

**ATP5L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP8921c****Specification**

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**ATP5L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [O75964](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_006467](#)

**ATP5L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 10632

**Other Names**

ATP synthase subunit g, mitochondrial, ATPase subunit g, ATP5L

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8921c](/products/AP8921c) was selected from the Center region of human ATP5L. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**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.

**ATP5L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** ATP5MG ([HGNC:14247](#))

**Synonyms** ATP5L

**Function**

Subunit g, 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 (PubMed: [37244256](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37244256)). 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: [37244256](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37244256)). These two domains are linked by a central stalk rotating inside the F(1) region and a stationary peripheral stalk (PubMed: [37244256](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). Part of the complex F(0) domain (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37244256" target="\_blank">37244256</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane.

**ATP5L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**ATP5L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images****ATP5L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

ATP5L is basic nuclear protein that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a member of the histone H3 family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails; instead, they contain a palindromic termination element.

**ATP5L Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Rampakakis,E.,et.al., J. Cell. Biochem. 108 (2), 400-407 (2009)