



ATPB2 (V-ATPase Subunit B2)

Catalog number

A4000-50M

Supplier

United States Biological

The V-ATPase subunit B 2 is related to a gene that 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 subunits. 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.

Applications

Suitable for use in ELISA and Western Blot. Other applications not tested.

Recommended Dilution

ELISA: 0.03-0.125ug/ml

Western Blot: 1.0ug/ml

Optimal dilutions to be determined by the researcher.

Storage and Stability

For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Aliquots are stable for at least 12 months at -20°C. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer.

Immunogen

Synthetic peptide conjugated to KLH.

Formulation

Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, 0.02% sodium azide, 30% glycerol.

Purity

Purified by immunoaffinity chromatography.

Specificity

Recognizes human Anti-V-ATPase subunit B.

Product Type

Pab

Source

human

Isotype



IgG

Grade

Affinity Purified

Applications

E WB

Crossreactivity

Hu

Storage

-20°C