

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human ATPG protein (denatured)
 ab156752

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human ATPG protein (denatured)
Protein length	Full length protein
Description	Recombinant Human ATPG protein

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Escherichia coli
Amino Acid Sequence	
Accession	P36542
Species	Human
Sequence	<pre> MGSSHHHHHHH SSSLVPRGSH MGSATLKDIT RRLKSIKNIQ KITKSMKMVA AAKYARAERE LKPARIYGLG SLALYEKADI KGPEDKKKHL LIGVSSDRGL CGAIHSSIAK QMKSEVATLT AAGKEVMLVG IGDKIRGILY RTHSDQFLVA FKEVGRKPPT FGDASVIALE LLNSGYEFDE GSIIFNKFRS VISYKTEEKP IFSLNTVASA DSMSYDDID ADVLQNYQEY NLANIYYSL KESTTSEQSA RMTAMDNASK NASEMIDKLT LTFNRTRQAV ITKELIEIIS GAAALD </pre>
Molecular weight	33 kDa including tags
Amino acids	26 to 298
Tags	His tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab156752** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Purity	>90% by SDS-PAGE.

Form Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 8.00

Constituents: 2.4% Urea, 0.32% Tris HCl, 10% Glycerol

General Info

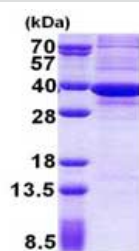
Function Mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase (F(1)F(0) ATP synthase or Complex V) produces ATP from ADP in the presence of a proton gradient across the membrane which is generated by electron transport complexes of the respiratory chain. F-type ATPases consist of two structural domains, F(1) - containing 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.

Tissue specificity 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.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the ATPase gamma chain family.

Cellular localization Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane.

Images



15% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab156752 (3µg).

SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human ATPG protein
(denatured) (ab156752)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

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