

bs-12549R**[Primary Antibody]****ATP6V1B2 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**
ANTIBODIES

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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 526	SWISS: P21281	
Target: ATP6V1B2		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ATP6V1B2: 51-150/511.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Chicken, Dog, Horse, Cynomolgus Monkey, Orangutan)
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		Predicted MW.: 56 kDa
Background: Vacuolar-type H ⁺ -ATPase (V-ATPase) is a multisubunit enzyme responsible for acidification of eukaryotic intracellular organelles. V-ATPases pump protons against an electrochemical gradient, while F-ATPases reverse the process, thereby synthesizing ATP. A peripheral V1 domain, which is responsible for ATP hydrolysis, and a integral V0 domain, which is responsible for proton translocation, compose V-ATPase. Nine subunits (A-H) make up the V1 domain and five subunits (a, d, c, c' and c'') make up the V0 domain. Like F-ATPase, V-ATPase most likely operates through a rotary mechanism. The V-ATPase V1 B subunit exists as two isoforms. In the inner ear, the V-ATPase B1 isoform functions in proton secretion and is required to maintain proper endolymph pH and normal auditory function. The gene encoding the human V-ATPase B1 isoform maps to chromosome 2cen-q13. Mutations in this gene cause distal renal tubular acidosis associated with sensorineural deafness. The V-ATPase B2 isoform is expressed in kidney and is the only B isoform expressed in osteoclasts. The gene encoding the human V-ATPase B2 isoform maps to chromosome 8p22-p21.		Subcellular Location: Cell membrane