



V-ATPase H (m): 293T Lysate: sc-124526

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 H subunit of V-ATPase, also designated SDF is comprised of two polypeptides derived from the same gene. This regulatory subunit plays a critical role in the functional coupling of ATP hydrolysis activity to proton transport in the V-ATPase pump.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Atp6v1h (mouse) mapping to 1 A1.

PRODUCT

V-ATPase H (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse V-ATPase H transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

V-ATPase H (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive V-ATPase H antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.