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Rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D2 antibody

SL12548R

Product Name:	ATP6V0D2
Chinese Name:	ATP6V0D2蛋白抗体
Alias:	V-ATPase D2; ATP6D2; ATPase H+ transporting lysosomal 38kDa V0 subunit D; ATPase H+ transporting lysosomal 38kDa V0 subunit D isoform 2; ATPase H+ transporting lysosomal 38kDa V0 subunit D2; FLJ38708; V ATPase subunit d 2; Vacuolar ATP synthase subunit d 2; Vacuolar proton pump subunit d 2; VMA 6; VMA6; VA0D2_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	40kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ATP6V0D2/V-ATPase D2:251-350/350
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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
Product Detail:	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.

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).

Subunit:
V-ATPase is a heteromultimeric enzyme composed of a peripheral catalytic V1 complex (components A to H) attached to an integral membrane V0 proton pore complex (components: a, c, c', c" and d).

Subcellular Location:
Apical plasma membrane.

Tissue Specificity:
Kidney, osteoclast and lung.

Similarity:
Belongs to the V-ATPase V0D/AC39 subunit family.

SWISS:
Q8N8Y2

Gene ID:
245972

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 245972Human

Entrez Gene: 242341Mouse

Entrez Gene: 297932Rat

SwissProt: Q8N8Y2Human

SwissProt: Q80SY3Mouse

	SwissProt: Q5FVL0Rat Unigene: 436360Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.