

ATP6V1C1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00000528-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ATP6V1C1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ATP6V1C1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ATP6V1C1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — ATP6V1C1

Entrez GeneID	528
GeneBank Accession#	ATP6V1C1
Gene Name	ATP6V1C1
Gene Alias	ATP6C, ATP6D, FLJ20057, VATC, Vma5
Gene Description	ATPase, H ⁺ transporting, lysosomal 42kDa, V1 subunit C1
Omim ID	603097
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a component of vacuolar ATPase (V-ATPase), a multisubunit enzyme that mediates acidification of intracellular compartments of eukaryotic cells. V-ATPase dependent 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 gene is one of two genes that encode the V1 domain C subunit proteins and is found ubiquitously. This C subunit is analogous but not homologous to gamma subunit of F-ATPases. Previously, this gene was designated ATP6D. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	ATPase, H ⁺ transporting, lysosomal (vacuolar proton pump) 42kD ATPase, H ⁺ transporting, lysosomal 42kD, V1 subunit C, isoform 1 ATPase, H ⁺ transporting, lysosomal 42kDa, V1 subunit C, isoform 1 H(+)-transporting two-sector ATPase, subunit C H ⁺ -ATPase C s

Pathway

- [Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection](#)
- [Metabolic pathways](#)
- [Oxidative phosphorylation](#)
- [Vibrio cholerae infection](#)

Disease

- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)