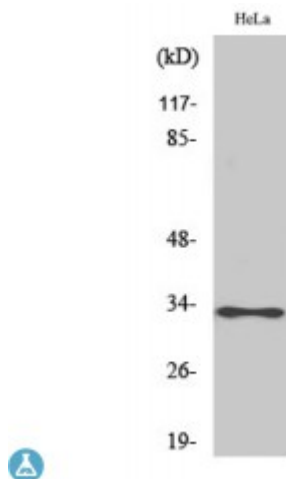


Anti-ATP5C1 antibody



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	509
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:833OMIM: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