



# Recombinant Human V-type proton ATPase subunit H (ATP6V1H)

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| <b>Product Code</b>      | CSB-MP883414HU  |
| <b>Abbreviation</b>      | ATP6V1H   |
| <b>Storage</b>           | The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself.<br>Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.  |
| <b>Uniprot No.</b>       | Q9UI12  |
| <b>Product Type</b>      | Recombinant Protein   |
| <b>Immunogen Species</b> | Homo sapiens (Human)  |
| <b>Purity</b>            | >85% (SDS-PAGE)   |
| <b>Sequence</b>          | MTKMDIRGAV DAAVPTNIIA AKAAEVRANK VNWQSYLQGQ MISAEDCEFI<br>QRFEMKRSPE EKQEMLQTEG SQCAKTFINL MTHICKEQTV QYILTMVDDM<br>LQENHQRVSI FFDYARCSKN TAWPYFLPML NRQDPFTVHM AARIIAKLAA<br>WGKELMEGSD LNYYFNWIKT QLSSQKLRGS GVAVETGTVS SSDSSQYVQC<br>VAGCLQLMLR VNEYRFAWVE ADGVNCIMGV LSNKCGFQLQ YQMIFSIWLL<br>AFSPQMCEHL RRYNIIPVLS DILQESVKEK VTRIILAAFR NFLEKSTERE<br>TRQEYALAMI QCKVLKQLEN LEQQKYDDED ISEDIKFLLE KLGESVQDLS<br>SFDEYSSELK SGRLEWSPVH KSEKFWRENA VRLNEKNYEL LKILTKLLEV<br>SDDPQVLAVA AHDVGEYVRH YPRGKRVIEQ LGGKQLVMNH<br>MHEDQQVRY NALLAVQKLM VHNWEYLGKQ LQSEQPQTAA ARS |
| <b>Source</b>            | Mammalian cell  |
| <b>Target Names</b>      | ATP6V1H   |
| <b>Protein Names</b>     | Recommended name: V-type proton ATPase subunit H Short name= V-ATPase subunit H Alternative name(s): Nef-binding protein 1 Short name= NBP1 Protein VMA13 homolog V-ATPase 50/57 kDa subunits Vacuolar proton pump subunit H  |
| <b>Expression Region</b> | 1-483   |
| <b>Notes</b>             | Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.   |
| <b>Tag Info</b>          | Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.   |
| <b>Protein Length</b>    | full length protein   |
| <b>Target Details</b>    | 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 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 gene encodes the regulatory H subunit of the V1 domain which is required for catalysis of ATP but not the assembly of V-ATPase. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encode two isoforms of the H subunit.

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**Reconstitution**

We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

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**Shelf Life**

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