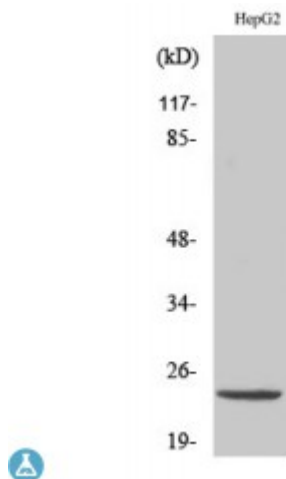


Anti-ATP5H antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ATP5H.
Model	STJ91771
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ATP5H
Immunogen Region	80-160 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	10476
Gene Symbol	ATP5H
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	ATP5H Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATP5H 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 d, mitochondrial ATPase subunit d
Molecular Weight	26 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:845 OMIM:NA
Alternative Names	ATP synthase subunit d, mitochondrial ATPase subunit d
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.