

ATP6V0D2 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54883

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8N8Y2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Dog, Mouse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40426
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ATP6V0D2/V-ATPase D2
Epitope Specificity	251-350/350
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Apical plasma membrane.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Vacuolar-type H ⁺ -ATPase (V-ATPase) is a multisubunit enzyme responsible for acidification of eukaryotic intracellular organelles. V-ATPases pump protons against an electrochemical gradient, while F-ATPases reverse the process, thereby synthesizing ATP. A peripheral V1 domain, which is responsible for ATP hydrolysis, and a integral V0 domain, which is responsible for proton translocation, compose V-ATPase. Nine subunits (A-H) make up the V1 domain and five subunits (a, d, c, c' and c'') make up the V0 domain. Like F-ATPase, V-ATPase most likely operates through a rotary mechanism. V-ATPase D2 is a 350 amino acid protein that is expressed in kidney, lung and osteoclast. V-ATPase D2 has been implicated as a regulator of urine acidification, osteoclast fusion and bone formation. Furthermore, V-ATPase D2 has been identified as a dendritic cell marker.

Additional Information

Gene ID	245972
Other Names	V-type proton ATPase subunit d 2, V-ATPase subunit d 2, Vacuolar proton pump subunit d 2, ATP6V0D2
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

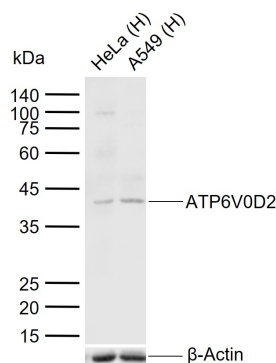
Protein Information

Name	ATP6V0D2
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. 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). May play a role in coupling of proton transport and ATP hydrolysis (By similarity). Regulator of osteoclast fusion and bone formation (By similarity).
Tissue Location	Kidney, osteoclast and lung.

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Images



Sample:

Lane 1: Human HeLa cell lysates

Lane 2: Human A549 cell lysates

Primary: Anti-ATP6V0D2 (AP54883) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 40 kDa

Observed band size: 40 kDa

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