

## ATP6V1C1 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-19014**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

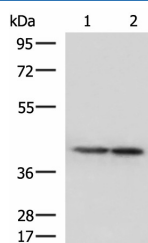
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Fusion protein of human ATP6V1C1
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

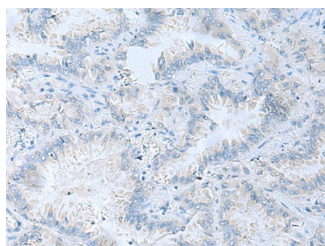
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:100-1:200

### Data

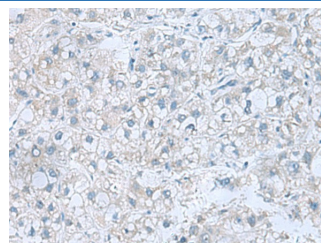


Western blot analysis of Human cerebella tissue and Human cerebrum tissue lysates using ATP6V1C1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500

**Observed-MW:Refer to figures**  
**Calculated-MW:44 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue using ATP6V1C1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using ATP6V1C1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100(×200)

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

This gene encodes a component of vacuolar ATPase (V-ATPase), a multisubunit enzyme that mediates acidification of intracellular compartments of eukaryotic cells. V-ATPase dependent 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 gene is one of two genes that encode the V1 domain C subunit proteins and is found ubiquitously. This C subunit is analogous but not homologous to gamma subunit of F-ATPases. Previously, this gene was designated ATP6D.

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