



# Mouse anti-Human ATP6V1C2 monoclonal antibody, clone 4E6 (CABT-B9819)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Immunogen</b>	ATP6V1C2 (NP_653184, 188 a.a. ~ 254 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2b
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clone</b>	4E6
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB,sELISA,ELISA
<b>Sequence Similarities</b>	VPKPNYSQWQKTYESLSDMVVPRSTKLITEDKEGGLFTVTFLFRKVIEDFKTKAKENKFTV REFYYD*
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	In 1x PBS, pH 7.2
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	This gene encodes a component of vacuolar ATPase (V-ATPase), a multisubunit enzyme that mediates acidification of eukaryotic intracellular organelles. V-ATPase dependent organelle
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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. This gene encodes alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different V1 domain C subunit isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

<b>Keywords</b>	ATP6V1C2; ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal 42kDa, V1 subunit C2; VMA5; ATP6C2; V-type proton ATPase subunit C 2; V-ATPase C2 subunit; V-ATPase subunit C 2; vacuolar proton pump subunit C 2;
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## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">245973</a>
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<b>UniProt ID</b>	<a href="#">Q8NEY4</a>
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<b>Pathway</b>	Collecting duct acid secretion, organism-specific biosystem; Collecting duct acid secretion, conserved biosystem; Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, organism-specific biosystem; Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, conserved biosystem; Insulin receptor recycling, organism-specific biosystem; Iron uptake and transport, organism-specific biosystem
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<b>Function</b>	hydrogen-exporting ATPase activity, phosphorylative mechanism; hydrolase activity, acting on acid anhydrides, catalyzing transmembrane movement of substances
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