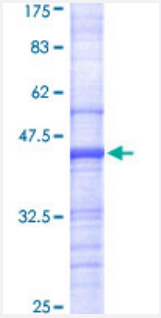
ATP6V0A2 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00023545-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human ATP6V0A2 partial ORF (NP_036595, 198 a.a. - 304 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	GYTIVSYAELDESLEDPETGEVIKWYVFLISFWGEQIGHKVKKICDCYHCHVYPYPNTAEERREIQE GLNTRIQDLYTVLHKTEDYLRQVLCKAAESVYSRVIQVKK
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	37.51
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — ATP6V0A2

Entrez GeneID	23545
GeneBank Accession#	NM_012463
Protein Accession#	NP_036595
Gene Name	ATP6V0A2
Gene Alias	ARCL, ATP6N1D, ATP6a2, J6B7, Stv1, TJ6, TJ6M, TJ6s, Vph1, WSS, a2
Gene Description	ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal V0 subunit a2
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of the vacuolar ATPase (v-ATPase), an heteromulti meric enzyme that is present in intracellular vesicles and in the plasma membrane of specialized cells, and which is essential for the acidification of diverse cellular components. V-ATPase is com prised of a membrane peripheral V(1) domain for ATP hydrolysis, and an integral membrane V(0) domain for proton translocation. The subunit encoded by this gene is a component of the V(0) do main. Mutations in this gene are a cause of both cutis laxa type II and wrinkly skin syndrome. [provi ded by RefSeq
Other Designations	ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal V0 subunit A2|infantile malignant osteopetrosis

Pathway

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

- Vibrio cholerae infection