PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	ATP6V1B1
Synonyms	ATP6B1; DRTA2; RTA1B; VATB; VMA2; VPP3
Description	Recombinant protein of human ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal 56/58kDa, V1 subunit B1 (ATP6V1B1)
Delivery	2-3 weeks
Uniprot ID	P15313
Expression Host	HEK293T
Tag	C-Myc/DDK
Molecular Characterization	N/A
Molecular Weight	56.7 kDa
Purity	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Formulation & Reconstitution	25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol
Storage & Shipping	Store at -80°C.
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', 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 B subunit isoforms and is found in the kidney. Mutations in this gene cause distal renal tubular acidosis associated with sensorineural deafness. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Usage	Research use only
Conjugate	Unconjugated

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