ATP6V0D1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00009114-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ATP6V0D1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ATP6V0D1 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 ATP6V0D1 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 — ATP6V0D1

Entrez GeneID	9114
GeneBank Accession#	ATP6V0D1
Gene Name	ATP6V0D1
Gene Alias	ATP6D, ATP6DV, P39, VATX, VMA6, VPATPD
Gene Description	ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal 38kDa, V0 subunit d1
Omim ID	607028
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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 known as the D subunit and is found ubiquitously. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal (vacuolar proton pump), member D|ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal 38kD, V0 subunit d|ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal, V0 subunit d1|H(+)-transporting two-sector ATPase, subunit D|V-ATPase 40 KDa accessory protein|V-

Pathway

- Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection
- Lysosome
- Metabolic pathways
- Oxidative phosphorylation
- Vibrio cholerae infection

Disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema