abcam

ab202897

Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR18320
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.683 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/40
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/2000
Notes	-

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/2000
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/2000
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/250
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ATP6V0D1

Function	Subunit of the V0 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 (PubMed:28296633, PubMed:30374053, PubMed:33065002). 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 (PubMed:30374053). May play a role in coupling of

proton transport and ATP hydrolysis (By similarity). In aerobic conditions, involved in intracellular iron homeostasis, thus triggering the activity of Fe(2+) prolyl hydroxylase (PHD) enzymes, and leading to HIF1A hydroxylation and subsequent proteasomal degradation (PubMed:28296633). May play a role in cilium biogenesis through regulation of the transport and the localization of proteins to the cilium (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	ATP6V0D1 also known as P39 is a subunit of the V0 domain of the vacuolar ATPase (V-ATPase) complex. This protein has an approximate mass of 39 kDa. ATP6V0D1 is broadly expressed in various tissues with higher levels in metabolically active cells such as kidney and liver cells. The V-ATPase complex is essential for acidifying

	intracellular compartments which aids in numerous cellular processes including protein degradation and receptor-mediated endocytosis.
Biological function summary	ATP6V0D1 impacts the acidification necessary for intracellular processes by being a component of the V-ATPase complex. This complex functions as a proton pump moving protons across membranes to regulate pH in cellular compartments like lysosomes and endosomes. Proper function of V-ATPase and thereby of ATP6V0D1 is important for cellular homeostasis and energy metabolism. Disruption of these processes could impair critical functions such as protein degradation and nutrient processing.
Pathways	ATP6V0D1 plays roles in key cellular pathways such as the glucose metabolism pathway and protein processing in the endoplasmic reticulum. In these pathways ATP6V0D1 works closely with other proteins like ATP6V1 subunits within the V-ATPase complex. Its involvement in these pathways highlights not only its importance in cellular energy balance but also in maintaining the structural integrity of cells under varying metabolic conditions.
Associated diseases and disorders	ATP6V0D1 is linked to conditions such as osteopetrosis and renal tubular acidosis. These disorders relate to the malfunction of acidification in cells where ATP6V0D1 expression is important highlighting the connection between disrupted ATP6V0D1 function and impaired cellular processes. Proteins like ATP6V0A1 another subunit of the V-ATPase complex also play a role in these conditions emphasizing the need for functional cooperation among these proteins to maintain normal physiological states.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

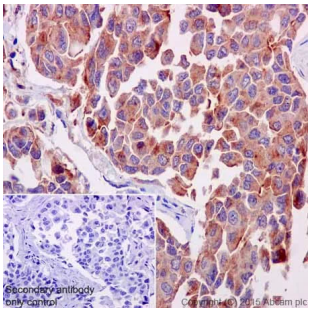
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

12 product images

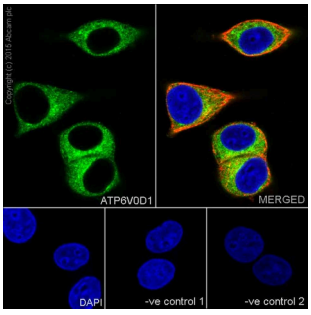


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

ATP6V0D1/P39 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast carcinoma tissue labeling ATP6V0D1/P39 with ab202897 at 1/100 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution. Cytoplasmic staining on Human breast carcinoma tissue is observed. Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution.

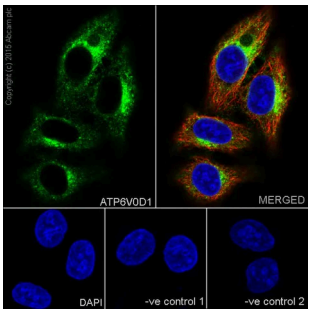
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

ATP6V0D1/P39 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized MCF7 (Human breast adenocarcinoma cell line) cells labeling ATP6V0D1/P39 with ab202897 at 1/250 dilution followed by Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining on MCF7 cell line. The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with ab7291 (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution and ab150120 (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/1000 dilution (red).
The negative controls are as follows:-
-ve control 1: - ab202897 at 1/250 dilution followed by ab150120 (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/1000 dilution.
-ve control 2: - ab7291 (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution followed by ab150077 (Alexa Fluor®488 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L) at 1/1000 dilution.

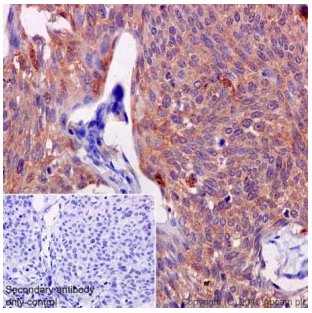


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

ATP6V0D1/P39 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (Human epithelial cells from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling ATP6V0D1/P39 with ab202897 at 1/250 dilution followed by Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing cytoplasmic staining on HeLa cell line. The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with ab7291 (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution and ab150120 (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/1000

dilution (red).
The negative controls are as follows:-
-ve control 1: - ab202897 at 1/250 dilution followed by ab150120 (AlexaFluor®594 Goat anti-Mouse secondary) at 1/1000 dilution.
-ve control 2: - ab7291 (anti-Tubulin mouse mAb) at 1/1000 dilution followed by ab150077 (Alexa Fluor®488 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L) at 1/1000 dilution.

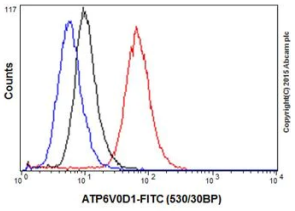


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

ATP6V0D1/P39 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human cervix carcinoma tissue labeling ATP6V0D1/P39 with ab202897 at 1/100 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution. Cytoplasmic staining on Human cervix carcinoma tissue is observed. Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution.

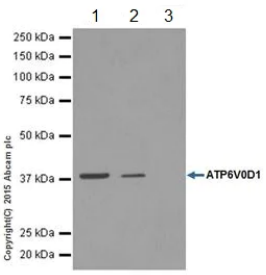
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

ATP6V0D1/P39 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa (Human epithelial cells from cervix adenocarcinoma) labeling ATP6V0D1/P39with ab202897 at 1/100 dilution (red) compared with a rabbit monoclonal IgG isotype control (ab172730; black) and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody; blue). Goat anti rabbit IgG (FITC) at 1/500 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

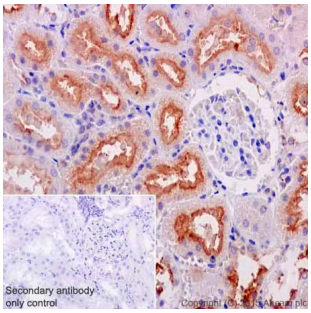
ATP6V0D1/P39 was immunoprecipitated from 1mg of HeLa (Human epithelial cells from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate with ab202897 at 1/40 dilution. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using ab202897 at 1/5000 dilution. Anti-Rabbit IgG (HRP), specific to the non-reduced form of IgG, was used as secondary antibody at 1/1500 dilution.
Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate 10ug (Input). Lane 2: ab202897 IP in HeLa whole cell lysate. Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab202897 in HeLa whole cell lysate.
Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 10 seconds.

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

Predicted band size: 40 kDa

Observed band size: 40 kDa

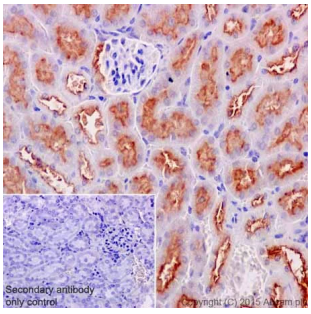


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

ATP6V0D1/P39 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat kidney tissue labeling ATP6V0D1/P39 with ab202897 at 1/100 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution. Cytoplasmic staining on Rat kidney tissue is observed. Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

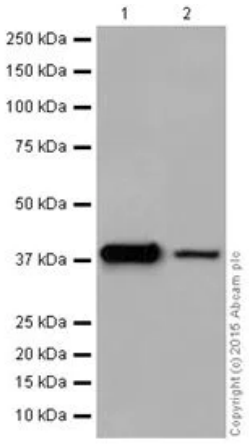


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

ATP6V0D1/P39 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse kidney tissue labeling ATP6V0D1/P39 with ab202897 at 1/100 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution. Cytoplasmic staining on mouse kidney tissue is observed. Counter stained with Hematoxylin.
Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Western blot - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

Blocking/dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897) at 1/2000 dilution

Lane 1:
Human fetal brain lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Human fetal heart lysate at 10 µg

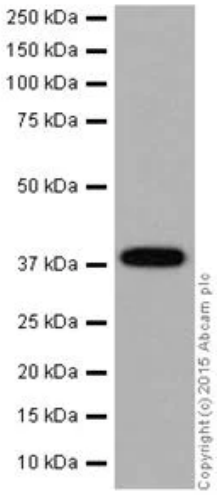
Secondary

All lanes:
Anti-Rabbit IgG (HRP), specific to the non-reduced form of IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 40 kDa

Observed band size: 40 kDa

Exposure time: 10s



Western blot - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

ATP6V0D1/P39 Western blot staining of Human breast cancer lysate using rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody

Blocking/dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897) at 1/2000 dilution

All lanes:
Human breast cancer lysate at 10 µg

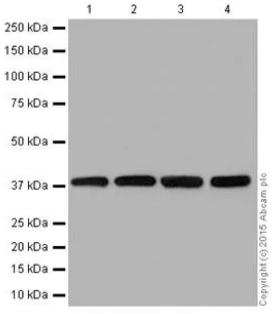
Secondary

All lanes:
Anti-Rabbit IgG (HRP), specific to the non-reduced form of IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 40 kDa

Observed band size: 40 kDa

Exposure time: 3min



Western blot - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

ATP6V0D1/P39 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody

Blocking/dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
Human fetal kidney lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:

HeLa (Human eithelial cells from cervix adenocarcinoma) cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
MCF7 (Human breast adenocarcinoma cell line) cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
A431 (Human epidermoid carcinoma) cell lysate at 20 µg

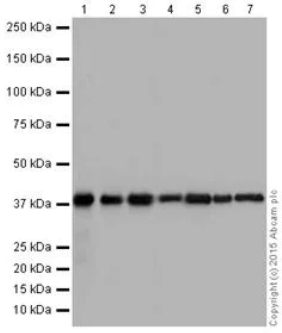
Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 122 kDa, 40 kDa, 59 kDa, 60 kDa, 72 kDa

Observed band size: 40 kDa

Exposure time: 1min



Western blot - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897)

ATP6V0D1/P39 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody

Blocking/dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-ATP6V0D1/P39 antibody [EPR18320] (ab202897) at 1/2000 dilution

Lane 1:
Mouse brain lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Mouse kidney lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
Rat kidney lysate at 10 µg

Lane 4:
C6 (Rat glial tumor cells) cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 5:
RAW 264.7 (Mouse macrophage cells transformed with Abelson murine leukemia virus) cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 6:
PC-12 (Rat adrenal gland pheochromocytoma) cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 7:
NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryo fibroblast cells) cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 40 kDa

Observed band size: 40 kDa

Exposure time: 5s

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.