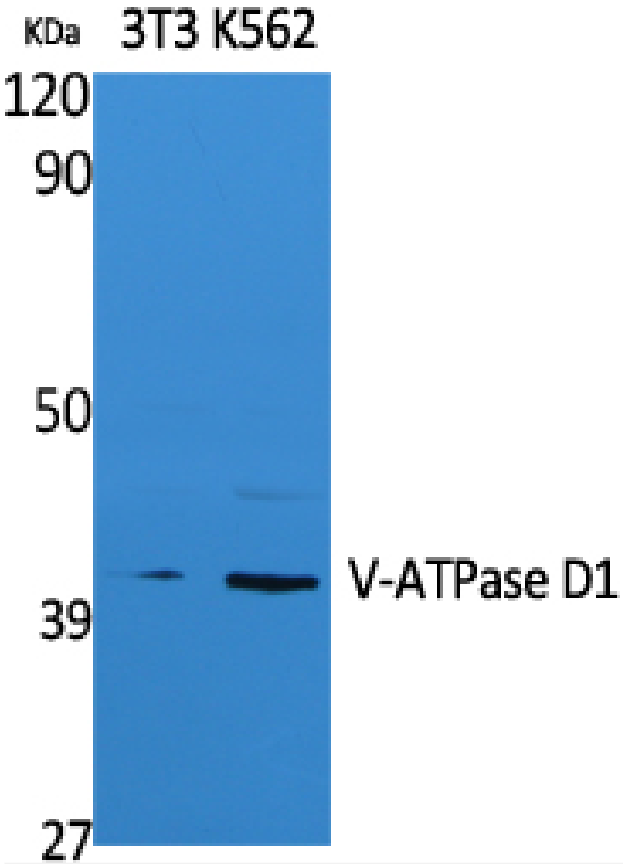
V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-16516
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ATP6V0D1
Protein Name	V-type proton ATPase subunit d 1
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
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ATP6V0D1; ATP6D; VPATPD; V-type proton ATPase subunit d 1; V-ATPase subunit d 1; 32 kDa accessory protein; V-ATPase 40 kDa accessory protein; V-ATPase AC39 subunit; p39; Vacuolar proton pump subunit d 1
Observed Band	40kD
Cell Pathway	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. .
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
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.,

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
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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.