

ATP6V1F Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19156b**Specification**

ATP6V1F Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q16864](#)**ATP6V1F Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9296**Other Names**

V-type proton ATPase subunit F, V-ATPase subunit F, V-ATPase 14 kDa subunit, Vacuolar proton pump subunit F, ATP6V1F, ATP6S14, VATF

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATP6V1F Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** ATP6V1F**Synonyms** ATP6S14, VATF**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 (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, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P50408}; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P50408}; Peripheral membrane protein

ATP6V1F Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ATP6V1F Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**ATP6V1F Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 the V1 domain F subunit protein.

ATP6V1F Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Supino, R., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1171, 606-616 (2009) ; Smith, A.N., et al. J. Bioenerg. Biomembr. 40(4):371-380(2008) Morel, N. Biol. Cell 95(7):453-457(2003) Smith, A.N., et al. Mol. Cell 12(4):801-803(2003) Kawasaki-Nishi, S., et al. FEBS Lett. 545(1):76-85(2003)