

ATP5I Blocking Peptide (C-term)

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP20661c

Specification

ATP5I Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession

P56385

ATP5I Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 521

Other Names

ATP synthase subunit e, mitochondrial, ATPase subunit e, ATP5I, ATP5K

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 55-69 of HUMAN ATP5I

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.

ATP5I Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protein Information

Name ATP5ME (HGNC:846)

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. Minor subunit located with subunit a in the membrane.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion, Mitochondrion inner membrane.

ATP5I Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols



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

• Blocking Peptides

ATP5I Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

ATP5I Blocking Peptide (C-term) - 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. Minor subunit located with subunit a in the membrane.

ATP5I Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

Fujiwara T., et al. Submitted (NOV-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Kalnine N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Xu G., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 106:19310-19315(2009). Burkard T.R., et al. BMC Syst. Biol. 5:17-17(2011). Van Damme P., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 109:12449-12454(2012).