

# ATP synthase 6 kDa subunit, mitochondrial, Recombinant Protein

Cat RP15408

Size 0.05 mg (E-Coli)/ 0.2 mg (E-Coli)/ 0.05 mg (Yeast)/ 0.5 mg (E-Coli)/ 0.05 mg (Baculovirus)/ 0.2 mg (Yeast)/ 1 mg (E-Coli)/ 0.5

mg (Yeast)/ 0.1 mg (Baculovirus)/ 0.05 mg (Mammalian-Cell)/ 1 mg (Yeast)/ 0.5 mg (Baculovirus)/ 0.1 mg (Mammalian-Cell)/ 1 mg (Baculovirus)  
Species Solanum tuberosum (Potato)

## Full Product Name

Recombinant Solanum tuberosum ATP synthase 6 kDa subunit, mitochondrial

## Product Synonym Names

Recombinant ATP synthase 6 kDa subunit, mitochondrial; ATP synthase 6 kDa subunit, mitochondrial

## Purity

Greater or equal to 85% purity as determined by SDS-PAGE. (lot specific)

## Sequence

MRQFDPWPVF FRREWSRNQP FLVXF

## Sequence Positions

1-25aa; full length protein

## Format

Lyophilized or liquid (Format to be determined during the manufacturing process)

## Host

E Coli or Yeast or Baculovirus or Mammalian Cell

## Molecular Weight

3,298 Da

## Storage

Store at -20°C. For extended storage, store at -20 or -80°C.

## Protein Family

ATP synthase

## NCBI Accession #

P80497.1

## NCBI GI #

1352054

## NCBI Official Full Name

ATP synthase 6 kDa subunit, mitochondrial

## UniProt Protein Name

ATP synthase 6 kDa subunit, mitochondrial

## UniProt Entry Name

ATPY\_SOLTU

**FOR RESEARCH OR FURTHER MANUFACTURING USE ONLY**

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## UniProt Primary Accession #

P80497

*mg (Yeast)/ 0.1 mg (Baculovirus)/ 0.05 mg (Mammalian-Cell)/ 1 mg (Yeast)/ 0.5 mg (Baculovirus)/ 0.1 mg (Mammalian-Cell)/ 1 mg (B*

## UniProt Comments

Function: 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 synthesis in the catalytic domain of F1 is coupled via a rotary mechanism of the central stalk subunits to proton translocation. Part of the complex F0 domain. Subcellular location: Mitochondrion. Mitochondrion inner membrane.

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