

Product datasheet

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ARG55558 anti-ATP5B antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ATP5B

Tested Reactivity Hu

Predict Reactivity Ms, Rat, Bov

Tested Application FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name ATP5B

Species Human

Immunogen KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 135-163 (Center) of Human ATP5B.

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
	FACS	1:10 - 1:50
	ICC/IF	1:25
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	WiDr	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Purification with Protein A and immunogen peptide.

Buffer PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide

Preservative 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide

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 or below. 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

Database links <u>GeneID: 506 Human</u>

Swiss-port # P06576 Human

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

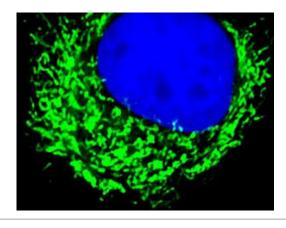
subunits. [UniProt]

Research Area Controls and Markers antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody

Calculated Mw 57 kDa

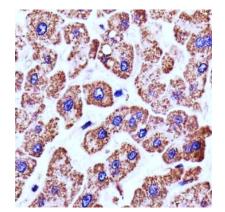
Cellular Localization Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane. Note=Peripheral membrane protein

Images



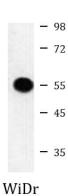
ARG55558 anti-ATP5B antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: SK-BR-3 cells stained with ARG55558 anti-ATP5B antibody (green) at 1:25 dilution. DAPI (blue) for nuclear staining.



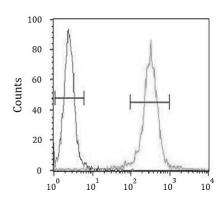
ARG55558 anti-ATP5B antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human liver section stained with ARG55558 anti-ATP5B antibody at 1:25 dilution.



ARG55558 anti-ATP5B antibody WB image

Western blot: WiDr cell lysate stained with ARG55558 anti-ATP5B antibody.



ARG55558 anti-ATP5B antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: WiDr cells stained with ARG55558 anti-ATP5B antibody (right histogram) or without primary antibody control (left histogram), followed by incubation with FITC labelled secondary antibody.