

Recombinant Human ATP5A protein (His tag) ab235862

1 References 1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human ATP5A protein (His tag)
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	<u>P25705-1</u>
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	QKTGTAEMSSILEERILGADTSVDLEETGRVLSIGDGIARVH GLRNVQAE EMVEFSSGLKGMSLNLEPDNVGVVFGNDKLIKEGDIVK RTGAMDVDPVG EELLGRVVDALGNAIDGKGPIGSKTRRRVGLKAPGIIPRISV REPMQTGI KAVDSLVPIGRGQRELIIGDRQTGKTSIAIDTIINQKRFNDGS DEKKKLY CIYVAIGQKRSTVAQLVKRLTDADAMKYTVVSATASDAAP LQYLAPYSG CSMGEYFRDNGKHALIYDDLQAVAYRQMSLLLRPPG REAYPGDVFY LHSRLLERAAKMNDAFGGGSLTALPVIETQAGDVSAYIPTN VISITDGQI FLETELFYKGIRPAINVGLSVSRVGSAAQTRAMKQVAGTM KLELAQYREV AAFAQFGSDLDAATQQLLSRGVRLTELLKQGQYSPMAIEE QVAVIYAGVR GYLDKLEPSKITKFENAFLSHVVSQHQALLGTIRADGKISE QSDAKLKEI VTNFLAGFEA
Predicted molecular weight	59 kDa including tags
Amino acids	44 to 553
Tags	His tag N-Terminus
Additional sequence information	N-terminal 6xHis-tagged. Full length mature chain without transit peptide.

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab235862** 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

Form Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 7.2

Constituents: Tris buffer, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)

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. Subunits alpha and beta form the catalytic core in F(1). 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. Subunit alpha does not bear the catalytic high-affinity ATP-binding sites.

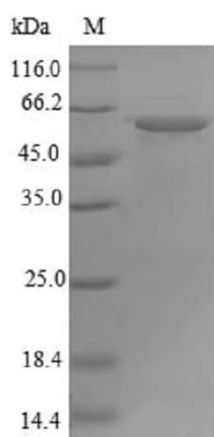
Tissue specificity Fetal lung, heart, liver, gut and kidney. Expressed at higher levels in the fetal brain, retina and spinal cord.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the ATPase alpha/beta chains family.

Post-translational modifications The N-terminus is blocked.

Cellular localization Mitochondrion inner membrane. Peripheral membrane protein.

Images



(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel analysis of ab235862.

SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human ATP5A protein
(His tag) (ab235862)

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