

ATP5F1 Blocking Peptide (Center)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP20527c

Specification

ATP5F1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession

[P24539](#)**ATP5F1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 515

Other NamesATP synthase F(0) complex subunit B1, mitochondrial, ATP synthase proton-transporting
mitochondrial F(0) complex subunit B1, ATP synthase subunit b, ATPase subunit b, ATP5F1**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 181-195 of Human ATP5F1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATP5F1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein InformationName ATP5PB ([HGNC:840](#))

Synonyms ATP5F1

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(0) domain and the peripheral 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.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane.

ATP5F1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ATP5F1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images

ATP5F1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - 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. Part of the complex F(0) domain and the peripheral 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.

ATP5F1 Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

Higuti T., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 178:1014-1020(1991).
Gregory S.G., et al. Nature 441:315-321(2006).
Choudhary C., et al. Science 325:834-840(2009).
Burkard T.R., et al. BMC Syst. Biol. 5:17-17(2011).