

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

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Product no AS09 468 Anti-V-ATPase, c | Vacuolar H+-ATPase, subunit c (16 kDa)

Product information

Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Arabidopsis thaliana V-ATPase subunit c UniProt: Q6IDA4, TAIR: AT2G16510
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified serum in PBS pH 7.4.
Format	Lyophilized
Quantity	50 µg
Reconstitution	For reconstitution add 50 µl of sterile water
Storage	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	Subunit c is one of most hydrophobic proteins (can be dissolved in organic solvent such as a mixture of chloroform/methanol solution). It is prone to aggregation even in the presence of SDS. Therefore, before loading on the gel membrane fractions should be incubated in buffer containing 2 % SDS at 60° or 70°C for 10 min or at 25°C for 30 min.
Application information	

Recommended dilution	1 : 1000 (WB)
Expected apparent MW	16 16 kDa (Arabidopsis thaliana)
Confirmed reactivity	Arabidopsis thaliana, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, Nicotiana tabacum
Predicted reactivity	dictos including: Cucumis sativus, Gossypium mexicanum, Manihot esculenta, Phaseolus aureus, Raphanus sativus, Rcicinus communis, monocots including: Oryza sativa, Triticum aestivum, Zea mays, trees: Picea sitchensis, Populus trichocarpa
	Species of your interest not listed? Contact us
Not reactive in	Algae
Additional information	Protein or membrane sample should be treated at 70°C for 10 min before loading on the gel
Selected references	<u>Vera-Estrella</u> 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. <u>Barkla</u> 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.

Application example



Following samples were analyzed: MW markers (1), *Arabidopsis thaliana* tonoplast (2), *Arabidopsis thaliana* plasma membrane (3), *Arabidopsis thaliana* microsomes (4), *Arabidopsis thaliana* total protein (5), *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* tonoplast (6), *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* plasma membrane (7), *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* microsomes (8), *Nicotiana tabacum* microsomes (9), *Brassica napus* microsomes (10). 15 µg of the indicated protein, extracted according to <u>Vera-Estrella</u> et al. (2012) was separated on 12% SDS-PAGE and blotted 1.15h to PVDF using tank transfer. Blots were blocked with for 1h at room temperature (RT) with agitation. Blot was incubated in the primary antibody at a dilution of 1: 1 000 O/N at RT with agitation. The antibody solution was decanted and the blot was washed 3X for 15 min min in TBS-T at RT with agitation. Blot was incubated in secondary antibody (anti-rabbit IgG horse radish peroxidase conjugated, from Agrisera <u>AS09 602</u>) diluted to 1:50 000 in for 2h at RT with agitation. The blot was washed as above and developed using chemiluminescent substrated and recorder using the LiCOR c-DIGIT personal imager.



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