



RAB10 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP54435

Specification

RAB10 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application **Primary Accession** Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW **Physical State** Immunogen

Epitope Specificity Isotype **Purity** affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

SIMILARITY

SUBUNIT

WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E P61026 Rat, Dog **Rabbit Polyclonal 23 KDa** Liquid KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived

from human RAB10 41-140/200

laG

0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Lipid-anchor(Probable); Cytoplasmic side (Probable). Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane (By similarity). **Endosome membrane.**Recycling endosome membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosomemembrane (By similarity). Cell projection, cilium. Endoplasmicreticulum membrane. Note=Associates with **SLC2A4/GLUT4** storagevesicles. Localizes to the base of the cilium. Transiently associates with phagosomes (By similarity). According toPubMed:23263280 localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum at domainsof new tubule growth. Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily.

Rab family.

Interacts with MYO5A; mediates the transport to theplasma membrane of SLC2A4/GLUT4 storage vesicles. Interacts withGDI1 and maybe with GDI2; negatively regulates RAB10 associationwith membranes and activation. Interacts (GDP-bound form) with LLGL1: the interaction is direct and promotes RAB10 associationwith membranes and activation through competition with the Rabinhibitor GDI1 (By similarity). Interacts with EXOC4;



DISEASE

Important Note

probablyassociates with the exocyst (By similarity).

Belongs to the small GTPase superfamily. Rab family.

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions

The Ras-related superfamily of guanine nucleotide binding proteins, which includes the Ral/Rec, Rap, R-Ras, and Rho/Rab subfamilies, exhibit 30-60% homology with Ras p21 (1). Accumulating data suggests an important role for Rab proteins, either in endocytosis or in biosynthetic protein transport (1,2). The transport of newly synthesized proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum to various stacks of the Golgi complex and to secretory vesicles involves at each stage the movement of carrier vesicles, a process that appears to involve Rab protein function (1-6). The possibility that Rab proteins might also direct the exocytosis from secretory vesicles to the plasma membrane is supported by the observation that in yeast, the SEC4 protein, which is 40% homologous to Rab proteins, is associated with secretory vesicles (9). Several members of the Rab subfamily have been identified, each of which is found at a particular stage of a membrane transport pathway (3-8).

RAB10 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10890

Other Names

Ras-related protein Rab-10, 3.6.5.2, RAB10

Dilution

WB~~1:1000<br \><span class
="dilution_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A<br \><span class
="dilution_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A<br \><span class
="dilution_IF">IF~~1:50~200<br \>ICC~~N/A<br \>ICC~~N/A<br \>ICC~~N/A

Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

RAB10 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name RAB10 (<u>HGNC:9759</u>)

Function

The small GTPases Rab are key regulators of intracellular membrane trafficking, from the formation of transport vesicles to their fusion with membranes (PubMed:21248164). Rabs cycle between an inactive GDP-bound form and an active GTP-bound form that is able to recruit to membranes different set of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion (PubMed:21248164). That Rab is mainly involved in the biosynthetic transport of



proteins from the Golgi to the plasma membrane (PubMed: 21248164). Regulates, for instance, SLC2A4/GLUT4 glucose transporter-enriched vesicles delivery to the plasma membrane (By similarity). In parallel, it regulates the transport of TLR4, a toll-like receptor to the plasma membrane and therefore may be important for innate immune response (By similarity). Also plays a specific role in asymmetric protein transport to the plasma membrane (PubMed: 16641372). In neurons, it is involved in axonogenesis through regulation of vesicular membrane trafficking toward the axonal plasma membrane (By similarity). In epithelial cells, it regulates transport from the Golgi to the basolateral membrane (PubMed: 16641372). May play a role in the basolateral recycling pathway and in phagosome maturation (By similarity). May play a role in endoplasmic reticulum dynamics and morphology controlling tubulation along microtubules and tubules fusion (PubMed: 23263280). Together with LRRK2, RAB8A, and RILPL1, it regulates ciliogenesis (PubMed: 30398148). When phosphorylated by LRRK2 on Thr-73, binds RILPL1 and inhibits ciliogenesis (PubMed: 30398148). Participates in the export of a subset of neosynthesized proteins through a Rab8- Rab10-Rab11-dependent endososomal export route (PubMed: 32344433). Targeted to and stabilized on stressed lysosomes through LRRK2 phosphorylation where it promotes the extracellular release of lysosomal content through EHBP1 and EHNP1L1 effector proteins (PubMed:30209220).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Golgi apparatus membrane. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P24409}. Endosome membrane Recycling endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P24409}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P24409}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Lysosome. Note=Associates with SLC2A4/GLUT4 storage vesicles (PubMed:22908308). Localizes to the base of the cilium when phosphorylated by LRRK2 on Thr-73 (PubMed:20576682, PubMed:30398148). Transiently associates with phagosomes (By similarity). Localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum at domains of new tubule growth (PubMed:23263280). Colocalizes with MICAL1, GRAF1/ARHGAP26 and GRAF2/ARHGAP10 on endosomal tubules (PubMed:32344433). Localizes to enlarged lysosomes through LRRK2 phosphorylation (PubMed:30209220).

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P24409, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20576682, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22908308, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23263280,

ECO:0000269|PubMed:30209220, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30398148,

ECO:0000269|PubMed:32344433}

Tissue Location

Expressed in the hippocampus (PubMed:29562525). Expressed in neutrophils (at protein level) (PubMed:29127255) Expressed in the testis (at protein level) (PubMed:28067790)

RAB10 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence

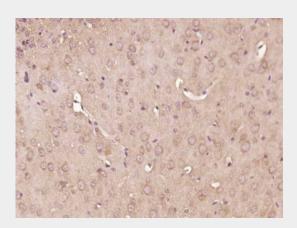


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- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

RAB10 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (RAB10) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-11257R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.