Datasheet for ABIN1573989

# anti-ATP6V1B2 antibody

1 Image | 1 Publication

Go to Product page

## Overview

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| Quantity: | 40 µg |
| Target: | ATP6V1B2 |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Chicken, Drosophila melanogaster |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This ATP6V1B2 antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), ELISA |

## Product Details

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| Isotype: | IgG |
| Specificity: | Rabbit Anti-V-ATPase Subunit B 2 Polyclonal Antibody reacts with human Anti-V-ATPase subunit B. Sequence homology predicts that it will also react with mouse, rat, chicken, bovine, and fruit fly V-ATPase subunit B 2. |
| Cross-Reactivity (Details): | Rabbit Anti-V-ATPase Subunit B 2 Polyclonal Antibody reacts with human Anti-V-ATPase subunit B. Sequence homology predicts that it will also react with mouse, rat, chicken, bovine, and fruit fly V-ATPase subunit B 2. |
| Purification: | Immunoaffinity chromatography |

## Target Details

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| Target: | ATP6V1B2 |
| Alternative Name: | V-ATPase Subunit B 2 (ATP6V1B2 Products) |

## Target Details

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| Background: | The V-ATPase subunit B 2 is related to a gene that 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, three B, and two G subunits, as well as a C, D, E, F, and H subunits. The V1 domain contains the ATP catalytic site. The protein encoded by this gene is one of two V1 domain B subunit isoforms and is the only B isoform highly expressed in osteoclasts.Rabbit Anti-V-ATPase Subunit B 2 Polyclonal Antibody is developed in rabbit using a synthetic peptide conjugated to KLH. It is purified from rabbit antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography and supplied as 40 ug aliquot at concentration of 0.5 mg/ml. |
| Pathways: | Transition Metal Ion Homeostasis, Proton Transport |

## Application Details

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| Application Notes: | Working concentrations for specific applications should be determined by the investigator. The appropriate concentrations may be affected by secondary antibody affinity, antigen concentration, the sensitivity of the method of detection, temperature, the length of the incubations, and other factors. The suitability of this antibody for applications other than those listed below has not been determined. The following concentration ranges are recommended starting points for this product.<br><br>ELISA: 0.03-0.125 µg/mL Western blot: 1.0 µg/mL Other applications: user-optimized |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

## Handling

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| Format: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | PBS, pH 7.4, containing 30 % glycerol and 0.02 % sodium azide |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | WARNING: Reagents contain sodium azide. Sodium azide is very toxic if ingested or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear eye or face protection when handling. If skin or eye contact occurs, wash with copious amounts of water. If ingested or inhaled, contact a physician immediately. Sodium azide yields toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute |

## Handling

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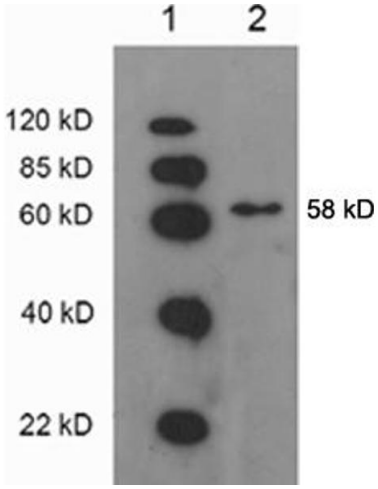
| | azide-containing compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in lead or copper plumbing. |
| Handling Advice: | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles. |
| Storage: | 4 °C/-20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | The antibody is stable for 2-3 weeks if stored at 2-8 °C. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -28 °C or below. |

## Publications

| | |
|---|---|
| Product cited in: | Long, Watts, Li, Shen, Muir, Huang, Boggs, Suri, Duong: "The effects of perturbed cerebral blood flow and cerebrovascular reactivity on structural MRI and behavioral readouts in mild traumatic brain injury." in: **Journal of cerebral blood flow and metabolism : official journal of the International Society of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism**, Vol. 35, Issue 11, pp. 1852-61, ( 2015) (PubMed).<br><br>Talley Watts, Shen, Deng, Chemello, Duong: "Manganese-Enhanced Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Traumatic Brain Injury." in: **Journal of neurotrauma**, Vol. 32, Issue 13, pp. 1001-10, ( 2015) (PubMed). |

## Images




**Western Blotting**

**Image 1.** Western blot analysis: Lane 1: EasyWestern Protein Standard Lane 2. Hela cell lysate Primary antibody: 1 µg/mL Rabbit Anti-ATPase Subunit B 2 Polyclonal Antibody (ABIN398624) Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) [HRP] Polyclonal Antibody (ABIN398323, 1: 5,000)