

## RAB3A Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-92643**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

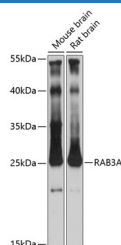
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human RAB3A
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications

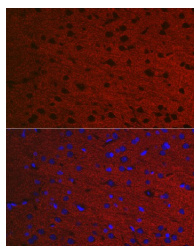
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:200

### Data

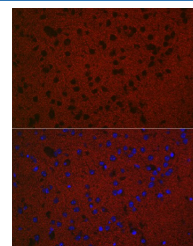


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using RAB3A Polyclonal Antibody at 1:3000 dilution.

**Observed-MV:25 kDa**  
**Calculated-MV:24 kDa**



Immunofluorescence analysis of Rat brain using RAB3A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse brain using RAB3A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Small GTP-binding protein that plays a central role in regulated exocytosis and secretion. Controls the recruitment, tethering and docking of secretory vesicles to the plasma membrane (By similarity. 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 vesicles 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. Acts as a positive regulator of acrosome content secretion in sperm cells by interacting with RIMS1. Plays also a role in the regulation of dopamine release by interacting with synaptotagmin I/SYT (By similarity. Interacts with MADD (via uDENN domain; the GTP-bound form is preferred for interaction (By similarity.

## For Research Use Only