

V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody

Cat No: HR1AP4867

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody
Source	Rabbit
Applications	WB,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Recommended Dilutions	
Immunogen	
Species	Rabbit
Storage	-20°C/1 year
Isotype	
Clonality	
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	40kDa
GeneID?Human?	ATP6V0D1
Human Swiss-Prot No.	
Cellular localization	
Alternative Names	ATP6V0D1; ATP6D; VPATPD; V-type proton ATPase subunit d 1; V-ATPase subunit d 1; 32 kDa accessory protein; V-ATPase 40 kDa accessory protein; V-ATPase AC39 subunit; p39; Vacuolar proton pump subunit d
Background	<p>ATPase H⁺ transporting V0 subunit d1(ATP6V0D1) Homo sapiens 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. [pro</p>