

ATP6V0D1

Reactivity:Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC IF IP FC

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:20 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:100 IP 1:20 - 1:50

FC 1:20 - 1:50

Calculated MW:40kDa

Observed MW:Refer to figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human ATP6V0D1

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

P39; VATX; VMA6; ATP6D; ATP6DV; VPATPD;

Catalog #:A4271

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species:Rabbit

Gene ID:9114

Isotype:IgG

Swiss Prot:P61421

Purity:Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

This gene encodes a component of vacuolar ATPase (V-ATPase), a multisubunit enzyme that mediates acidification of eukaryotic intracellular organelles. V-ATPase dependent organelle acidification is necessary for such intracellular processes as protein sorting, zymogen activation, receptor-mediated endocytosis, and synaptic vesicle proton gradient generation. V-ATPase is composed of a cytosolic V1 domain and a transmembrane V0 domain. The V1 domain consists of three A and three B subunits, two G subunits plus the C, D, E, F, and H subunits. The V1 domain contains the ATP catalytic site. The V0 domain consists of five different subunits: a, c, c', c'', and d. Additional isoforms of many of the V1 and V0 subunit proteins are encoded by multiple genes or alternatively spliced transcript variants. This encoded protein is known as the D subunit and is found ubiquitously.

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