

RAB7 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8665b**Specification**

RAB7 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P51149
Other Accession	P51150
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	23490
Antigen Region	176-204

RAB7 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7879**Other Names**

Ras-related protein Rab-7a, RAB7A, RAB7

Target/Specificity

This RAB7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 176-204 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human RAB7.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

FC~~1:25

IHC-P~~1:25

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

RAB7 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RAB7 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name RAB7A ([HGNC:9788](#))

Synonyms RAB7

Function The small GTPases Rab are key regulators of intracellular membrane trafficking, from the formation of transport vesicles to their fusion with membranes. 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:[38538795](#)). In its active state, RAB7A binds to a variety of effector proteins playing a key role in the regulation of endo-lysosomal trafficking. Governs early-to-late endosomal maturation, microtubule minus-end as well as plus-end directed endosomal migration and positioning, and endosome- lysosome transport through different protein-protein interaction cascades. Also plays a central role in growth-factor-mediated cell signaling, nutrient-transporter mediated nutrient uptake, neurotrophin transport in the axons of neurons and lipid metabolism. Also involved in regulation of some specialized endosomal membrane trafficking, such as maturation of melanosomes, pathogen-induced phagosomes (or vacuoles) and autophagosomes. Plays a role in the maturation and acidification of phagosomes that engulf pathogens, such as S.aureus and M.tuberculosis. Plays a role in the fusion of phagosomes with lysosomes. In concert with RAC1, plays a role in regulating the formation of RBs (ruffled borders) in osteoclasts. Controls the endosomal trafficking and neurite outgrowth signaling of NTRK1/TRKA (PubMed:[11179213](#), PubMed:[12944476](#), PubMed:[14617358](#), PubMed:[20028791](#), PubMed:[21255211](#)). Regulates the endocytic trafficking of the EGF-EGFR complex by regulating its lysosomal degradation. Involved in the ADRB2-stimulated lipolysis through lipophagy, a cytosolic lipase-independent autophagic pathway (By similarity). Required for the exosomal release of SDCBP, CD63 and syndecan (PubMed:[22660413](#)). Required for vesicular trafficking and cell surface expression of ACE2 (PubMed:[33147445](#)). May play a role in PRPH neuronal intermediate filament assembly (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Late endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side Lysosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side Melanosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Lipid droplet {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P51150}. Endosome membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P51150} Mitochondrion membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with OSBPL1A at the late endosome (PubMed:16176980). Found in the ruffled border (a late endosomal-like compartment in the plasma membrane) of bone-resorbing osteoclasts. Recruited to phagosomes containing S.aureus or Mycobacterium (PubMed:21255211). Lipid droplet localization is increased upon ADRB2 stimulation (By similarity). Recruited to damaged mitochondria during mitophagy in a RIMOC1-dependent manner (PubMed:34432599). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P51150, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16176980, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21255211, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34432599}

Tissue Location

Widely expressed; high expression found in skeletal muscle.

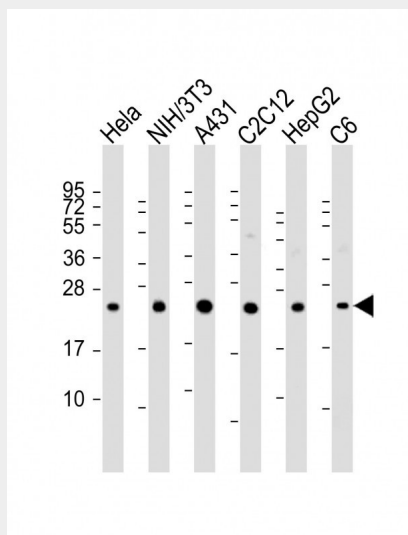
RAB7 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

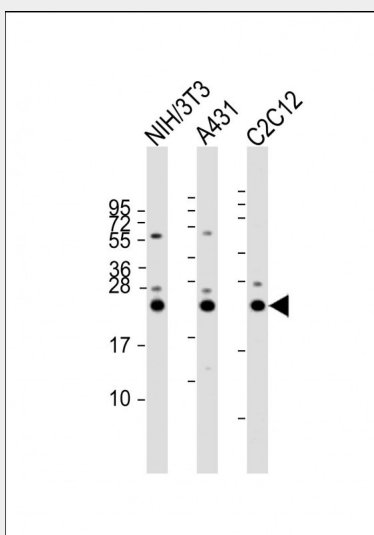
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)

- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

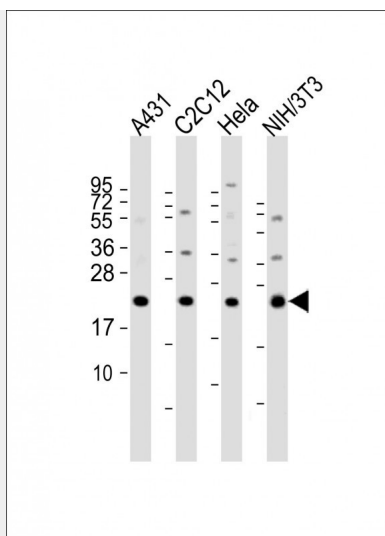
RAB7 Antibody (C-term) - Images



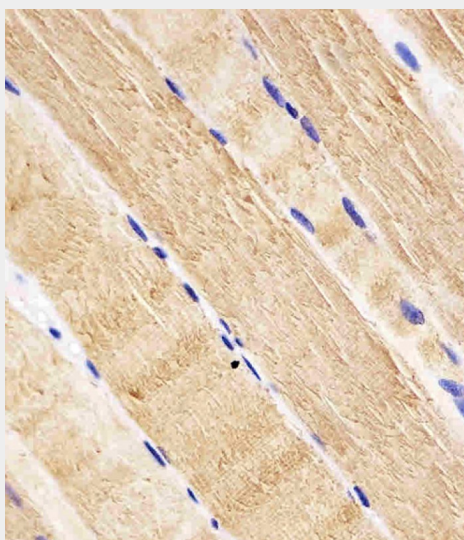
All lanes : Anti-RAB7 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate Lane 3: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 4: C2C12 whole cell lysate Lane 5: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 6: C6 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 23 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



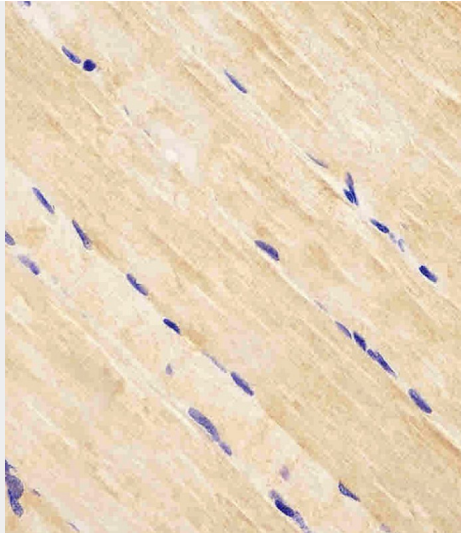
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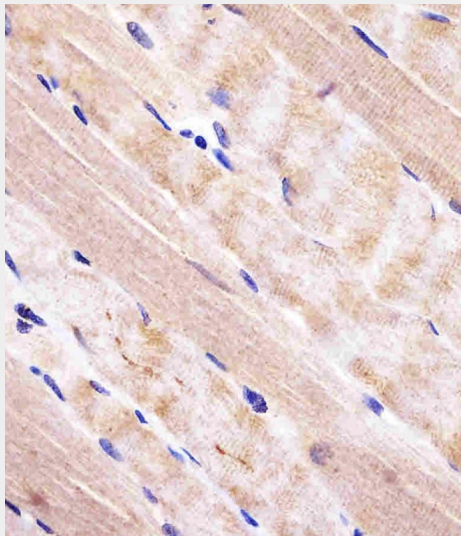
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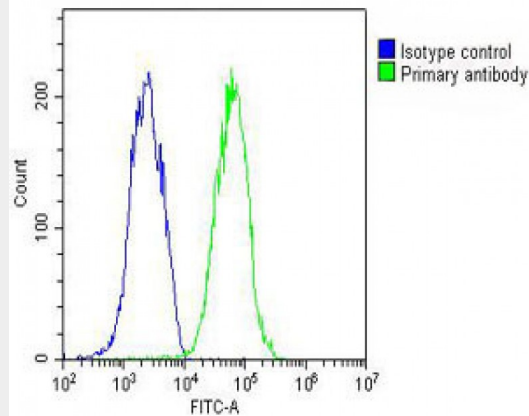
AP8665b staining RAB7 in human skeletal muscle tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



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Overlay histogram showing HepG2 cells stained with AP8665b (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP8665b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

RAB7 Antibody (C-term) - Background

RAB family members are small, RAS-related GTP-binding proteins that are important regulators of vesicular transport. Each RAB protein targets multiple proteins that act in exocytic / endocytic pathways. RAB7 is a RAB family member that regulates vesicle traffic in the late endosomes and also from late endosomes to lysosomes. This protein is also involved in the cellular vacuolation of the VacA cytotoxin of *Helicobacter pylori*.

RAB7 Antibody (C-term) - References

Davies,J.P., et.al., Genomics 41 (1), 131-134 (1997)
Viteli,R., et.al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 229 (3), 887-890 (1996)