SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ATP5B (3D5): sc-58618

BACKGROUND

Mitochondrial ATP synthase is composed of two multi-subunit complexes that utilize an inner membrane electrochemical gradient to catalyze the synthesis of ATP during oxidative phosphorylation. The two multi-subunit complexes are designated F_1 and F_0, the former of which comprises the soluble catalytic core and the latter of which comprises the membrane-spanning proton channel of ATP synthase. F_1 consists of five distinct subunits, designated ATP5A, ATP5B, ATP5C1, ATP5D and ATP5E, while F_0 consists of ten subunits, designated ATP5H, ATP5G1, ATP5I, ATP5G2, ATP5J2, ATP5J, ATP5G3, ATP5S, ATP5F1 and ATP5L. ATP5B, also designated ATPMB, ATPSB or mitochondrial ATP synthetase, β subunit, is a 529 amino acid protein that localizes to the mitochondrial membrane and exists as a subunit of the F_0 complex. ATP5B is encoded by a nuclear gene and assembled with the other subunits encoded by both mitochondrial and nuclear genes. The ATP5B gene is activated by members of the Ets family of transcription factors, suggesting that Ets transcription factors are involved in the enhanced expression of the ATP5B gene in highly proliferating cells and in the coordinate transcription of nuclear genes for mitochondrial proteins. ATP5B mRNA levels vary among species through transcriptional control with high expression levels in heart, lower levels in skeletal muscle and the lowest levels in liver and kidney.

REFERENCES

1. Ohta, S. and Kagawa, Y. 1986. Human F_1-ATPase: molecular cloning of cDNA for the β subunit. J. Biochem. 99: 135-141.
2. Neckelmann, N., et al. 1989. The human ATP synthase β subunit gene: sequence analysis, chromosome assignment, and differential expression. Genomics 5: 829-843.
3. Rouslin, W. 1991. Regulation of the mitochondrial ATPase *in situ* in cardiac muscle: role of the inhibitor subunit. J. Bioenerg. Biomembr. 23: 873-88.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ATP5B (human) mapping to 12q13.3; Atp5b (mouse) mapping to 10 D3.

SOURCE

ATP5B (3D5) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against whole heart mitochondria of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

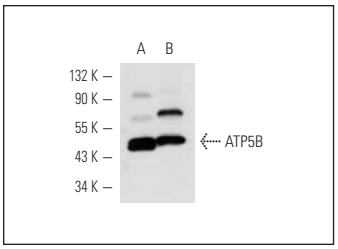
ATP5B (3D5) is recommended for detection of ATP5B of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for ATP5B siRNA (h): sc-40565, ATP5B siRNA (m): sc-40566, ATP5B shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40565-SH, ATP5B shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40566-SH, ATP5B shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40565-V and ATP5B shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40566-V.

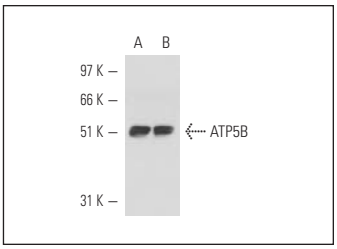
Molecular Weight of ATP5B: 51 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200, Caki-1 cell lysate: sc-2224 or ATP5B (h): 293T Lysate: sc-113533..

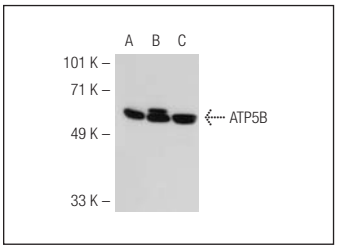
DATA



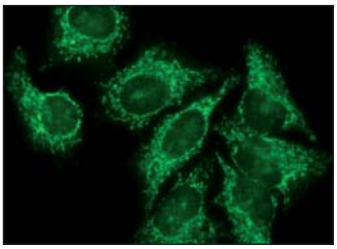
ATP5B (3D5): sc-58618. Western blot analysis of ATP5B expression in human heart (**A**) and mouse liver (**B**) tissue extracts.



ATP5B (3D5): sc-58618. Western blot analysis of ATP5B expression in Caki-1 (**A**) and JAR (**B**) whole cell lysates.



ATP5B (3D5): sc-58618. Western blot analysis of ATP5B expression in non-transfected 293T: sc-117752 (**A**), human ATP5B transfected 293T: sc-113533 (**B**) and Hep G2 (**C**) whole cell lysates.



ATP5B (3D5): sc-58618. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Lin, X., et al. 2009. Identification and properties of a receptor for the invertebrate cytokine astakine, involved in hematopoiesis. Exp. Cell Res. 315: 1171-1180.
2. Ji, B., et al. 2009. A comparative proteomics analysis of rat mitochondria from the cerebral cortex and hippocampus in response to antipsychotic medications. J. Proteome Res. 8: 3633-3641.