

Product datasheet for **TP508479**

Atp5b (NM_016774) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Mouse ATP synthase, H⁺ transporting mitochondrial F1 complex, beta subunit (Atp5b), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug

Species: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293T

Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: >MR208479 protein sequence
Red=Cloning site **Green**=Tags(s)

MLSLVGRVASASGALRGLSPSAALPQAQLLLRAAPAGVHPARDYAAQASAAPKAGTATGRIVAVIGAV
VDVQFDEGLPPILNALEVQGRDSRLVLEVAQHLGESTVRTIAMDGTGLVLRGQKVLDSGAPIKIPVGPET
LGRIMNVIGEPIDERGPIKTKQFAPIHAEAPEFIEMSVEQEILVTGIKVVDLLAPYAKGGKIGLFGGAGV
GKTVLIMELINNVAKAHGGYSVFAGVVGERTREGNDLYHEMIESGVINLKDATSKVALVYGMNEPPGARA
RVALTGLTVAEYFRDQEGQDVLLFIDNIFRFTQAGSEVSALLGRIPSAVGYQPTLATDMGMTMQRITTTK
KGSITSVQAIYVPADDLTDPAPATTF AHLDATTVLSRAIAELGIYPAVDPLDSTSRIMDPNIVGNEHYDV
ARGVQKILQDYKSLQDIIAILGMDLSEEDKLTVSRARKIQRFLSQPFQVAEVFTGHMGLVPLKETIKG
FQQILAGEYDHLPEQAFYMGPIEEAVAKADKLAEEHGS

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag: C-MYC/DDK

Predicted MW: 56.3 kDa

Concentration: >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method

Purity: > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol

Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.

Storage: Store at -80°C after receiving vials.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



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RefSeq: [NP_058054](#)

Locus ID: 11947

UniProt ID: [P56480](#)

RefSeq Size: 1879

Cytogenetics: 10 D3

RefSeq ORF: 1590

Summary: 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. Subunits alpha and beta form the catalytic core in F(1). Rotation of the central stalk against the surrounding alpha(3)beta(3) subunits leads to hydrolysis of ATP in three separate catalytic sites on the beta subunits. [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]