## **ATP5D Antibody**

## PACO23388



Product Information	
Size:	Protein Background:
100ul	Mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase (F1F0 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, F1 - containing the extramembraneous catalytic core, and F0 - containing the membrane proton channel, linked together by a central stalk and a peripheral stalk. During catalysis, ATP turnover in the catalytic domain of F1 is coupled via a rotary mechanism of the central stalk subunits to proton translocation. Part of the complex F1 domain and of the central stalk which is part of the complex rotary element. Rotation of the central stalk against the surrounding alpha3beta3 subunits leads to hydrolysis of ATP in three separate catalytic sites on the beta subunits. HAMAP-Rule MF_00530.
Reactivity:	
Human, Mouse	
Source:	
Rabbit	
lsotype:	
lgG	
Applications:	Gene ID:
elisa, IHC, If	ATP5D
Recommended dilutions:	Uniprot
ELISA:1:2000-1:10000, IHC:1:50-1:100, IF:1:100-1:500	P30049
	Synonyms:
	ATP synthase subunit delta; mitochondrial;
	Immunogen:
	Synthesized peptide derived from internal of human ATP5D.
	Storage:

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue using ATP5D antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using ATP5D antibody.

