

# ATP6V1F rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00009296-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ATP6V1F peptide using ARM Technology.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human ATP6V1F is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Library Construction</b>	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen ( <a href="#">ARM Technology</a> ).
<b>Expression</b>	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Quality Control Testing</b>	Antibody reactive against human ATP6V1F peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Deliverable</b>	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
<b>Note</b>	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) <sub>2</sub> , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

## Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

## Gene Info — ATP6V1F

Entrez GeneID	<a href="#">9296</a>
GeneBank Accession#	<a href="#">ATP6V1F</a>
Gene Name	ATP6V1F
Gene Alias	ATP6S14, MGC117321, MGC126037, MGC126038, VATF, Vma7
Gene Description	ATPase, H <sup>+</sup> transporting, lysosomal 14kDa, V1 subunit F
Omim ID	<a href="#">607160</a>
Gene Ontology	<a href="#">Hyperlink</a>
Gene Summary	<p>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. [provided by RefSeq]</p>
Other Designations	ATPase, H <sup>+</sup> transporting, lysosomal (vacuolar proton pump) 14kD ATPase, H <sup>+</sup> transporting, lysosomal 14kD, V1 subunit F ATPase, vacuolar, 14 kD H <sup>+</sup> -transporting two-sector ATPase, 14kD subunit V-ATPase 14 kDa subunit V-ATPase F subunit adenosinetriphosphata

## Pathway

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