

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Target</b>	ATP5F1E
<b>Synonyms</b>	ATP5E; ATP5E; MC5DN3
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant protein of human ATP synthase, H <sup>+</sup> transporting, mitochondrial F1 complex, epsilon subunit (ATP5E), nuclear gene encoding mitochondrial protein
<b>Delivery</b>	2-3 weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P56381
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293T
<b>Tag</b>	C-Myc/DDK
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	N/A
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	5.6 kDa
<b>Purity</b>	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -80°C.
<b>Background</b>	<p>This gene encodes a subunit of mitochondrial ATP synthase. Mitochondrial ATP synthase catalyzes ATP synthesis, utilizing an electrochemical gradient of protons across the inner membrane during oxidative phosphorylation. ATP synthase is composed of two linked multi-subunit complexes: the soluble catalytic core, F1, and the membrane-spanning component, Fo, comprising the proton channel. The catalytic portion of mitochondrial ATP synthase consists of 5 different subunits (alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and epsilon) assembled with a stoichiometry of 3 alpha, 3 beta, and a single representative of the other 3. The proton channel consists of three main subunits (a, b, c). This gene encodes the epsilon subunit of the catalytic core. Two pseudogenes of this gene are located on chromosomes 4 and 13. Read-through transcripts that include exons from this gene are expressed from the upstream gene SLM02.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]</p>
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated

