

Anti-ATP5A1 Antibody (2P206)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	2P206
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Western Blot -Positive WB detected in: HepG2 whole cell lysate, MCF-7 whole cell lysate, 293 whole cell lysate, HL60 whole cell lysate, Mouse Heart tissue, Mouse Brain tissue -All lanes: ATP5F1A antibody at 1:2000 -Secondary: Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution -Predicted band size: 60, 55, 58 kDa -Observed band size: 60 kDa
	2. IHC image of TMAH-00092 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human liver tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.
	3. IHC image of TMAH-00092 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.
Application:	ELISA,IHC,WB
Recommended	WB:1:500-1:5000; IHC:1:50-1:200.

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide: Human ATP5A1
Antigen Species: Human
Gene ID: 498
Uniprot ID: P25705
Biology Area: Cancer, Tags & Cell Markers, Metabolism, Signal transduction

Research 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. Subunits alpha and beta form the catalytic core in F(1). 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. Subunit alpha does not bear the catalytic high-affinity ATP-binding sites. Binds the bacterial siderophore enterobactin and can promote mitochondrial accumulation of enterobactin-derived iron ions.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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