

RAB3A Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP14815a

Specification

RAB3A Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession P20336

Other Accession <u>P63012</u>, <u>Q06AU3</u>, <u>P63011</u>, <u>Q4R4R9</u>,

NP_002857.1

Reactivity Human

Predicted Monkey, Mouse, Pig, Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 24984
Antigen Region 1-30

RAB3A Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5864

Other Names

Ras-related protein Rab-3A, RAB3A

Target/Specificity

This RAB3A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human RAB3A.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

RAB3A Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RAB3A Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name RAB3A (HGNC:9777)



Function The small GTPases Rab are key regulators of intracellular membrane trafficking, from the formation of transport vesicles to their fusion with membranes (PubMed:2501306). Rabs cycle between an inactive GDP-bound form and an active GTP-bound form that is able to recruit to membranes different sets of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion (PubMed: 2501306). RAB3A plays a central role in regulated exocytosis and secretion. Controls the recruitment, tethering and docking of secretory vesicles to the plasma membrane (PubMed: 2501306). Upon stimulation, switches to its active GTP-bound form, cycles to vesicles and recruits effectors such as RIMS1, RIMS2, Rabphilin-3A/RPH3A, RPH3AL or SYTL4 to help the docking of vesicules onto the plasma membrane (By similarity). Upon GTP hydrolysis by GTPase-activating protein, dissociates from the vesicle membrane allowing the exocytosis to proceed (By similarity). Stimulates insulin secretion through interaction with RIMS2 or RPH3AL effectors in pancreatic beta cells (By similarity). Regulates calcium-dependent lysosome exocytosis and plasma membrane repair (PMR) via the interaction with 2 effectors, SYTL4 and myosin-9/MYH9 (PubMed: 27325790). Acts as a positive regulator of acrosome content secretion in sperm cells by interacting with RIMS1 (PubMed: 22248876, PubMed: 30599141). Also plays a role in the regulation of dopamine release by interacting with synaptotagmin I/SYT (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63012}. Lysosome Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63012} Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63011}. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Presynapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63011}. Postsynapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63011}. Note=Cycles between a vesicle- associated GTP-bound form and a cytosolic GDP-bound form {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P63012}

Tissue Location

Specifically expressed in brain.

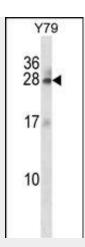
RAB3A Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

RAB3A Antibody (N-term) - Images





RAB3A Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14815a) western blot analysis in Y79 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RAB3A antibody detected the RAB3A protein (arrow).

RAB3A Antibody (N-term) - Background

RAB3A is involved in exocytosis by regulating a late step in synaptic vesicle fusion. Could play a role in neurotransmitter release by regulating membrane flow in the nerve terminal.

RAB3A Antibody (N-term) - References

Szodorai, A., et al. J. Neurosci. 29(46):14534-14544(2009) Branham, M.T., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(37):24825-24839(2009) Figueiredo, A.C., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 283(34):23209-23216(2008) Lopez, C.I., et al. FASEB J. 21(14):4121-4130(2007) Quick, M.W. Handb Exp Pharmacol 175, 181-196 (2006):