

Product name:	ATP5L2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN07339
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATP5L2. AA range:51-100
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight:	20kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

function: Mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase (F₁F₀) 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, F₁ - containing the extramembraneous catalytic core, and F₀ - containing the membrane proton channel, linked together by a central stalk and a peripheral stalk. During catalysis, ATP synthesis in the catalytic domain of F₁ is coupled via a rotary mechanism of the central stalk subunits to proton translocation. Part of the complex F₀ domain. Minor subunit located with subunit a in the membrane.

similarity: Belongs to the ATPase g subunit family.

subunit: F-type ATPases have 2 components, CF₁ - the catalytic core - and CF₀ - the membrane proton channel. CF₀ seems to have nine subunits: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, F6 and 8 (or A6L).

function: Mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase (F₁F₀) 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, F₁ - containing the extramembraneous catalytic core, and F₀ - containing the membrane proton channel, linked together by a central stalk and a peripheral stalk. During catalysis, ATP synthesis in the catalytic domain of F₁ is coupled via a rotary mechanism of the central stalk subunits to proton translocation. Part of the complex F₀ domain. Minor subunit located with subunit a in the membrane.

similarity: Belongs to the ATPase g subunit family.

subunit: F-type ATPases have 2 components, CF₁ - the catalytic core - and CF₀ - the membrane proton channel. CF₀ seems to have nine subunits: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, F6 and 8 (or A6L).