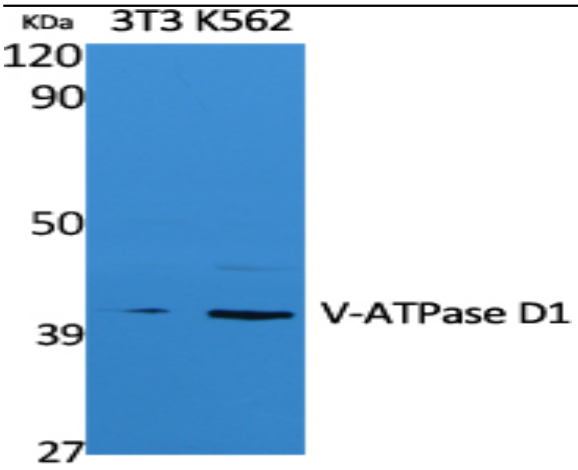
Best Tools for immunology Research

V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody

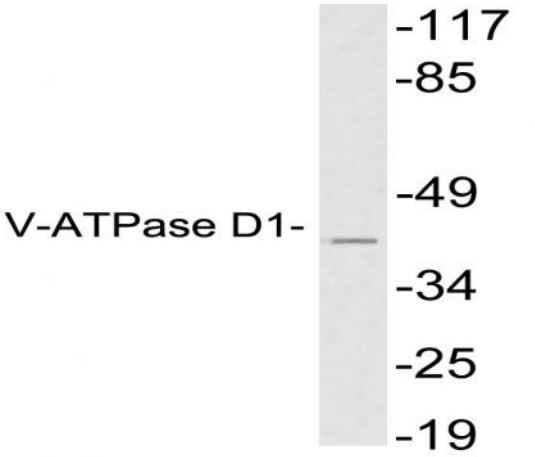
Catalog No :	YT5026
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	V-ATPase D1
Fields :	>>Oxidative phosphorylation;>>Metabolic pathways;>>Lysosome;>>Phagosome;>>Synaptic vesicle cycle;>>Collecting duct acid secretion;>>Vibrio cholerae infection;>>Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;>>Tuberculosis;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Rheumatoid arthritis
Gene Name :	ATP6V0D1
Protein Name :	V-type proton ATPase subunit d 1
Human Gene Id :	9114
Human Swiss Prot No :	P61421
Mouse Gene Id :	11972
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P51863
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human V-ATPase D1. AA range:221-270
Specificity :	V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of V-ATPase D1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	40kD
Cell Pathway :	Oxidative phosphorylation;Lysosome;Vibrio cholerae infection;Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;
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. [pro
Function :	function: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.,
Subcellular Location :	Membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Lysosome membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Localizes to centrosome and the base of the cilium. .
Expression :	Ubiquitous.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of extracts from NIH-3T3, K562 cells, using V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



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