

ATP6V1G3 Antibody (N-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22348a**Specification**

ATP6V1G3 Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IF,E
Primary Accession	O96LB4
Other Accession	O5XGW0 , A4QNE9
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Xenopus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	13917

ATP6V1G3 Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 127124**Other Names**

V-type proton ATPase subunit G 3, V-ATPase subunit G 3, V-ATPase 13 kDa subunit 3, Vacuolar proton pump subunit G 3, ATP6V1G3, ATP6G3

Target/Specificity

This ATP6V1G3 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 15-49 amino acids from the human region of human ATP6V1G3.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

FC~~1:25

IF~~1:25

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

ATP6V1G3 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATP6V1G3 Antibody (N-Term) - Protein Information

Name ATP6V1G3

Synonyms ATP6G3

Function Subunit of the V1 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. 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.

Tissue Location

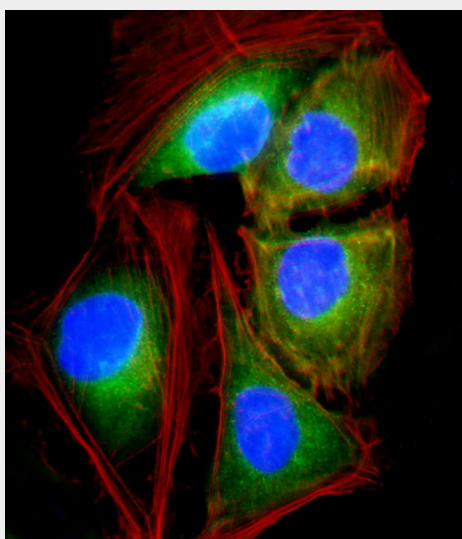
Kidney..

ATP6V1G3 Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols

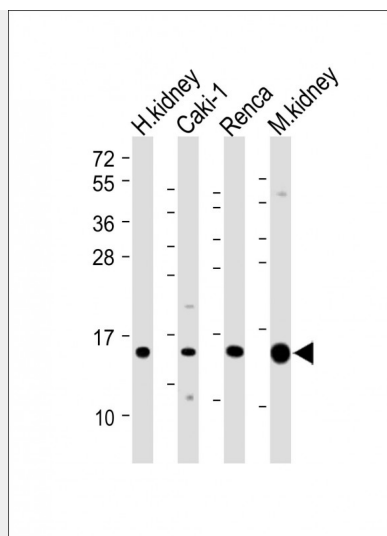
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

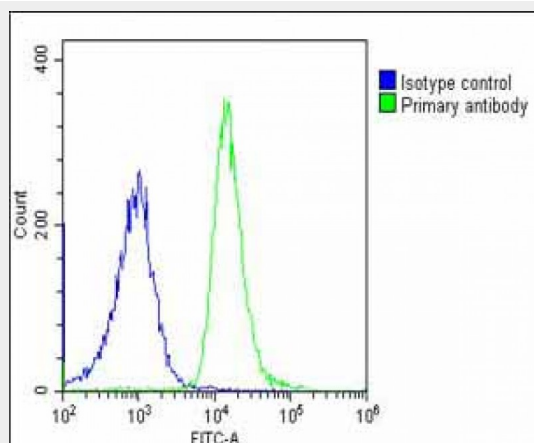
ATP6V1G3 Antibody (N-Term) - Images



Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized U-2 OS (human osteosarcoma cell line) cells labeling ATP6V1G3 with AP22348a at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1583138) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm and weak nucleus staining on U-2 OS cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (PD18466410) at 1/100 dilution (red).The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



All lanes : Anti-ATP6V1G3 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Human kidney lysate Lane 2: Caki-1 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Renca whole cell lysate Lane 4: Mouse kidney lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 14 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Overlay histogram showing U-2 OS cells stained with AP22348a(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22348a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OE188374) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

ATP6V1G3 Antibody (N-Term) - Background

Catalytic subunit of the peripheral V1 complex of vacuolar ATPase (V-ATPase). V-ATPase is responsible for acidifying a variety of intracellular compartments in eukaryotic cells.

ATP6V1G3 Antibody (N-Term) - References

Smith A.N.,et al.Gene 297:169-177(2002).
Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).