

# Product Information

## **MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human ATP6V0D1 (ATPase H<sup>+</sup> transporting V0 subunit d1) expressed in E.coli for Antibody Discovery**

Cat. No.: **MP1394J**

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

This product is a 67.3 kDa Human ATP6V0D1 membrane protein expressed in E.coli. 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**

ATP6V0D1

#### **Protein Length**

Full-length

#### **Protein Class**

Ion Channel

#### **Molecular Weight**

67.3 kDa

#### **Sequence**

MSFFPELYFNVDNGYLEGLVRGLKAGVLSQADYLNLVQCETLEDLKLHLQSTDYGNFLANEASPLTVSVIDDRLKEKMOVVEFRHMR

### Product Description

#### **Expression Systems**

E.coli

#### **Tag**

N-GST

#### **Form**

Liquid or Lyophilized powder

#### **Reconstitution**

Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration).

#### **Purity**

>85% as determined by SDS-PAGE

### Buffer

Liquid: Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol

Lyophilized powder: Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0

### Storage

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

## Target

### Target Protein

ATP6V0D1

### Full Name

ATPase H<sup>+</sup> transporting V0 subunit d1

### 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. Additional isoforms of many of the V1 and V0 subunit proteins are encoded by multiple genes or alternatively spliced transcript variants. This encoded protein is known as the D subunit and is found ubiquitously.

### Alternative Names

32 kDa accessory protein; ATP6D; ATP6DV; ATP6V0D1; ATPase H<sup>+</sup> transporting lysosomal (vacuolar proton pump) member D; ATPase H<sup>+</sup> transporting lysosomal 38kD V0 subunit d; ATPase H<sup>+</sup> transporting lysosomal 38kDa V0 subunit d1; ATPase H<sup>+</sup> transporting lysosomal V0 subunit d1; H(+) transporting two sector ATPase subunit D; p39; V ATPase 40 KDa accessory protein; V ATPase AC39 subunit; V ATPase subunit d 1; V ATPase subunit D; V-ATPase 40 kDa accessory protein; V-ATPase AC39 subunit; V-ATPase subunit d 1; V-type proton ATPase subunit d 1; VA0D1\_HUMAN; Vacuolar ATP synthase subunit d 1; Vacuolar proton pump subunit d 1; VATX; VMA 6; VMA6; VPATPD

### Gene ID

[9114](#)

### UniProt ID

[P61421](#)