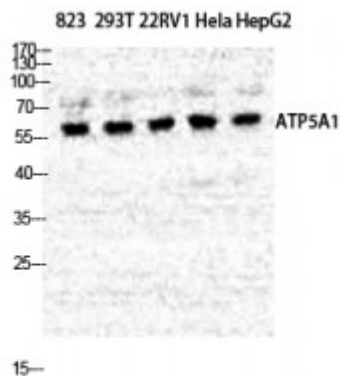


Anti-ATP5A antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ATP5A.
Model	STJ91764
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ATP5A
Immunogen Region	180-260 aa, Internal
Gene ID	498
Gene Symbol	ATP5A1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	ATP5A Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATP5A protein.
Tissue Specificity	Fetal lung, heart, liver, gut and kidney. Expressed at higher levels in the fetal brain, retina and spinal cord.
Purification	The 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 alpha, mitochondrial
Molecular Weight	60 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:8230MIM:164360
Alternative Names	ATP synthase subunit alpha, mitochondrial
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. Subunits alpha and beta form the catalytic core in F(1). Rotation of the central stalk against the surrounding alpha(3)beta(3) subunits leads to hydrolysis of ATP in three separate catalytic sites on the beta subunits. Subunit alpha does not bear the catalytic high-affinity ATP-binding sites .
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion inner membrane Cell membrane. Peripheral membrane protein. Extracellular side. Colocalizes with HRG on the cell surface of T-cells .
Post-translational Modifications	The N-terminus is blocked.; Acetylated on lysine residues. BLOC1S1 is required for acetylation.