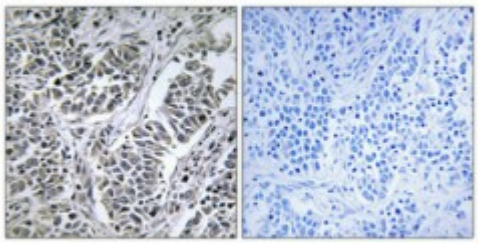
Anti-ATP5D antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ATP5D.

Model	STJ91766
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ATP5D
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa, Internal
Gene ID	513
Gene Symbol	ATP5D
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	ATP5D Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATP5D protein.
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 delta, mitochondrial F-ATPase delta subunit
Molecular Weight	17.49 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:837OMIM:603150
Alternative Names	ATP synthase subunit delta, mitochondrial F-ATPase delta 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 turnover 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 of the central stalk which is part of the complex rotary element. 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.