

Immunotag™ VPS4B Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITN1515
Product Description	Immunotag™ VPS4B Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	VPS4B
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	VPS4B Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	VPS4B SKD1 VPS42 MIG1
Accession No.	O75351 P46467

## Antibody Specification

Description	vacuolar protein sorting 4 homolog B(VPS4B) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the AAA protein family (ATPases associated with diverse cellular activities), and is the homolog of the yeast Vps4 protein. In humans, two paralogs of the yeast protein have been identified. The former share a high degree of aa sequence similarity with each other, and also with yeast Vps4 and mouse Skd1 proteins. Mouse Skd1 (suppressor of K+ transport defect 1) has been shown to be a yeast Vps4 ortholog. Functional studies indicate that both human paralogs associate with the endosomal compartments, and are involved in intracellular protein trafficking, similar to Vps4 protein in yeast. The gene encoding this paralog has been mapped to chromosome 18; the gene for the other resides on chromosome 16. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Endocytosis,
Protein Expression	Epithelium,Liver,Lung,Platelet,Skin,Testis,Umbilical cord blood,
Subcellular Localization	spindle pole,nucleus,cytoplasm,endosome,centrosome,cytosol,endosome membrane,late endosome membrane,extracellular exosome,Flemming body,
Protein Function	domain:The MIT domain serves as an adapter for ESCRT-III proteins. It forms an asymmetric three-helix bundle that binds amphipathic MIM (MIT interacting motif) helices along the groove between MIT helices 2 and 3 present in a subset of ESCRT-III proteins thus establishing the canonical MIM-MIT interaction. In an extended conformation along the groove between helices 1 and 3, also binds to a type-2 MIT interacting motif (MIM2).,function:Involved in late steps of the endosomal multivesicular bodies (MVB) pathway. Recognizes membrane-associated ESCRT-III assemblies and catalyzes their disassembly, possibly in combination with membrane fission. Redistributes the ESCRT-III components to the cytoplasm for further rounds of MVB sorting. MVBs contain intraluminal vesicles (ILVs) that are generated by invagination and scission from the limiting membrane of the endosome and mostly are delivered to lysosomes enabling degradation of membrane proteins, such as stimulated growth factor receptors, lysosomal enzymes and lipids. In conjunction with the ESCRT machinery also appears to function in topologically equivalent membrane fission events, such as the terminal stages of cytokinesis and enveloped virus budding (HIV-1 and other lentiviruses).,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the AAA ATPase family.,similarity:Contains 1 MIT domain.,subcellular location:Membrane-associated in the prevacuolar endosomal compartment. Localized in HIV-1 particles purified from acutely infected cells.,subunit:Proposed to be monomeric or homodimeric in nucleotide-free form and to oligomerize upon binding to ATP to form two stacked hexameric or heptameric rings with a central pore through which ESCRT-III substrates are translocated in an ATP-dependent manner. In vitro, associates on the inside of a helical tubular structure formed by a CHMP2A-CHMP3 polymer. Interacts with CHMP1A, CHMP1B, CHMP2A, CHMP4B and CHMP6. Interacts with VPS4A; the interaction suggests a heteromeric assembly with VPS4A. Interacts with VTA1.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed.,
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