

**V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP73209****Specification****V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P61421</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9114**Other 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 1

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ATP6V0D1 ([HGNC:13724](#))**Synonyms** ATP6D, VPATPD**Function**

Subunit of the V0 complex of vacuolar(H<sup>+</sup>)-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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28296633" target="\_blank">28296633</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30374053" target="\_blank">30374053</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33065002" target="\_blank">33065002</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30374053" target="\_blank">30374053</a>). May play a role in coupling of proton transport and ATP hydrolysis (By similarity). In aerobic conditions, involved in intracellular iron homeostasis, thus triggering the activity of Fe(2+) prolyl hydroxylase (PHD) enzymes, and leading to HIF1A hydroxylation and subsequent proteasomal degradation

(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28296633" target="\_blank">28296633</a>). May play a role in cilium biogenesis through regulation of the transport and the localization of proteins to the cilium (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Lysosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P61420}; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Localizes to centrosome and the base of the cilium {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6PGV1}

#### Tissue Location

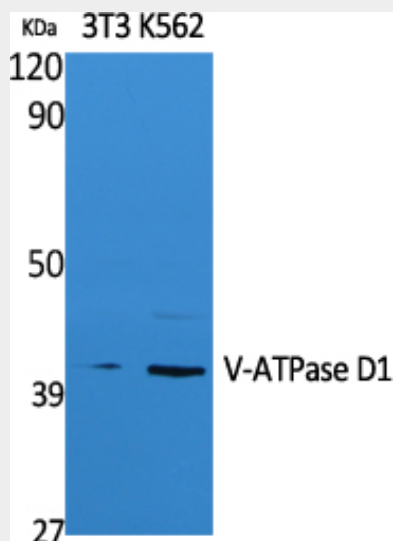
Ubiquitous.

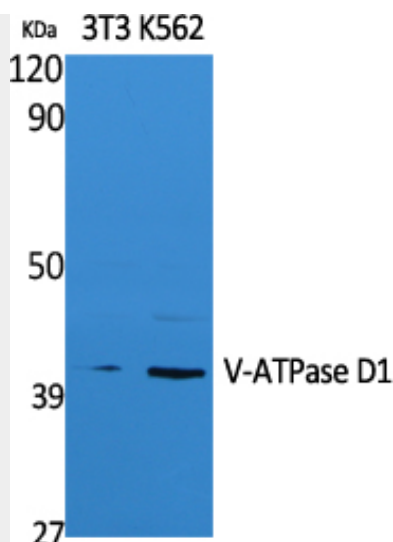
### V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





#### V-ATPase D1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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). May play a role in cilium biogenesis through regulation of the transport and the localization of proteins to the cilium (By similarity). In aerobic conditions, involved in intracellular iron homeostasis, thus triggering the activity of Fe(2+) prolyl hydroxylase (PHD) enzymes, and leading to HIF1A hydroxylation and subsequent proteasomal degradation (PubMed:28296633).