

## ATP6V1D 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：ATP6V1D 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：ATP6V1D Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：VATD; VMA8; ATP6M

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述：

Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 1-247 amino acids of human ATP6V1D

技术规格：

<b>Full name:</b>	ATPase H <sup>+</sup> transporting V1 subunit D
<b>Synonyms:</b>	VATD; VMA8; ATP6M
<b>Swissprot:</b>	Q9Y5K8
<b>Gene Accession:</b>	BC001411
<b>Purity:</b>	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
<b>Expression system:</b>	Escherichia coli
<b>Tags:</b>	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
<b>Background:</b>	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 gene encodes the V1 domain D subunit protein.