

Product Name: V-ATPase D1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab19736



Summary

Production Name	V-ATPase D1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	ATP6V0D1 ATP6V0D1; ATP6D; VPATPD; V-type proton ATPase subunit d 1; V-ATPase subunit d 1;
Alternative Names	32 kDa accessory protein; V-ATPase 40 kDa accessory protein; V-ATPase AC39 subunit; p39; Vacuolar proton pump subunit d 1
Gene ID	9114.0
SwissProt ID	P61421.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human V-ATPase D1. AA range:221-270

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000
Molecular Weight	40kD

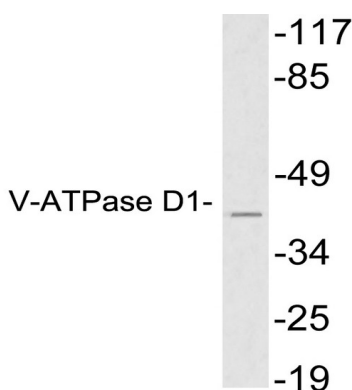
Background

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. [profunction:Subunit of the integral membrane V0 complex of vacuolar ATPase. Vacuolar ATPase is responsible for acidifying a variety of intracellular compartments in eukaryotic cells, thus providing most of the energy required for transport processes in the vacuolar system. May play a role in coupling of proton transport and ATP hydrolysis.,similarity:Belongs to the V-ATPase V0D/AC39 subunit family.,subunit:V-ATPase is an heteromultimeric enzyme composed of a peripheral catalytic V1 complex (components A to H) attached to an integral membrane V0 proton pore complex (components: a, c, c', c'' and d),tissue specificity:Ubiquitous.,

Research Area

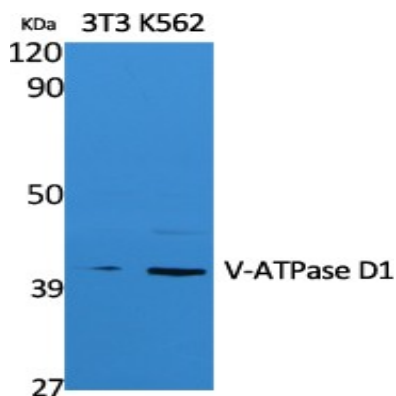
Oxidative phosphorylation;Lysosome;Vibrio cholerae infection;Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using V-ATPase D1 antibody.

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Western Blot analysis of extracts from NIH-3T3, K562 cells, using V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

Note

For research use only.