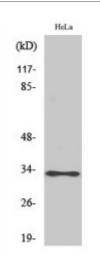


## **Anti-ATP5C1** antibody





**Description** Rabbit polyclonal to ATP5C1.

Model STJ91765

**Host** Rabbit

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse, Rat

**Applications** ELISA, IHC, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human ATP5C1

Immunogen Region 100-180 aa, Internal

**Gene ID** <u>509</u>

Gene Symbol ATP5C1

**Dilution range** WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000

**Specificity** ATP5C1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATP5C1 protein.

**Tissue Specificity** Isoform Heart is expressed specifically in the heart and skeletal muscle, which

require rapid energy supply. Isoform Liver is expressed in the brain, liver and kidney. Isoform Heart and Isoform Liver are expressed in the skin, intestine,

stomach and aorta.

**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 gamma, mitochondrial F-ATPase gamma subunit

Molecular Weight 33 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:8330MIM:108729

Alternative Names ATP synthase subunit gamma, mitochondrial F-ATPase gamma subunit

**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(1) domain and the central stalk which is part of the complex rotary element. The gamma subunit protrudes into the catalytic domain formed of alpha(3)beta(3). 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.

**Cellular Localization** Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane

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