RecomAb™

ATP6V0D1 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R07-1A5

Catalog # RAB06025 Size 100 uL

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human ATP6V0D1.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to human ATP6V0D1.
Theoretical MW (kDa)	Calculated MW: 40 kD
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunofluorescence (1/50-1/200) Immunohistochemistry (1/50-1/100) Immunoprecipitation (1/20) Western Blot (1/500-1/1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 50mM Tris-Glycine, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (40% glycerol, 0.05% BSA and 0.01% Sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot

- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

Gene Info — ATP6V0D1

Entrez GeneID	9114
Protein Accession#	P61421
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