

ATP5F1A RABBIT PAB

Cat.#: S218754

Product Name: Anti-ATP5F1A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Synonyms: OMR; ORM; ATPM; MOM2; ATP5A; hATP1; ATP5A1; MC5DN4; ATP5AL2; COXPD22; HEL-S-123m

UNIPROT ID: P25705 (Gene Accession - BC016046)

Background: This gene encodes a subunit of mitochondrial ATP synthase. Mitochondrial ATP synthase catalyzes ATP synthesis, using 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, F_o, 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 alpha subunit of the catalytic core. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the different isoforms have been identified. Pseudogenes of this gene are located on chromosomes 9, 2, and 16.

Immunogen: Fusion protein of human ATP5F1A

Applications: ELISA, IHC

Recommended Dilutions: IHC: 50-200; ELISA: 5000-10000

Host Species: Rabbit

Clonality: Rabbit Polyclonal

Isotype: Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG

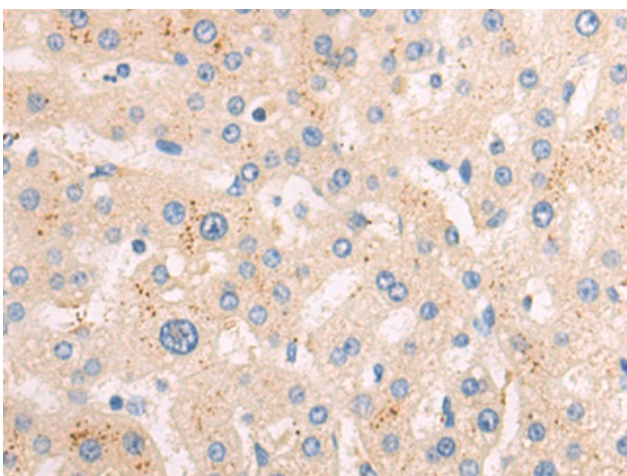
Purification: Antigen affinity purification

Species Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

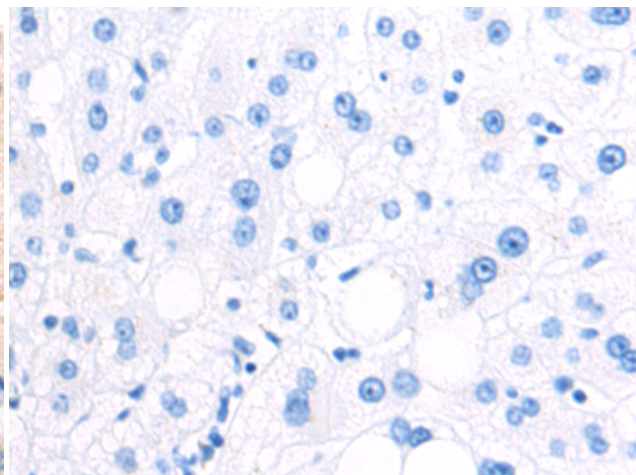
Constituents: PBS (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Sodium Azide and 40% glycerol

Research Areas: Cell Biology

Storage & Shipping: Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin embedded Human liver cancer tissue using 218754(ATP5F1A Antibody) at a dilution of 1/50(Cytoplasm).



In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue is first treated with the fusion protein and then with 218754(Anti-ATP5F1A Antibody) at dilution 1/50.



Product Description

Pioneering GTPase and Oncogene Product Development since 2010
