

Anti-ATP5H Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12019**Specification****Anti-ATP5H Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, ICC
Primary Accession	O75947
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for ATP synthase subunit d, mitochondrial(ATP5H) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ICC in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-ATP5H Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10476

Other Names

ATP synthase subunit d, mitochondrial, ATPase subunit d, ATP5H

Calculated MW

18491 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunocytochemistry , 0.5-1 µg/ml
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Subcellular Localization

Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane.

Protein Name

ATP synthase subunit d, mitochondrial

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃N.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human ATP5H recombinant protein (Position: A2-L161). Human ATP5H shares 81% and 78% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat ATP5H, respectively.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-ATP5H Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name ATP5PD ([HGNC:845](#))

Synonyms ATP5H

Function

Subunit d, 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:37244256). 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:37244256). These two domains are linked by a central stalk rotating inside the F(1) region and a stationary peripheral stalk (PubMed:37244256). 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:37244256). Part of the complex F(0) domain and the peripheric stalk, which acts as a stator to hold the catalytic alpha(3)beta(3) subcomplex and subunit a/ATP6 static relative to the rotary elements (By similarity).

Cellular Location

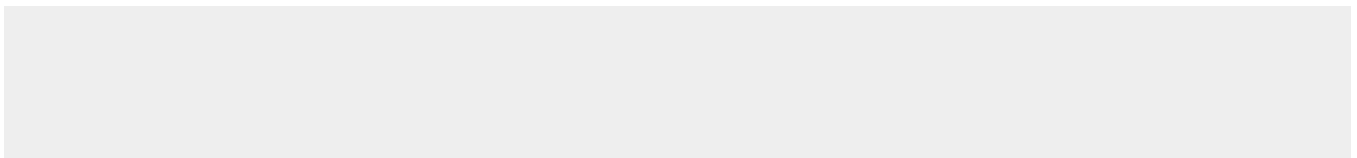
Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane.

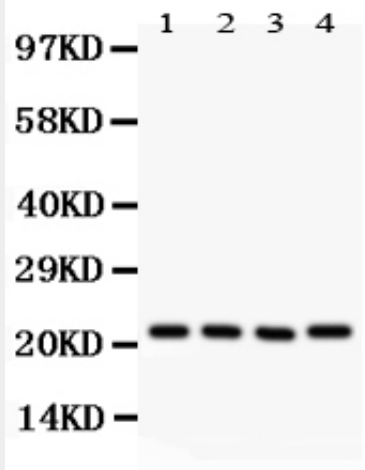
Anti-ATP5H Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

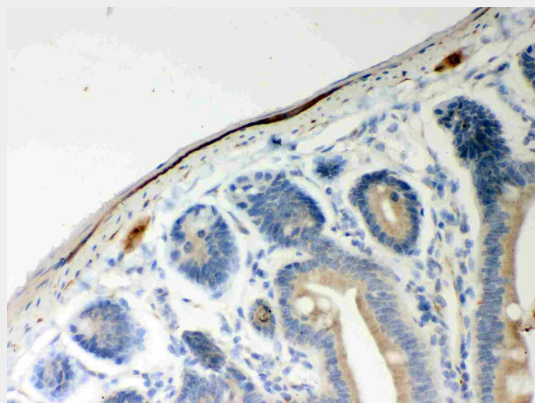
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-ATP5H Picoband Antibody - Images

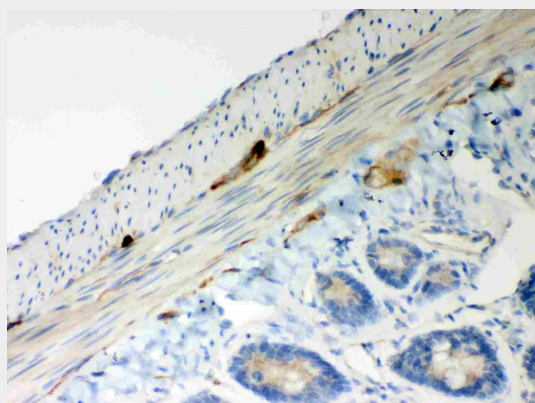




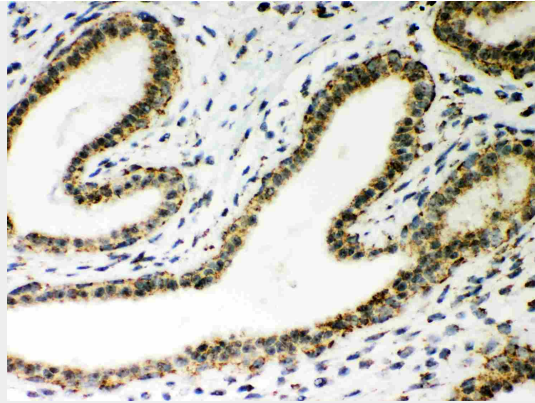
Anti- ATP5H Picoband antibody, ABO12019, Western blotting All lanes: Anti ATP5H (ABO12019) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 2: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 3: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Predicted bind size: 22KD
Observed bind size: 22KD



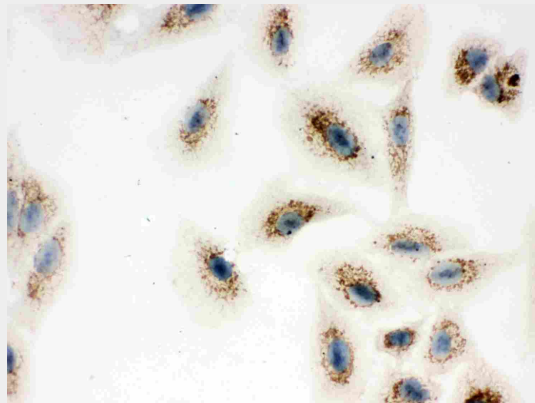
Anti- ATP5H Picoband antibody, ABO12019, IHC(P) IHC(P): Mouse Intestine Tissue



Anti- ATP5H Picoband antibody, ABO12019, IHC(P) IHC(P): Rat Intestine Tissue



Anti- ATP5H Picoband antibody, ABO12019,IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue



Anti- ATP5H Picoband antibody, ABO12019,ICCICC: A549 Cell

Anti-ATP5H Picoband Antibody - Background

ATP5H is also known as ATPQ. Mitochondrial ATP synthase catalyzes ATP synthesis, utilizing an electrochemical gradient of protons across the inner membrane during oxidative phosphorylation. It is composed of two linked multi-subunit complexes: the soluble catalytic core, F1, and the membrane-spanning component, Fo, which comprises the proton channel. The F1 complex consists of 5 different subunits (alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and epsilon) assembled in a ratio of 3 alpha, 3 beta, and a single representative of the other 3. The Fo seems to have nine subunits (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, F6 and 8). This gene encodes the d subunit of the Fo complex. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene. In addition, three pseudogenes are located on chromosomes 9, 12 and 15.