).</p>
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane.

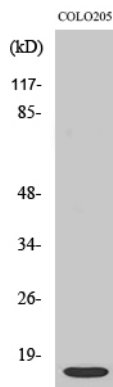
## Background

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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. Minor subunit located with subunit a in the membrane.

## Images

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Western Blot analysis of various cells using ATP5I Polyclonal Antibody

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