

VATA rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb773328 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	VATA rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Swine
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	VATA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	V-type proton ATPase catalytic subunit A (V-ATPase subunit A) (EC 3.6.3.14) (V-ATPase 69 kDa subunit) (Vacuolar ATPase isoform VA68) (Vacuolar proton pump subunit alpha)
Gene Name	ATP6V1A ATP6A1 ATP6V1A1 VPP2
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle . Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Lysosome . Co-localizes with WFS1 in the secretory granules in neuroblastoma cell lines. .

Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	67kD
Human Gene ID	523
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P38606
Alternative Names	

Background

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 one of two V1 domain A subunit isoforms and is found in all