

**ATP5C1 Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP53285****Specification**

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**ATP5C1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P36542</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	33 KDa
Antigen Region	130-179

**ATP5C1 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 509**Other Names**

ATP synthase subunit gamma, mitochondrial, F-ATPase gamma subunit, ATP5C1, ATP5C, ATP5CL1

**Dilution**

WB~~ 1:1000

**Format**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol

**Storage**

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

**ATP5C1 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ATP5F1C ([HGNC:833](#))**Function**

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. Part of the complex F(1) domain and the central stalk which is part of the complex rotary element. The gamma subunit protrudes into the catalytic domain formed of alpha(3)beta(3). 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.

**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion inner membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05631}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05631}; Matrix side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05631}

### Tissue Location

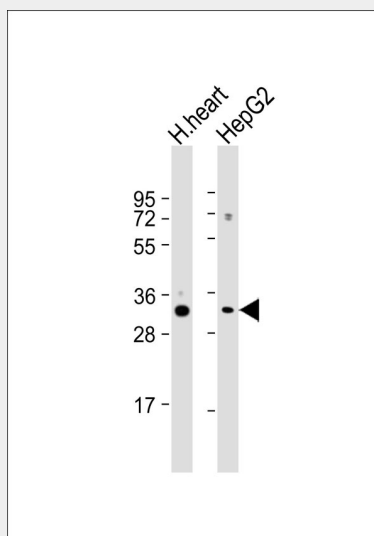
Isoform Heart is expressed specifically in the heart and skeletal muscle, which require rapid energy supply. Isoform Liver is expressed in the brain, liver and kidney. Isoform Heart and Isoform Liver are expressed in the skin, intestine, stomach and aorta

### ATP5C1 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](#)

### ATP5C1 Antibody - Images



All lanes : Anti-ATP5C1 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: human heart lysate Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 33 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

### ATP5C1 Antibody - 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 synthesis 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 the central stalk which is part of the

complex rotary element. The gamma subunit protrudes into the catalytic domain formed of alpha(3)beta(3). 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.

#### **ATP5C1 Antibody - References**

Matsuda C., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 268:24950-24958(1993).

Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Ebert L., et al. Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Deloukas P., et al. Nature 429:375-381(2004).

Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.