

V-ATPase H antibody

Catalog No: #22086



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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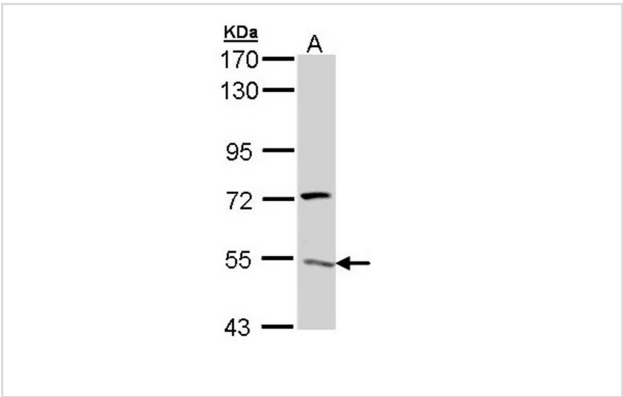
Description

Product Name	V-ATPase H antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
Applications	WB IHC IF
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Type	Recombinant protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein fragment contain a sequence corresponding to a region within amino acids 169 and 414 of human ATP6V1H
Target Name	V-ATPase H
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q9UI12Gene ID:51606
Uniprot	Q9UI12
GeneID	51606;
Concentration	0.6mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in 0.1M Tris-buffered saline with 10% Glycerol (pH7.0). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

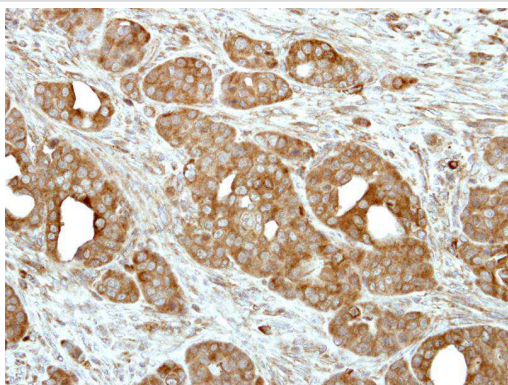
Application Details

Predicted MW: 56kd
Western blotting: 1:500-1:3000
Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:500
Immunofluorescence: 1:100-1:200

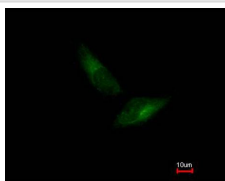
Images



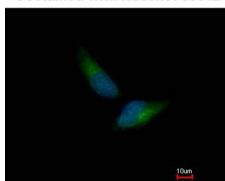
Sample (30 ug of whole cell lysate)
A: Hela
7.5% SDS PAGE
Primary antibody diluted at 1: 1000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded NCIN87 xenograft, using ATP6V1H antibody at 1: 500 dilution.



Costained with Hoechst 33342



Immunofluorescence analysis of methanol-fixed HeLa, using ATP6V1H antibody at 1: 200 dilution.

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', and d. Additional isoforms of many of the V1 and V0 subunit proteins are encoded by multiple genes or alternatively spliced transcript variants. This gene encodes the regulatory H subunit of the V1 domain which is required for catalysis of ATP but not the assembly of V-ATPase. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encode two isoforms of the H subunit. [provided by RefSeq]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only