

ATP5C1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Myc)

General Information

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| Synonyms: | ATP5C1;mitochondrial;ATP5C;ATP synthase F1 subunit gamma;ATP5CL1;F-ATPase gamma subunit;ATP synthase subunit gamma, mitochondrial;ATP5F1C |
| Protein Construction: | 26-298 aa |
| Species: | Human |
| Expression Host: | E. coli |
| Accession: | P36542 |
| Molecular Weight: | 37.6 kDa (predicted) |
| AA Sequence: | ATLKDITRRLKSIKNIQKITKSMKMVAAAKYARAERELKPARIYGLGSLALYEKADIKGPEDKKKHLIGVSSDR GLCGAIHSSIAKQMKSEVATLTAAGKEVMLVGIGDKIRGILYRTHSDQFLVAFKEVGRKPPTFGDASVIALELLN SGYEFDEGSIIFNKFRSVISYKTEEKPIFSLNTVASADSMSIYDDIDADVLQNYQEYNLANIIYSLKESTTSEQSA RMTAMDNASKNASEMIDKLTFTNRTRQAVITKELIEISGAAALD |

QC Testing

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| Biological Activity: | Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first. |
| Purity: | > 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin: | < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Formulation: | If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol.If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0. |

Preparation and Storage

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| Reconstitution: | Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/mL. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing. |
| Stability & Storage: | Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small> |
| Shipping: | In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice. |

Protein 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 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.

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