abcam

BECKMAN COULTER

ab326174

SNv428 Anti-ATP5A antibody [EPR13030(B)]

Rabbit Recombinant Monoclonal ATP5A antibody - conjugated to SNv428.
Suitable for Flow Cyt(Intra) and reacts with Human samples.

This is a Beckman Coulter product distributed by Abcam

Recombinant RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	SNv428
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 405nm, Em: 428nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.2% BSA, 0.02% Pluronic F-68
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR13030(B)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.2 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/40
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ATP5F1A

Function	Subunit alpha, of the mitochondrial membrane ATP synthase complex (F(1)F(0) ATP synthase or Complex V) that 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 (Probable). ATP synthase complex consist of a soluble F(1) head domain - the catalytic core - and a membrane F(1) domain - the membrane proton channel (PubMed:37244256). These two domains are linked by a central stalk rotating inside the F(1) region and a stationary peripheral stalk (PubMed:37244256). 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 (Probable). In vivo, can only synthesize ATP although its ATP hydrolase activity can be activated artificially in vitro (By similarity). With the catalytic subunit beta (ATP5F1B), forms the catalytic core in the F(1) domain (PubMed:37244256). Subunit alpha does not bear the catalytic high-affinity ATP-binding sites (Probable). Binds the bacterial siderophore enterobactin and can promote mitochondrial accumulation of enterobactin-derived iron ions (PubMed:30146159).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

This is a Beckman Coulter product distributed by Abcam.

The SuperNova dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Beckman Coulter Life Sciences. As this product contains the SuperNova dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity).

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	ATP5A also known as ATP synthase F1 subunit alpha is a protein important for cellular energy production. As part of the ATP synthase complex it plays a mechanical role in synthesizing ATP from ADP and inorganic phosphate. The ATP5A protein has a molecular weight of approximately 55 kDa and is widely expressed in the inner mitochondrial membrane across different cell types. Its central function lies in its ability to harness the energy of the proton gradient generated by the electron transport chain to catalyze ATP synthesis.
Biological function summary	ATP5A is essential in cellular respiration serving as a catalytic core of the F1 component of ATP synthase. As part of the multi-subunit enzyme complex ATP synthase is responsible for ATP production the primary energy currency in cells. The ATP5A subunit works in conjunction with other subunits of the enzyme oligomer to facilitate the conversion of energy released during oxidative phosphorylation into a usable form. The protein's efficiency in this biological role underpins its importance in sustaining cellular energy homeostasis.
Pathways	ATP5A plays a pivotal role in oxidative phosphorylation and the electron transport chain integral components of cellular respiration. The oxidative phosphorylation pathway depends on this protein to manage the synthesis of ATP molecules while the electron transport chain creates the proton gradient necessary for ATP production. ATP5A is functionally connected to other proteins in these pathways such as ATP5B and cytochrome c oxidase working in a coordinated manner to ensure efficient energy transfer and maintenance.
Associated diseases and disorders	ATP5A is implicative in mitochondrial disorders and neurodegenerative diseases such as Leigh syndrome and Parkinson's disease. These conditions often arise from deficits in ATP production where ineffective ATP synthase activity can contribute to cellular energy failures. In the context of Parkinson's disease for

instance ATP5A interactions with other proteins like Parkin can contribute to mitochondrial dysfunction an important pathological feature of the disorder. Through such associations alterations in ATP5A activity can significantly impact disease progression and symptomatology.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

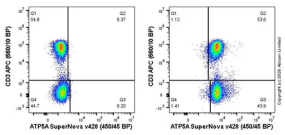
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

1 product image



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - SNv428 Anti-ATP5A antibody [EPR13030(B)] (ab326174)

ATP5A Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining of Human peripheral mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using rabbit Anti-ATP5A antibody

Flow cytometry scatter plots showing human peripheral mononuclear cells (PBMCs), either stained with ab326174 (right) or FMO control (left). The cells were fixed and permeabilised using BD CytoFix/CytoPerm™ (20 min). The cells were incubated in 1x PBS containing 10 µg/ml human IgG, 10% normal goat serum and BD Pharmingen™ MonoBlock™ Leukocyte Staining Buffer (1/10) to block FC receptors and non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody (ab326174) (1x 106 in 100µl at 5 µg/ml (1/40)) for 30min on ice. The cells were simultaneously stained with CD3. Acquisition of >30000 events were collected using a 100 mW Violet laser (405nm) and 450/45 bandpass filter.This data was acquired using a Beckman Coulter CytoFlexLX flow cytometer.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.