

**ATP5A1 Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP51004****Specification**

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**ATP5A1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P25705</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	60 KDa
Antigen Region	191 - 250

**ATP5A1 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 498**Other Names**

ATP synthase subunit alpha, mitochondrial, ATP5A1, ATP5A, ATP5AL2, ATPM

**Target/Specificity**

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ATP5A1

**Dilution**

WB~~ 1:1000

**Format**

0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**ATP5A1 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ATP5F1A ([HGNC:823](#))**Function**

Subunit alpha, 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). In

vivo, can only synthesize ATP although its ATP hydrolase activity can be activated artificially in vitro (By similarity). With the catalytic subunit beta (ATP5F1B), forms the catalytic core in the F(1) domain (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37244256" target="\_blank">37244256</a>). Subunit alpha does not bear the catalytic high- affinity ATP-binding sites (Probable). Binds the bacterial siderophore enterobactin and can promote mitochondrial accumulation of enterobactin-derived iron ions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30146159" target="\_blank">30146159</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19483}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19483}; Matrix side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19483}. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Extracellular side. Note=Colocalizes with HRG on the cell surface of T-cells (PubMed:19285951).

#### Tissue Location

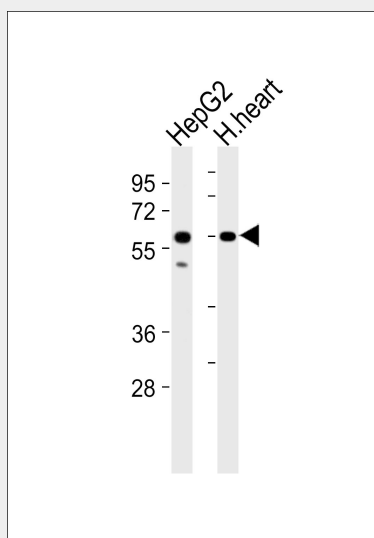
Fetal lung, heart, liver, gut and kidney. Expressed at higher levels in the fetal brain, retina and spinal cord

### ATP5A1 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](#)

### ATP5A1 Antibody - Images



All lanes : Anti-ATP5A1 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysates Lane 2: H.heart tissue lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 60 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.

**ATP5A1 Antibody - Background**

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 extramembraneous 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. Subunits alpha and beta form the catalytic core in F(1). 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. Subunit alpha does not bear the catalytic high-affinity ATP-binding sites (By similarity).

**ATP5A1 Antibody - References**

Kataoka H.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1089:393-395(1991).  
Godbout R.,et al.Gene 123:195-201(1993).  
Akiyama S.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1219:129-140(1994).  
Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).