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ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17823c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q8NEY4
Other Accession	NP_653184.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB37563
Calculated MW	48759
Antigen Region	276-304

Additional Information

Gene ID	245973
Other Names	V-type proton ATPase subunit C 2, V-ATPase subunit C 2, Vacuolar proton pump subunit C 2, ATP6V1C2
Target/Specificity	This ATP6V1C2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 276-304 amino acids from the Central region of human ATP6V1C2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ATP6V1C2
Function	Subunit of the V1 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 (By

similarity). 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 is responsible for acidifying the extracellular environment (By similarity). Subunit C is necessary for the assembly of the catalytic sector of the enzyme and is likely to have a specific function in its catalytic activity (By similarity).

Tissue Location Kidney and placenta..

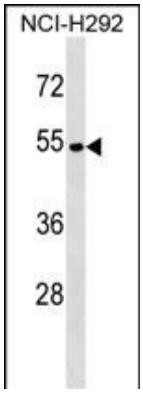
Background

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,three B, and two G subunits, as well as a C, D, E, F, and H subunit. The V1 domain contains the ATP catalytic site. This gene encodes alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different V1 domain C subunit isoforms.

References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Gruber, G. Biochem. Soc. Trans. 33 (PT 4), 883-885 (2005) :
Morel, N. Biol. Cell 95(7):453-457(2003)
Smith, A.N., et al. Mol. Cell 12(4):801-803(2003)
Kawasaki-Nishi, S., et al. FEBS Lett. 545(1):76-85(2003)

Images



ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP17823c) western blot analysis in NCI-H292 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the ATP6V1C2 antibody detected the ATP6V1C2 protein (arrow).