



VATA Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-06377
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Swine
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ATP6V1A ATP6A1 ATP6V1A1 VPP2
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	VATA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 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	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ATP6A1;ATP6V1A1;EC:7.1.2.2;VA68;V-ATPase 69 kDa subunit;VATA; ATP6V1A ATP6A1 ATP6V1A1 VPP2;V-type proton ATPase catalytic subunit A (V-ATPase subunit A) (EC 3.6.3.14) (V-ATPase 69 kDa subunit) (Vacuolar ATPase isoform VA68) (Vacuolar proton pump subunit alpha)
Observed Band	67kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	67kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle . Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Lysosome . Co-localizes with WFS1 in the secretory granules in neuroblastoma cell lines. .
Tissue Specificity	High expression in the skin.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + H(2)O + H(+)(In) = ADP + phosphate + H(+)(Out)., function:Catalytic subunit of the peripheral V1 complex of vacuolar ATPase. V-ATPase vacuolar ATPase is responsible for acidifying a variety of intracellular compartments in eukaryotic cells.,similarity:Belongs to the ATPase alpha/beta chains family.,subunit:V-ATPase is an heteromultimeric enzyme composed of a peripheral catalytic V1 complex (main components: subunits A, B, C, D, E, and F) attached to an integral membrane V0 proton pore complex (main component:



the proteolipid protein).,tissue specificity:Present in all tissues analyzed.,

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 one of two V1 domain A subunit isoforms and is found in all

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

Autophagy flux inhibition mediated by lysosomal dysfunction participates in the cadmium exposure-induced cardiotoxicity in swine 2022 Mar 14.
WB Swine 1:1000 myocardium

