

## **Anti-ATPO antibody**



**Description** Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to ATPO

Model STJ190574

**Host** Rabbit

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse, Rat

**Applications** ELISA, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human ATPO protein.

Immunogen Region 1-80aa

**Gene ID** <u>539</u>

Gene Symbol ATP50

**Dilution range** WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

**Specificity** ATPO Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

**Purification** ATPO antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

**Note** For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name ATP synthase subunit O, mitochondrial Oligomycin sensitivity conferral

protein OSCP

Molecular Weight 23 kDa

**Clonality** Polyclonal

**Conjugation** Unconjugated

**Isotype** IgG

**Formulation** Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.

**Concentration** 1 mg/ml

**Storage Instruction** Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:8500MIM:600828</u>

Alternative Names ATP synthase subunit O, mitochondrial Oligomycin sensitivity conferral

protein OSCP

**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 and the peripheric stalk, which

acts as a stator to hold the catalytic alpha(3)beta(3) subcomplex and subunit

a/ATP6 static relative to the rotary elements.

Cellular Localization Mitochondrion Mitochondrion inner membrane

**Post-translational** 

Modifications

Acetylation at Lys-162 decreases ATP production. Deacetylated by SIRT3.

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