abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human ATPB protein (Tagged) ab235856

1 References 1 Image

Description	
Product name	Recombinant Human ATPB protein (Tagged)
Purity	> 85 % SDS-PAGE.
Expression system Accession Protein length Animal free	Escherichia coli <u>P06576</u> Protein fragment No
Nature	Recombinant
Species Sequence	HumanYSVFAGVGERTREGNDLYHEMIESGVINLKDATSKVALVY GQMNEPPGARARVALTGLTVAEYFRDQEGQDVLLFIDNIFRFTQAGSEVSA LLGRIPSAVGYQPTLATDMGTMQERITTTKKGSITSVQAIYVPADDLTDP APATTFAHLDATTVLSRAIAELGIYPAVDPLDSTSRIMDPNIVGSEHYDVA RGVQKILQDYKSLQDIIAILGMDELSEEDKLTVSRARKIQRFLSQPFQVA
	EVFTGHMG KLVPLKETIKGFQQILAGEYDHLPEQAFYMVGPIEEAVAKA DKLAEEHSS
Predicted molecular weight	53 kDa including tags
Amino acids	230 to 529
Tags	His tag N-Terminus
Additional sequence information	N-terminal 10xHis-SUMO-tagged and C-terminal Myc-tagged.

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab235856 in the following tested applications.

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

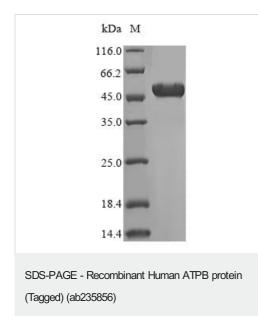
Applications

Form

SDS-PAGE

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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the ATPase alpha/beta chains family.
Cellular localization	Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane. Peripheral membrane protein.

Images



(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel of ab235856.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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