Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPH-00969)

TargetMol

ATP5O Protein, Human, Recombinant (GST)

General Information

Synonyms:	ATP synthase peripheral stalk subunit OSCP;mitochondrial;ATP5O;ATPO;ATP synthase subunit O, mitochondrial;Oligomycin sensitivity conferral protein (OSCP);ATP5PO
Protein Construction:	24-213 aa
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P48047
Molecular Weight:	47.9 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	FAKLVRPPVQVYGIEGRYATALYSAASKQNKLEQVEKELLRVAQILKEPKVAASVLNPYVKRSIKVKSLNDITA KERFSPLTTNLINLLAENGRLSNTQGVVSAFSTMMSVHRGEVPCTVTSASPLEEATLSELKTVLKSFLSQGQVL KLEAKTDPSILGGMIVRIGEKYVDMSVKTKIQKLGRAMREIV

QC Testing

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:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

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.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

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(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.

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481