

**Anti-ATP5G1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO16438****Specification****Anti-ATP5G1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P05496</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-ATP5G1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-ATP5G1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 516

**Other Names**

ATP synthase F(0) complex subunit C1, mitochondrial, ATP synthase lipid-binding protein, ATP synthase membrane subunit c locus 1 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:841}, ATP synthase proteolipid P1, ATP synthase proton-transporting mitochondrial F(0) complex subunit C1, ATPase protein 9, ATPase subunit c, ATP5MC1 ([http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\\_symbol\\_report?hgnc\\_id=841](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=841))>HGNC:841</a>)

**Calculated MW**

8 kDa KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human ATP5G1

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

## Anti-ATP5G1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** ATP5MC1 ([HGNC:841](#))

### Function

Subunit c, 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 (Probable). 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="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37244256" target="\_blank">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="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37244256" target="\_blank">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). With the subunit a (MT- ATP6), forms the proton-conducting channel in the F(0) domain, that contains two crucial half-channels (inlet and outlet) that facilitate proton movement from the mitochondrial intermembrane space (IMS) into the matrix (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37244256" target="\_blank">37244256</a>). Protons are taken up via the inlet half- channel and released through the outlet half-channel, following a Grotthuss mechanism (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37244256" target="\_blank">37244256</a>).

### Cellular Location

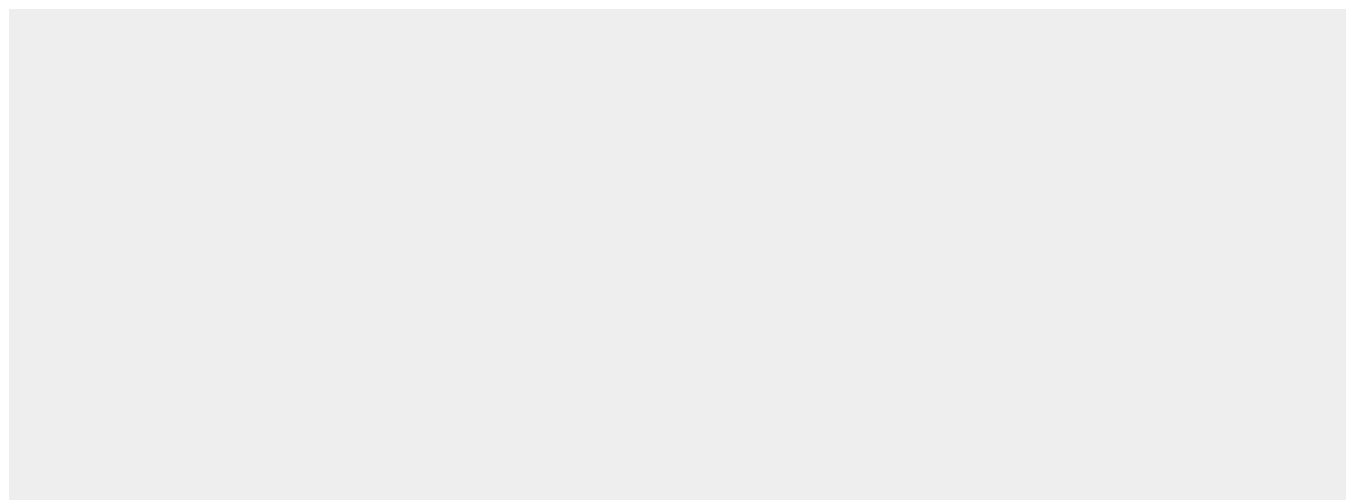
Mitochondrion membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

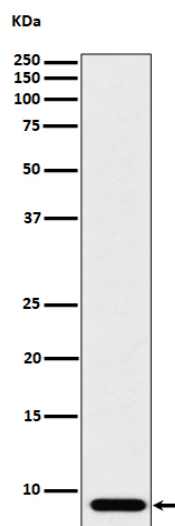
## Anti-ATP5G1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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-ATP5G1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of ATP5G1 expression in HeLa cell lysate.