氢离子转运 ATP 合成酶 A1 抗体

产品货号： mlR7410

英文名称： ATP6V0A1

中文名称： 氢离子转运 ATP 合成酶 A1 抗体

别　　名： V ATPase; V ATPase A; V ATPase A1; Vacuolar proton ATPase a1; V-type proton ATPase 95 kDa subunit a isoform 1; V-ATPase 95 kDa isoform a1; AltName: Full=Vacuolar proton pump subunit a1; Vacuolar proton translocating ATPase 95 kDa subunit a isoform 1; VPP1_HUMAN.

研究领域： 细胞生物　激酶和磷酸酶　通道蛋白　细胞膜受体　转运蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 96kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human V-ATPase A1:41-140/837

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. 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.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： The subunit of the vacuolar proton pump is a V-ATPase that has two different isoforms. The type I isoform contains an 18-base pair insert and is expressed in brain, whereas the truncated type II isoform is more widely expressed, including lung, kidney and spleen. The subunit of the vacuolar proton pump is located in clathrin-coated vesicles and is also found in osteoclasts. It consists of two fundamental domains, a hydrophilic amino-terminus, which has greater than 30% charged residues, and a hydrophobic carboxy terminus, which contains at least six transmembrane regions. The proton pump functions in coupling ATP hydrolysis by the cytoplasmic subunits to proton translocation by the intramembranous components of the pump. The inactivation of the osteoclast-specific vacuolar proton ATPase subunit is responsible for the lack of the enzyme in the apical membranes of osteoclast cells in osteosclerotic mutant mice, thus preventing the resorption function of these cells and leading to the osteopetrotic phenotype. The subunit, which co-localizes with the late endosomal marker Rab7 on vacuolar membranes, is essential for vacuole formation by selective swelling of late endosomes.

Function:

Required for assembly and activity of the vacuolar ATPase. Potential role in differential targeting and regulation of the enzyme for a specific organelle (By similarity).

Subunit:

The V-ATPase is a heteromultimeric enzyme composed of at least thirteen different subunits. It has a membrane peripheral V1 sector for ATP hydrolysis and an integral V0 for proton translocation. The V1 sector comprises subunits A-H, whereas V0 includes subunits a, d, c, c', and c''.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Melanosome. Note=Coated vesicle. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.

Similarity:

Belongs to the V-ATPase 116 kDa subunit family.

SWISS:

Q93050

Gene ID:

535

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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