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ATP6V0D1 Antibody - C-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI15356

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P61421
Other Accession	NM_004691, NP_004682
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Dog, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40329

Additional Information

Gene ID	9114
Alias Symbol	ATP6D, ATP6DV, FLJ43534, P39, VATX, VMA6, VPATPD
Other Names	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, ATP6V0D1, ATP6D, VPATPD
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-ATP6V0D1 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ATP6V0D1 Antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ATP6V0D1 (HGNC:13724)
Synonyms	ATP6D, VPATPD
Function	Subunit of the V0 complex of vacuolar(H+)-ATPase (V-ATPase), a multisubunit enzyme composed of a peripheral complex (V1) that hydrolyzes ATP and a membrane integral complex (V0) that translocates protons (PubMed:28296633, PubMed:30374053, PubMed:33065002). V-ATPase is responsible for acidifying and maintaining the pH of intracellular compartments and in some cell types, is targeted to the plasma membrane, where it promotes acidification of the extracellular environment

(PubMed:30374053). The V-ATPase complex also acts as an activator for mTORC1 on lysosomal membrane by promoting the guanine nucleotide exchange factor (GEF) of the Ragulator complex, thereby enabling mTORC1 recruitment (PubMed:22053050). May play a role in coupling of proton transport and ATP hydrolysis (By similarity). In aerobic conditions, involved in intracellular iron homeostasis, thus triggering the activity of Fe(2+) prolyl hydroxylase (PHD) enzymes, and leading to HIF1A hydroxylation and subsequent proteasomal degradation (PubMed:28296633). May play a role in cilium biogenesis through regulation of the transport and the localization of proteins to the cilium (By similarity).

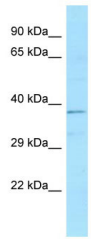
Cellular Location Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Lysosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P61420}; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Localizes to centrosome and the base of the cilium. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6PGV1}

Tissue Location Ubiquitous.

References

van Hille B.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 197:15-21(1993).
Agarwal A.K.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 279:543-547(2000).
Bhat K.S.,et al.Submitted (NOV-1992) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Smith A.N.,et al.Gene 297:169-177(2002).
Burkard T.R.,et al.BMC Syst. Biol. 5:17-17(2011).

Images



WB Suggested Anti-ATP6V0D1 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: Fetal kidney

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.