VATB2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-06378
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;Swine
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ATP6V1B2 ATP6B2 VPP3
Protein Name	V-type proton ATPase subunit B, brain isoform (V-ATPase subunit B 2) (Endomembrane proton pump 58 kDa subunit) (HO57) (Vacuolar proton pump subunit B 2)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	VATB2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	56kD
Cell Pathway	Apical cell membrane . Melanosome . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, synaptic vesicle membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. .
Tissue Specificity	Kidney; localizes to early distal nephron, encompassing thick ascending limbs and distal convoluted tubules (at protein level).
Function	function:Non-catalytic subunit of the peripheral V1 complex of vacuolar ATPase. V-ATPase is responsible for acidifying a variety of intracellular compartments in eukaryotic cells.,similarity:Belongs to the ATPase alpha/beta chains family.,subcellular location:Endomembrane. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.,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).,
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, three B, and two G subunits, as well as a C, D, E, F, and H subunit. The V1 domain contains the ATP catalytic site. The protein encoded by this gene is one of two V1 domain B subunit isoforms and is the only B isoform highly expressed in osteoclasts. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
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.

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