

This product is for research use only (not for diagnostic or therapeutic use)

contact: support@agrisera.com

Agrisera AB | Box 57 | SE-91121 Vännäs | Sweden | +46 (0)935 33 000 | www.agrisera.com

Product no AS09 467

Anti-V-ATPase, A | Vacuolar H+-ATPase subunit A (ammonium sulfate purified IgG)

Product information

Immunogen KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Arabidopsis thaliana V-ATPase subunit A, <u>023654</u>, <u>At1q78900</u>

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Purity Ammonium sulfate purified, total IgG.

Format Lyophilized

Quantity 100 μl

Reconstitution For reconstitution add 100 μl of sterile water.

Store lyophilized/reconstituted at -20°C; once reconstituted make aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Please remember to spin the tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from material adhering to the cap or sides of the tube.

Additional information

0.1 % sodium azide is added as preservative. For antibody re-suspending information check the tube label.

Antibodies will detect target protein in a few µg of a crude preparation loaded per well. If purified preparations of vacuolar and plasma membranes are used, one µg load per well should be sufficient.

Protocol for isolation of plant vacuolar membranes can be found here.

Application information

Recommended dilution 1:8000 (ELISA), 1:2000 (WB)

Expected | apparent

68.8 | 70 kDa (Arabidopsis thaliana)

Predicted reactivity

Chlamydomonas reinhardtii, Brassica napus, Cucumis sativus, Gossypium mexicanum, Hordeum vulgare, Oryza sativa, Ostreococcus lucimarinus, Phaseolus aureus, Populus balsamifera, Physcomitrium patens, Solanum lycopersicon, Triticum aestivum, Zea mays

Species of your interest not listed? Contact us

Not reactive in Thermotoga neapolitana

Additional information

Protein or membrane sample should be treated at 70°C for 10 min before loading on the gel.

Diluted antibody solution can be used 2 to 3 times within one month if it contains 0.1 % sodium azide as preservative and is stored at -20°C to -80°C.

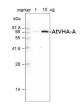
Selected references

Vera-Estrella et al. (2017). Cadmium and zinc activate adaptive mechanisms in Nicotiana tabacum similar to those observed in metal tolerant plants. Planta. 2017 Apr 28. doi: 10.1007/s00425-017-2700-1.

Barkla et al. (2016). Single-cell-type quantitative proteomic and ionomic analysis of epidermal bladder cells from the halophyte model plant Mesembryanthemum crystallinum to identify salt-responsive proteins. BMC Plant Biol. 2016 May 10;16(1):110. doi: 10.1186/s12870-016-0797-1.

Yoshihiro et al. (2006) Immunochemical analysis of aquaporin isoforms in Arabidopsis suspension-cultured cells. Cells. Biosci.Biotechnol. Biochem. 70: 980-987.

Application example





This product is for research use only (not for diagnostic or therapeutic use)

contact: support@agrisera.com

Agrisera AB | Box 57 | SE-91121 Vännäs | Sweden | +46 (0)935 33 000 | www.agrisera.com

1 μg and 10 μg of crude membrane fraction/lane from *Arabidopsis thaliana* were separated on 12 % **SDS-PAGE** and blotted 1h to **PVDF** membrane (40 min. at 10 V using BioRad semidry transfer). Filters were blocked 1h with 5 % low-fat **milk powder** in TBS-T (0.05% Triton X.100). Membranes were washed 5 times with TBS-T, each time in a fresh polystyrene box and probed with anti-V-ATPase subunit A antibodies (AS09 467, **1:2000**, 1h) and secondary anti-rabbit (**1:2000**, 1 h). All steps were performed in RT with agitation.