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RAB3A Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8482b

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IF, E
Primary Accession	P20336
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Names	1531CT562.14.57
Calculated MW	24984

Additional Information

Gene ID	5864
Other Names	Ras-related protein Rab-3A, RAB3A
Target/Specificity	This RAB3A antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:25 IF~~1:25 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
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 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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.

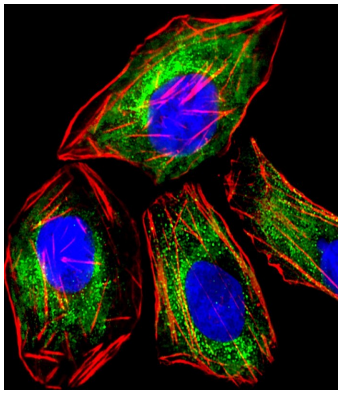
Background

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.

References

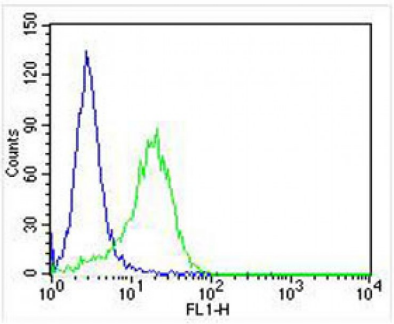
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Images

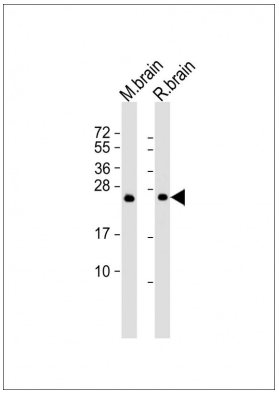


Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized PC-12 (rat adrenal phaeochromocytoma cell line) cells labeling RAB3A with AM8482b at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (NA166821) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm staining on PC-12 cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (PD18466410) at 1/100 dilution (red).The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

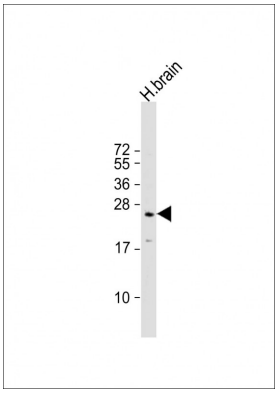
Overlay histogram showing PC-12 cells stained with



AM8482b (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AM8482b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Mouse IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(NA168821)) at 1/400 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was mouse IgG (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.



All lanes : Anti-RAB3A Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: mouse brain lysate Lane 2: rat brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 25 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Anti-RAB3A Antibody at 1:500 dilution + human brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 25 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Citations

- d-Glucuronolactone attenuates para-xylene-induced defects in neuronal development and plasticity in Xenopus tectum in vivo

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.