

ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17823c**Specification**

ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q8NEY4](#)

ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 245973

Other Names

V-type proton ATPase subunit C 2, V-ATPase subunit C 2, Vacuolar proton pump subunit C 2, ATP6V1C2

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name ATP6V1C2

Function

Subunit of the V1 complex of vacuolar(H⁺)-ATPase (V-ATPase), a multisubunit enzyme composed of a peripheral complex (V1) that hydrolyzes ATP and a membrane integral complex (V0) that translocates protons (By similarity). V-ATPase is responsible for acidifying and maintaining the pH of intracellular compartments and in some cell types, is targeted to the plasma membrane, where it is responsible for acidifying the extracellular environment (By similarity). Subunit C is necessary for the assembly of the catalytic sector of the enzyme and is likely to have a specific function in its catalytic activity (By similarity).

Tissue Location

Kidney and placenta..

ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

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, three B, and two G subunits, as well as a C, D, E, F, and H subunit. The V1 domain contains the ATP catalytic site. This gene encodes alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different V1 domain C subunit isoforms.

ATP6V1C2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :Gruber, G. Biochem. Soc. Trans. 33 (PT 4), 883-885 (2005) :Morel, N. Biol. Cell 95(7):453-457(2003)Smith, A.N., et al. Mol. Cell 12(4):801-803(2003)Kawasaki-Nishi, S., et al. FEBS Lett. 545(1):76-85(2003)