

## ATP6V1B2 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP54884

## **Product Information**

**Application** WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E

Primary Accession P21281

**Reactivity** Rat, Pig, Dog, Cynomolgus, Bovine

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW56501Physical StateLiquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ATP6V1B2

**Epitope Specificity** 51-150/511 **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** Endomembrane system. Melanosome. Endomembrane. Identified by mass

spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.

**SIMILARITY** Belongs to the ATPase alpha/beta chains family.

**SUBUNIT** V-ATPase is a 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).

**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. The V-ATPase V1 B subunit exists as two isoforms. In the inner ear, the V-ATPase B1 isoform functions in proton secretion and is required to maintain proper endolymph pH and normal auditory function. The gene encoding the human V-ATPase B1 isoform maps to chromosome 2cen-q13. Mutations in this gene cause distal renal tubular acidosis associated with sensorineural deafness. The V-ATPase B2 isoform is expressed in kidney and is the only B isoform expressed in osteoclasts. The gene encoding the human V-ATPase B2 isoform

maps to chromosome 8p22-p21.

## **Additional Information**

Gene ID 526

Other Names V-type proton ATPase subunit B, brain isoform, V-ATPase subunit B 2,

Endomembrane proton pump 58 kDa subunit, HO57, Vacuolar proton pump

subunit B 2, ATP6V1B2, ATP6B2, VPP3

**Dilution** WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC=1:100-500,IF=1:100-50

0.ELISA=1:5000-10000

**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 ATP6V1B2

**Synonyms** ATP6B2, VPP3

Function Non-catalytic 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 (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 is responsible for acidifying the extracellular environment (PubMed:32001091). In renal intercalated cells, can partially compensate the lack of ATP6V1B1 and mediate secretion of protons (H+) into the urine under base-line conditions but not in conditions of acid

load (By similarity).

**Cellular Location** Apical cell membrane. Melanosome. Cytoplasm

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62814}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62815}; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62815}; Peripheral membrane protein.

Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I

to stage IV

**Tissue Location** Kidney; localizes to early distal nephron, encompassing thick ascending limbs

and distal convoluted tubules (at protein level).

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