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ATP5D Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20890c

Specification

ATP5D Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P30049
Other Accession	P35434, Q9D3D9, P05630
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Predicted	**Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**17490**

ATP5D Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 513

Other Names
ATP synthase subunit delta, mitochondrial, F-ATPase delta subunit, ATP5D

Target/Specificity
This ATP5D antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 156-188 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ATP5D.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000-1:4000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
ATP5D Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATP5D Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name ATP5F1D (HGNC:837)

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 (PubMed:29478781). 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 (PubMed:1531933).

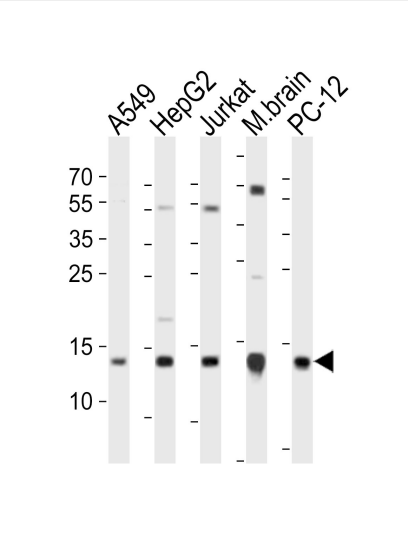
Cellular Location
Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane.

ATP5D Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ATP5D Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from A549, HepG2, Jurkat cell line, mouse brain tissue lysate, rat PC-12 cell line (from left to right), using ATP5D Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP20890c). AP20890c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

ATP5D Antibody (C-term) - Background

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.

ATP5D Antibody (C-term) - References

Jordan E.M.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1130:123-126(1992).
Halleck A.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Grimwood J.,et al.Nature 428:529-535(2004).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Hochstrasser D.F.,et al.Electrophoresis 13:992-1001(1992).