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ATP5F1D Protein (AA 43-161, partial) (GST tag)



Image



Go to Product page

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| Quantity: | 100 μg |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Target: | ATP5F1D |
| Protein Characteristics: | AA 43-161, partial |
| Origin: | Human |
| Source: | Escherichia coli (E. coli) |
| Protein Type: | Recombinant |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This ATP5F1D protein is labelled with GST tag. |
| Application: | ELISA |

Product Details

| Sequence: | ASPTQVFFNG ANVRQVDVPT LTGAFGILAA HVPTLQVLRP GLVVVHAEDG TTSKYFVSSG |
|------------------|--|
| | SIAVNADSSV QLLAEEAVTL DMLDLGAAKA NLEKAQAELV GTADEATRAE IQIRIEANE |
| Characteristics: | Please inquire if you are interested in this recombinant protein expressed in E. coli, mammalien cells or by baculovirus infection. Be aware about differences in price and lead time. |
| Purity: | 95 % |

Target Details

| Target: | ATP5F1D |
|-------------------|---|
| Alternative Name: | ATP synthase subunit delta, mitochondrial protein (ATP5F1D Products) |
| Background: | 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.

Molecular Weight:

39.8 kD

UniProt:

P30049

Pathways:

Proton Transport, Ribonucleoside Biosynthetic Process

Application Details

Comment:

The yeast protein expression system is the most economical and efficient eukaryotic system for secretion and intracellular expression. A protein expressed by the mammalian cell system is of very high-quality and close to the natural protein. But the low expression level, the high cost of medium and the culture conditions restrict the promotion of mammalian cell expression systems. The yeast protein expression system serve as a eukaryotic system integrate the advantages of the mammalian cell expression system. A protein expressed by yeast system could be modificated such as glycosylation, acylation, phosphorylation and so on to ensure the native protein conformation. It can be used to produce protein material with high added value that is very close to the natural protein. Our proteins produced by yeast expression system has been used as raw materials for downstream preparation of monoclonal antibodies.

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

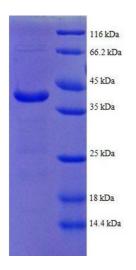
Handling

| Format: | Lyophilized |
|------------------|---|
| Concentration: | 0.2-2 mg/mL |
| Buffer: | Tris-based buffer, 50 % glycerol |
| Handling Advice: | Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4 °C for up to one week |
| Storage: | -20 °C |

Storage Comment:

Store at -20 °C for extended storage, conserve at -20 °C or -80 °C

Images



SDS-PAGE

Image 1. ATP Synthase, H+ Transporting, Mitochondrial F1 Complex, delta Subunit (ATP5D) (AA 43-161), (partial) protein (GST tag)