



# VATC1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-06379
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ATP6V1C1 ATP6C ATP6D VATC
<b>Protein Name</b>	V-type proton ATPase subunit C 1 (V-ATPase subunit C 1) (Vacuolar proton pump subunit C 1)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	VATC1 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>	42kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Ubiquitous.
<b>Function</b>	function:Subunit of the peripheral V1 complex of vacuolar ATPase. Subunit C is necessary for the assembly of the catalytic sector of the enzyme and is likely to have a specific function in its catalytic activity. V-ATPase is responsible for acidifying a variety of intracellular compartments in eukaryotic cells.,similarity:Belongs to the V-ATPase C subunit family.,subunit:V-ATPase is an heteromultimeric enzyme composed of a peripheral catalytic V1 complex (components A to H) attached to an integral membrane V0 proton pore complex (components: a, c, c', c" and d).,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous.,
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a component of vacuolar ATPase (V-ATPase), a multisubunit enzyme that mediates acidification of intracellular compartments of eukaryotic

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cells. V-ATPase dependent 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 is one of two genes that encode the V1 domain C subunit proteins an

**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**