



# VATA Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-06377
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Swine
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ATP6V1A ATP6A1 ATP6V1A1 VPP2
<b>Protein Name</b>	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)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	VATA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	67kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	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. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	High expression in the skin.
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:ATP + H(2)O + H(+)(In) = ADP + phosphate + H(+)(Out).,function:Catalytic subunit of the peripheral V1 complex of vacuolar ATPase. V-ATPase vacuolar ATPase is responsible for acidifying a variety of intracellular compartments in eukaryotic cells.,similarity:Belongs to the ATPase alpha/beta chains family.,subunit:V-ATPase is an heteromultimeric enzyme composed of a peripheral catalytic V1 complex (main components: subunits A, B, C, D, E, and F) attached to an integral membrane V0 proton pore complex (main component: the proteolipid protein).,tissue specificity:Present in all tissues

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**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', 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

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**

Autophagy flux inhibition mediated by lysosomal dysfunction participates in the cadmium exposure-induced cardiotoxicity in swine 2022 Mar 14.  
WB Swine 1:1000 myocardium

