

## ATP5D Antibody

Catalog No: #34447

Package Size: #34447-1 50ul #34447-2 100ul

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## Description

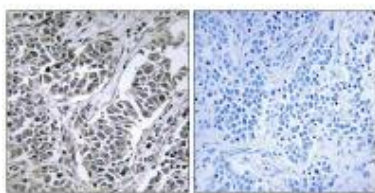
Product Name	ATP5D Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	IHC IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total ATP5D protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthesized peptide derived from internal of human ATP5D.
Target Name	ATP5D
Other Names	ATP synthase subunit delta; mitochondrial;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P30049NCBI Gene ID: 513
Uniprot	P30049
GeneID	513;
SDS-PAGE MW	17kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

## Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

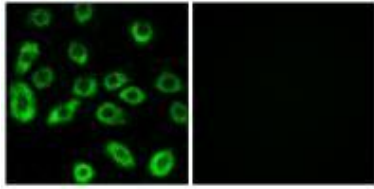
Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:500

## Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue using ATP5D antibody #34447.

Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using ATP5D antibody #34447.



## Background

Mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase (F<sub>1</sub>F<sub>0</sub> 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<sub>1</sub> - containing the extramembraneous catalytic core, and F<sub>0</sub> - containing the membrane proton channel, linked together by a central stalk and a peripheral stalk. During catalysis, ATP turnover in the catalytic domain of F<sub>1</sub> is coupled via a rotary mechanism of the central stalk subunits to proton translocation. Part of the complex F<sub>1</sub> domain and of the central stalk which is part of the complex rotary element. 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. HAMAP-Rule MF\_00530 Grimwood J., Nature 428:529-535(2004).

The MGC Project Team; Genome Res. 14:2121-2127(2004).

Hochstrasser D.F., Electrophoresis 13:992-1001(1992).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only