

## Product Information

### MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human ATP6V0C (ATPase H<sup>+</sup> transporting V0 subunit c)

Cat. No.: **MP0224J**

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

This product is a 15.6 kDa Human ATP6V0C membrane protein expressed in HEK293T. The protein is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis.

#### Product Specifications

##### Host Species

Human

##### Target Protein

ATP6V0C

##### Protein Length

Full-length

##### Protein Class

Transmembrane

##### Molecular Weight

15.6 kDa

##### TMD

4

##### Sequence

MSESKSGPEYASFFAVMGASAAMVFSALGAAYGTAKSGTGIAAMSVMRPEQIMKSIIPVVMAGIIAIYGL  
VVAVLIANSNDDISLYKSFLQLGAGLSVGLSGLAAGFAIGIVGDAGVRGTAQQPRLFVGMILILFAEV  
LGLYGLIVALILSTK

#### Product Description

##### Expression Systems

HEK293T

##### Tag

C-Myc/DDK

##### Form

Liquid

##### Purification

Anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps

#### **Purity**

> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

#### **Buffer**

25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol

#### **Storage**

Store at +4°C for up to one week or several months at -80°C

### **Target**

#### **Target Protein**

ATP6V0C

#### **Full Name**

ATPase H<sup>+</sup> transporting V0 subunit c

#### **Introduction**

This gene 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 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. This gene encodes the V0 subunit c. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants. Pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 6 and 17.

#### **Alternative Names**

ATPL; VATL; VPPC; Vma3; ATP6C; ATP6L; ATPase, H<sup>+</sup> transporting, lysosomal 16kDa, V0 subunit c; H(+)-transporting two-sector ATPase, 16 kDa subunit; V-ATPase 16 kDa proteolipid subunit; vacuolar H<sup>+</sup> ATPase proton channel subunit

#### **Gene ID**

[527](#)

#### **UniProt ID**

[P27449](#)