Bioworld Technology CO., Ltd.

ATP6V0D1 Peptide

Cat No.: BS5977P

Background

Vacuolar-type H+-ATPase (V-ATPase) is a multisubunit enzyme responsible for the acidification of eukaryotic intracellular organelles. V-ATPases pump protons against an electrochemical gradient, while F-ATPases reverse the process, thereby synthesizing ATP. A peripheral V1 domain, which is responsible for ATP hydrolysis, and an integral V0 domain, which is responsible for proton translocation, comprise the V-ATPase complex. Nine subunits (A–H) make up the V1 domain and five subunits (A, D, C, C' and C") make up the V0 domain. V-ATPase D1 (ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal, V0 subunit D1), also known as ATP6V0D1, P39, VATX, VMA6, ATP6D or VPATPD, is the D subunit of the V0 domain. Expressed ubiquitously, V-ATPase D1 acts in concert with other V0 subunits to catalytically acidify a variety of intracellular compartments, thereby synthesizing ATP to be used for vacuolar transport.

Swiss-Prot

P61421

Applications

Blocking

Specificity

This peptide can be used with studies using BS5977 ATP6V0D1 pAb.

Purification & Purity

Synthetic peptide ATP6V0D1. (Note: the amino acid sequence is proprietary). The purity is > 98%.

Product

1 mg/ml in DI water.

Storage & Stability

Store at 4℃ short term. Aliquot and store at -20℃ long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Research Use

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.

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