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V-ATPase S1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP74262

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q15904
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	52026

Additional Information

Gene ID	537
Other Names	V-type proton ATPase subunit S1 (V-ATPase subunit S1) (Protein XAP-3) (V-ATPase Ac45 subunit) (V-ATPase S1 accessory protein) (Vacuolar proton pump subunit S1)
Dilution	WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

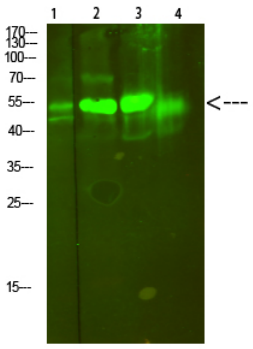
Name	ATP6AP1
Synonyms	ATP6IP1, ATP6S1, VATPS1, XAP3
Function	Accessory subunit of the proton-transporting vacuolar (V)- ATPase protein pump, which is required for luminal acidification of secretory vesicles (PubMed:33065002). Guides the V-type ATPase into specialized subcellular compartments, such as neuroendocrine regulated secretory vesicles or the ruffled border of the osteoclast, thereby regulating its activity (PubMed:27231034). Involved in membrane trafficking and Ca(2+)-dependent membrane fusion (PubMed:27231034). May play a role in the assembly of the V-type ATPase complex (Probable). 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). In islets of Langerhans cells, may regulate the acidification of dense-core secretory granules (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

	Endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54715}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54715}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Not detected in trans-Golgi network.
Tissue Location	widely expressed, with highest levels in brain and lowest in liver and duodenum.

Background

Accessory subunit of the proton-transporting vacuolar (V)-ATPase protein pump, which is required for luminal acidification of secretory vesicles. Guides the V-type ATPase into specialized subcellular compartments, such as neuroendocrine regulated secretory vesicles or the ruffled border of the osteoclast, thereby regulating its activity. Involved in membrane trafficking and Ca(2+)-dependent membrane fusion. May play a role in the assembly of the V-type ATPase complex. 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).

Images



Western Blot analysis of 1,mouse-lung 2,mouse-brain 3,mouse-spleen 4,mouse-kidney cells using primary antibody diluted at 1:500(4°C overnight). Secondary antibody：Goat Anti-rabbit IgG IRDye 800(diluted at 1:5000, 25°C, 1 hour)