

Product datasheet for **TP320723M**

ATP6V1G2 (NM_138282) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human ATPase, H ⁺ transporting, lysosomal 13kDa, V1 subunit G2 (ATP6V1G2), transcript variant 2, 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>Peptide sequence encoded by RC220723 Blue=ORF Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s) MEVEQYRREREHEFQSKQQAAMGSQGNLSAEVEQATRRQVQGMQSSQQRNRERVLAQLLGMVCDVRPQV HPNYRISA TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	Recombinant protein using RC220723 also available, TP320723M C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	8.8 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_612139
Locus ID:	534
UniProt ID:	O95670 , Q6NVJ2



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RefSeq Size: 1350

Cytogenetics: 6p21.33

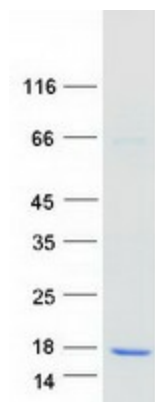
RefSeq ORF: 231

Synonyms: ATP6G; ATP6G2; NG38; VMA10

Summary: 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 encoded protein is one of three V1 domain G subunit proteins. This gene had previous gene symbols of ATP6G and ATP6G2. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the downstream DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 39B (DDX39B) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

Protein Pathways: Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, Metabolic pathways, Oxidative phosphorylation, Vibrio cholerae infection

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified ATP6V1G2 protein (Cat# [TP320723]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with ATP6V1G2 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC220723]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).