



VATB2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-22590
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;Swine
Applications	WB;ELISA
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 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
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

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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

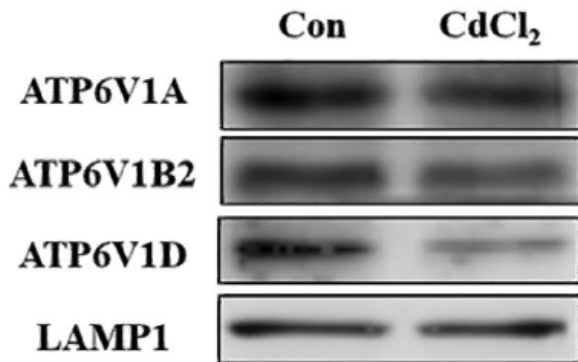
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

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

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



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