

# ATP5I Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68590

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P56385</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	7933

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	521
<b>Other Names</b>	ATP5I; ATP5K; ATP synthase subunit e; mitochondrial; ATPase subunit e
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage Conditions</b>	-20°C

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	ATP5ME ( <a href="#">HGNC:846</a> )
<b>Function</b>	Subunit e, of the mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase complex (F(1)F(0) ATP synthase or Complex V) that 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 (PubMed: <a href="#">37244256</a> ). ATP synthase complex consist of a soluble F(1) head domain - the catalytic core - and a membrane F(1) domain - the membrane proton channel (PubMed: <a href="#">37244256</a> ). These two domains are linked by a central stalk rotating inside the F(1) region and a stationary peripheral stalk (PubMed: <a href="#">37244256</a> ). 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 (Probable). In vivo, can only synthesize ATP although its ATP hydrolase activity can be activated artificially in vitro (By similarity). Part of the complex F(0) domain (PubMed: <a href="#">37244256</a> ).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane.

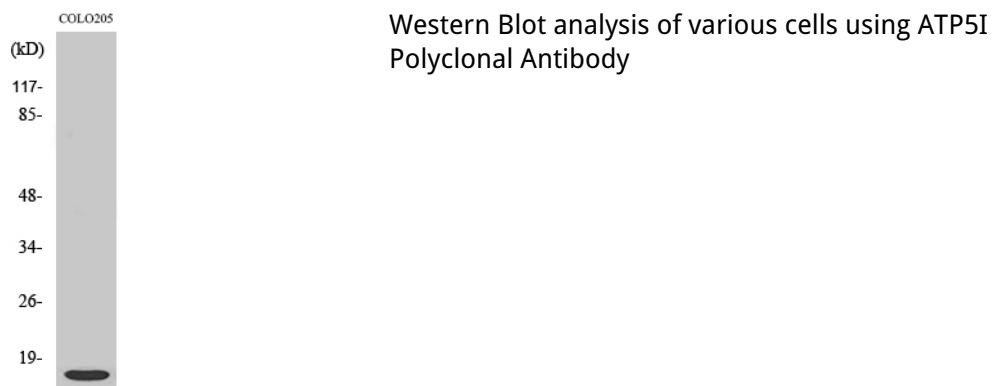
## Background

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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 extramembranous 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. Minor subunit located with subunit a in the membrane.

## Images

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