

ARG40752 anti-ATP5B antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ATP5B
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ATP5B
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 230-529 of Human ATP5B (NP_001677.2).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	ATPMB; ATPSB; EC 3.6.3.14; HEL-S-271; ATP synthase subunit beta, mitochondrial

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HepG2	
Observed Size	56 kDa	

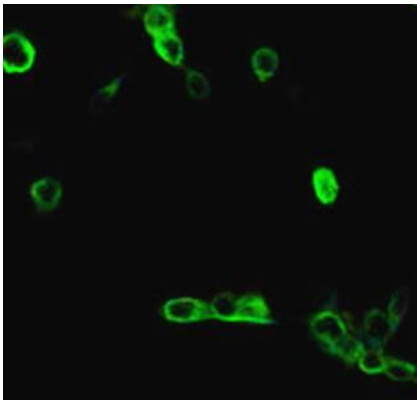
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

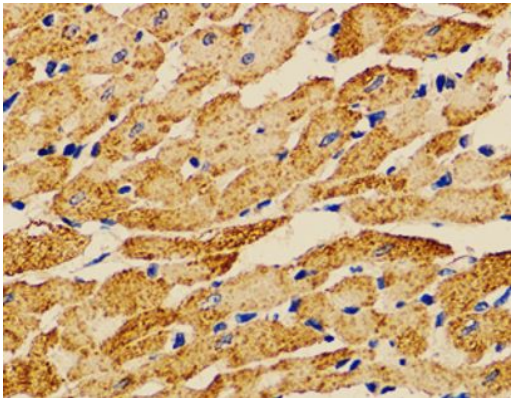
Gene Symbol	ATP5B
Gene Full Name	ATP synthase, H+ transporting, mitochondrial F1 complex, beta polypeptide
Background	This gene encodes a subunit of mitochondrial ATP synthase. Mitochondrial ATP synthase catalyzes ATP synthesis, utilizing an electrochemical gradient of protons across the inner membrane during oxidative phosphorylation. ATP synthase is composed of two linked multi-subunit complexes: the soluble catalytic core, F1, and the membrane-spanning component, Fo, comprising the proton channel. The catalytic portion of mitochondrial ATP synthase consists of 5 different subunits (alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and epsilon) assembled with a stoichiometry of 3 alpha, 3 beta, and a single representative of the other 3. The proton channel consists of three main subunits (a, b, c). This gene encodes the beta subunit of the catalytic core. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
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. 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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	57 kDa
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Matrix side. [UniProt]

Images



ARG40752 anti-ATP5B antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: NIH/3T3 cells stained with ARG40752 anti-ATP5B antibody at 1:100 dilution.

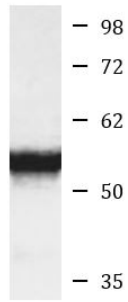


ARG40752 anti-ATP5B antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Mouse heart stained with ARG40752 anti-ATP5B antibody at 1:100 dilution.

ARG40752 anti-ATP5B antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG40752 anti-ATP5B antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



HepG2
