



# ATP5L2 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-16392
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ATP5L2
<b>Protein Name</b>	ATP synthase subunit g 2 mitochondrial
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ATP5L2. AA range:51-100
<b>Specificity</b>	ATP5L2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ATP5L2 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	ATP5L2; ATP5K2; ATP synthase subunit g 2; mitochondrial; ATPase subunit g 2
<b>Observed Band</b>	20kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Mitochondrion membrane .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Liver,
<b>Function</b>	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.,similarity:Belongs to the ATPase g subunit family.,subunit:F-type

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ATPases have 2 components, CF(1) - the catalytic core - and CF(0) - the membrane proton channel. CF(0) seems to have nine subunits: a, b, c,

**Background**

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.,similarity:Belongs to the ATPase g subunit family.,subunit:F-type ATPases have 2 components, CF(1) - the catalytic core - and CF(0) - the membrane proton channel. CF(0) seems to have nine subunits: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, F6 and 8 (or A6L).,

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

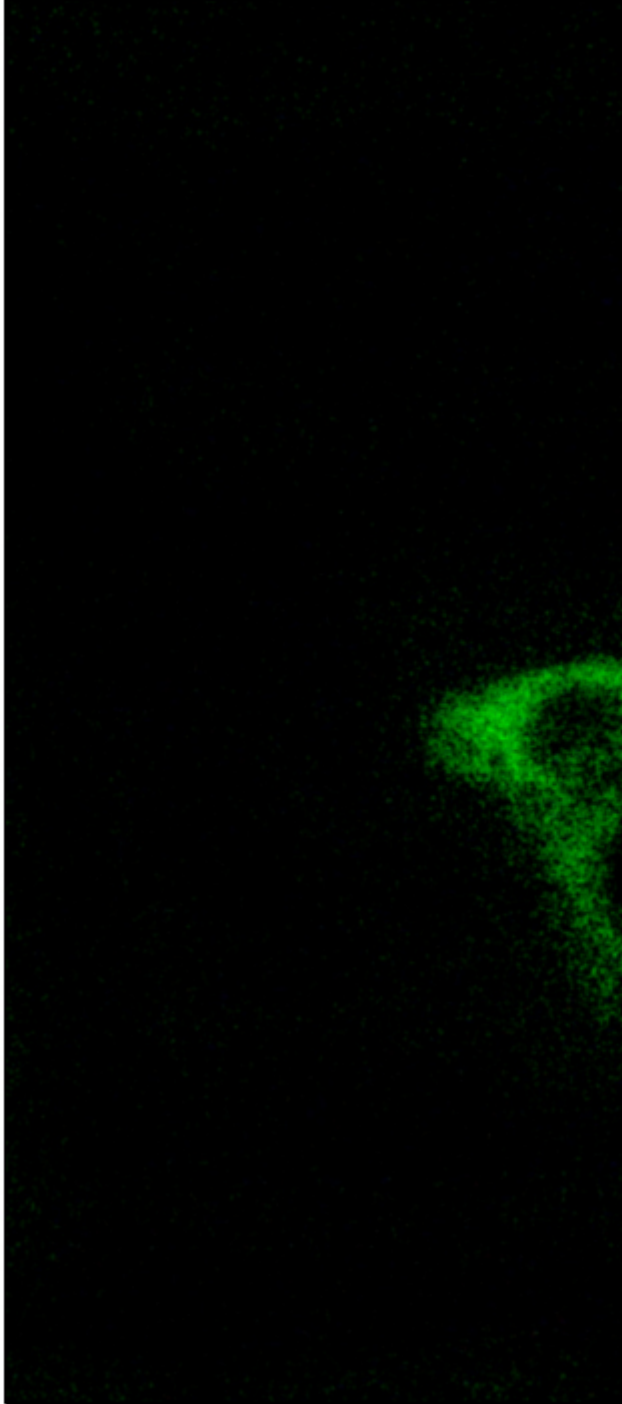
**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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## Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using ATP5L2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Western blot analysis of lysates from A549 cells, using ATP5L2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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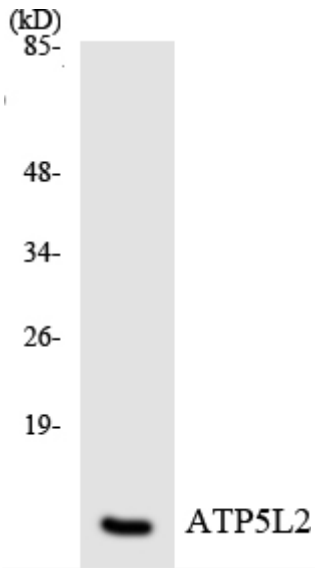


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ATP5L2 -



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using ATP5L2 antibody.