

ATP5H Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP10185c**Specification**

ATP5H Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [O75947](#)
Other Accession [NP_001003785.1](#), [NP_006347.1](#)

ATP5H Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 10476

Other Names

ATP synthase subunit d, mitochondrial, ATPase subunit d, ATP5H

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATP5H Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name ATP5PD ([HGNC:845](#))

Synonyms ATP5H

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(0) domain and the peripheral stalk, which acts as a stator to hold the catalytic alpha(3)beta(3) subcomplex and subunit a/ATP6 static relative to the rotary elements.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane.

ATP5H Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ATP5H Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

ATP5H Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

Mitochondrial ATP synthase catalyzes ATP synthesis,utilizing an electrochemical gradient of protons across the innermembrane during oxidative phosphorylation. It is composed of twolinked multi-subunit complexes: the soluble catalytic core, F1, andthe membrane-spanning component, Fo, which comprises the protonchannel. The F1 complex consists of 5 different subunits (alpha,beta, gamma, delta, and epsilon) assembled in a ratio of 3 alpha, 3beta, and a single representative of the other 3. The Fo seems tohave nine subunits (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, F6 and 8). This geneencodes the d subunit of the Fo complex. Alternatively splicedtranscript variants encoding different isoforms have beenidentified for this gene. In addition, three pseudogenes arelocated on chromosomes 9, 12 and 15.

ATP5H Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Martins-de-Souza, D., et al. J Psychiatr Res 43(11):978-986(2009)Kim, D.W., et al. Cancer Sci. 99(10):1884-1891(2008)Cross, R.L. Nature 427(6973):407-408(2004)Oster, G., et al. Trends Cell Biol. 13(3):114-121(2003)Leyva, J.A., et al. Mol. Membr. Biol. 20(1):27-33(2003)