ARG41151
anti-ATP6V0D1 / p39 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ATP6V0D1 / p39
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ATP6V0D1 / p39
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide within the center region of Human ATP6V0D1 / p39.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Vacuolar proton pump subunit d 1; VPATPD; V-ATPase subunit d 1; 32 kDa accessory protein; VATX; ATP6DV; V-type proton ATPase subunit d 1; V-ATPase AC39 subunit; P39; VMA6; p39; ATP6D; V-ATPase 40 kDa accessory protein

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	1:500 - 1:1000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Observed Size	40 kDa

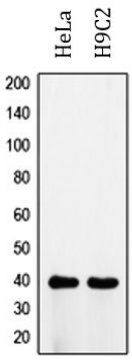
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.42% Potassium phosphate (pH 7.3), 0.87% NaCl, 0.01% Sodium azide and 30% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	30% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	ATP6V0D1
Gene Full Name	ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal 38kDa, V0 subunit d1
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 and three B subunits, two G subunits plus the C, D, E, F, and H subunits. The V1 domain contains the ATP catalytic site. The V0 domain consists of five different subunits: a, c, c', c'', and d. Additional isoforms of many of the V1 and V0 subunit proteins are encoded by multiple genes or alternatively spliced transcript variants. This encoded protein is known as the D subunit and is found ubiquitously. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Subunit of the integral membrane V0 complex of vacuolar ATPase. Vacuolar ATPase is responsible for acidifying a variety of intracellular compartments in eukaryotic cells, thus providing most of the energy required for transport processes in the vacuolar system. May play a role in coupling of proton transport and ATP hydrolysis (By similarity). May play a role in cilium biogenesis through regulation of the transport and the localization of proteins to the cilium (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	40 kDa
Cellular Localization	Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Localizes to centrosome and the base of the cilium. [UniProt]

Images



ARG41151 anti-ATP6V0D1 / p39 antibody WB image

Western blot: HeLa and H9C2 whole cell lysates stained with ARG41151 anti-ATP6V0D1 / p39 antibody.