

## Product datasheet for **TP508769**

### **Atp5a1 (NM\_007505) Mouse Recombinant Protein**

#### **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Recombinant Proteins

**Description:** Purified recombinant protein of Mouse ATP synthase, H<sup>+</sup> transporting, mitochondrial F1 complex, alpha subunit 1 (Atp5a1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug

**Species:** Mouse

**Expression Host:** HEK293T

**Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:** >MR208769 protein sequence  
**Red**=Cloning site **Green**=Tags(s)

MLSVRVAAVARALPRRAGLVSKNALGSSFVVGARNLHASNTRLQKTGTAEMSSILEERILGADTSVDLEE  
TGRVLSIGDGIARVHGLRNVQAEEMVEFSSGLKGMNLNLEPDNVGVVWFGNDKLIKEGDVVKRTGAIVDV  
PVGEELLGRVWDALGNAIDGKGPISKTRRRVGLKAPGIIIPRISVREPMQTGIKAVDSLVPPIGRGQRELI  
IGDRQTGKTSIAIDTIINQKRFNDGTDEKKKLYCIYVAIGQKRSTVAQLVKRLTDADAMKYTIVVSATAS  
DAAPLQYLAPYSGCSMGEYFRDNGKHALIYDDLSKQAVAYRQMSLLRRPPGREAYPGDVVFLHSRLLLE  
RAAKMNSDFGGSLTALPVIETQAGDVSAYIPTNVISITDGGQIFLETFLFYKIRPAINVGLSVSRVGS  
AQTRAMKQVAGTMKLELAQYREVAFAQFGSDLDAATQQLSRGVRLTELLKQGQYSPMAIEEQVAVIYA  
GVRGYLDKLEPSKITKFENAFLSHVISQHQSLGNIKIRSDGKISEQSDAKLKEIVTNFLAGFEP

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV**

**Tag:** C-MYC/DDK

**Predicted MW:** 59.8 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:	<a href="#">NP_031531</a>
Locus ID:	11946
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q03265</a>
RefSeq Size:	2443
Cytogenetics:	18 52.38 cM
RefSeq ORF:	1662
Synonyms:	AI035633; AL022851; AL023067; Atpm; D18Erttd206e; Mom2
Summary:	<p>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. Subunit alpha does not bear the catalytic high-affinity ATP-binding sites (By similarity). Binds the bacterial siderophore enterobactin and can promote mitochondrial accumulation of enterobactin-derived iron ions (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>