

**bs-17865R****[ Primary Antibody ]****MT-ATP6 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

www.bioss.com.cn

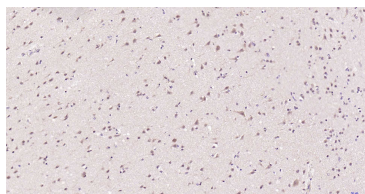
sales@bioss.com.cn

techsupport@bioss.com.cn

400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		<b>Reactivity:</b> Human
<b>GeneID:</b> 4508		
<b>Target:</b> MT-ATP6		
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Msx3: 21-120/226.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 25 kDa
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane ,Nucleus
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> 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. Key component of the proton channel; it may play a direct role in the translocation of protons across the membrane.		

**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human Cerebrum; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with MT-ATP6 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-17865R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the SP Kit (Rabbit, SP-0023) and DAB (C-0010) staining.