10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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ATP6V0B Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP10432c

Specification

ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q99437
Other Accession	Q2TA24, NP_001034546.1, NP_004038.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**21406**
Antigen Region	**104-131**

ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 533

Other Names
V-type proton ATPase 21 kDa proteolipid subunit, V-ATPase 21 kDa proteolipid subunit, Vacuolar proton pump 21 kDa proteolipid subunit, hATPL, ATP6V0B, ATP6F

Target/Specificity
This ATP6V0B antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 104-131 amino acids from the Central region of human ATP6V0B.

Dilution
IHC-P~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

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Name ATP6V0B

Synonyms ATP6F

Function Proton-conducting pore forming subunit of the V0 complex of vacuolar(H+)-ATPase (V-ATPase), a multisubunit enzyme composed of a peripheral complex (V1) that hydrolyzes ATP and a membrane integral complex (V0) that translocates protons (PubMed:33065002). V-ATPase is responsible for acidifying and maintaining the pH of intracellular compartments and in some cell types, is targeted to the plasma membrane, where it is responsible for acidifying the extracellular environment (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q2TA24}; Multi-pass membrane protein

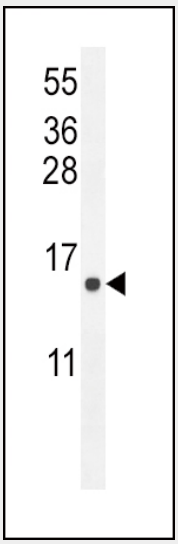
Tissue Location
Ubiquitous.

ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) - Images



ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP10432c) western blot analysis in U251 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the EKI2 antibody detected the EKI2 protein (arrow).

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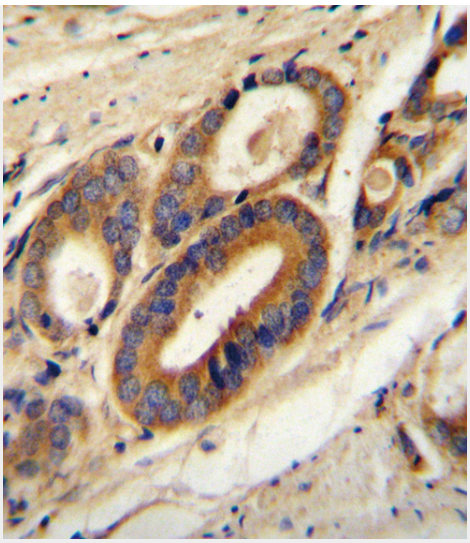

ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP10432c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human prostate carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) - 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 part of the transmembrane V0 domain and is the human counterpart of yeast VMA16. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different proteins have been found for this gene.

ATP6V0B Antibody (Center) - References

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Rojas, J.D., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 320(4):1123-1132(2004)
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