SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ATP5I (N-15): sc-104098



BACKGROUND

Mitochondrial ATP synthases (ATPases) transduce the energy contained in membrane electrochemical proton gradients into the energy required for synthesis of high-energy phosphate bonds. ATPases contain two linked complexes: F_1 , the hydrophilic catalytic core; and F_0 , the membrane-embedded protein channel. The two complexes are linked 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, with proton translocation across the membrane. ATP5I, also known as mitochondrial ATP synthase subunit E or ATP5K, is a 69 amino acid protein member of the ATPase E subunit family. Localized to the inner membrane of the mitochondria, ATP5I is a part of the F_0 complex.

REFERENCES

- Prescott, M., Bush, N.C., Nagley, P. and Devenish, R.J. 1994. Properties of yeast cells depleted of the OSCP subunit of mitochondrial ATP synthase by regulated expression of the ATP5 gene. Biochem. Mol. Biol. Int. 34: 789-799.
- Maak, S., Jaesert, S., Neumann, K., Yerle, M. and von Lengerken, G. 2001. Rapid communication: chromosomal localization and partial cDNA sequence of the porcine ATP synthase, H⁺ transporting, mitochondrial F₀ complex, subunit E (ATP5I) gene. J. Anim. Sci. 79: 1352-1353.
- 3. Ying, H., Yu, Y. and Xu, Y. 2001. Antisense of ATP synthase subunit E inhibits the growth of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells. Oncol. Res. 12: 485-490.
- 4. Carbajo, R.J., Kellas, F.A., Runswick, M.J., Montgomery, M.G., Walker, J.E. and Neuhaus, D. 2005. Structure of the F₁-binding domain of the stator of bovine F₁F₀-ATPase and how it binds an α -subunit. J. Mol. Biol. 351: 824-838.
- Dunnick, J., Blackshear, P., Kissling, G., Cunningham, M., Parker, J. and Nyska, A. 2006. Critical pathways in heart function: bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane-induced heart gene transcript change in F344 rats. Toxicol. Pathol. 34: 348-356.
- Ackerman, S.H. and Tzagoloff, A. 2007. Methods to determine the status of mitochondrial ATP synthase assembly. Methods Mol. Biol. 372: 363-377.
- 7. Grover, G.J., Marone, P.A., Koetzner, L. and Seto-Young, D. 2008. Energetic signalling in the control of mitochondrial F_1F_0 ATP synthase activity in health and disease. Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol. 40: 2698-2701.
- Scanlon, J.A., Al-Shawi, M.K. and Nakamoto, R.K. 2008. A rotor-stator cross-link in the F₁-ATPase blocks the rate-limiting step of rotational catalysis. J. Biol. Chem. 283: 26228-26240.
- Zheng, Y.Z., Berg, K.B. and Foster, L.J. 2009. Mitochondria do not contain lipid rafts and lipid rafts do not contain mitochondrial proteins. J. Lipid Res. E-published.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ATP5I (human) mapping to 4p16.3; Atp5k (mouse) mapping to 5 F.

SOURCE

ATP5I (N-15) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of ATP5I of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-104098 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

ATP5I (N-15) is recommended for detection of ATP5I of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); non cross-reactive with other ATP5 family members.

Suitable for use as control antibody for ATP5I siRNA (h): sc-88980, ATP5I siRNA (m): sc-105106, ATP5I shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-88980-SH, ATP5I shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-105106-SH, ATP5I shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-88980-V and ATP5I shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105106-V.

Molecular Weight of ATP5I: 8 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluo-rescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.