

ATP6V0D1 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：ATP6V0D1 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：ATP6V0D1 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：ATPase H⁺ transporting V0 subunit d1; P39; VATX; VMA6; ATP6D; ATP6DV; VPATPD

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述

Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 152-351 amino acids of human ATP6V0D1

技术规格

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|---------------------------|--|
| Full name: | ATPase H ⁺ transporting V0 subunit d1 |
| Synonyms: | P39; VATX; VMA6; ATP6D; ATP6DV; VPATPD |
| Swissprot: | P61421 |
| Gene Accession: | BC008861 |
| Purity: | >85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE |
| Expression system: | Escherichia coli |
| Tags: | His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus |
| 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 s |

ubunits, 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.