

## ATP5L2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP18767a

Specification

# ATP5L2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

## <u>Q7Z4Y8</u>

# ATP5L2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 267020

**Other Names** ATP synthase subunit g 2, mitochondrial, ATPase subunit g 2, ATP5L2, ATP5K2

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.

## ATP5L2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ATP5MGL (<u>HGNC:13213</u>)

Synonyms ATP5K2, ATP5L2

#### 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. Minor subunit located with subunit a in the membrane (By similarity).

**Cellular Location** Mitochondrion membrane.

# ATP5L2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols



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

#### <u>Blocking Peptides</u>

# ATP5L2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

# ATP5L2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

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. Minor subunit located with subunit a in the membrane (By similarity).

## ATP5L2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Gerhard, D.S., et al. Genome Res. 14 (10B), 2121-2127 (2004) :