

## Anti-RAB3A Polyclonal Antibody

Cat: K109051P

### Summary:

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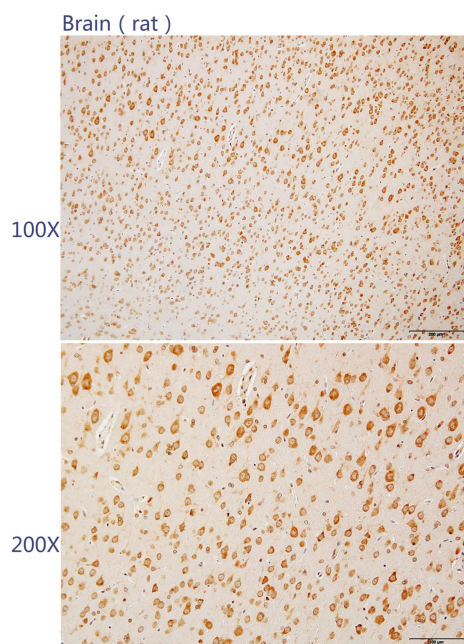
<b>【Product name】</b> : Anti-RAB3A antibody	<b>【Source】</b> : Rabbit
<b>【Isotype】</b> : IgG	<b>【Species reactivity】</b> : Human Mouse Rat
<b>【Swiss Prot】</b> : P20336	<b>【Gene ID】</b> : 5864
<b>【Calculated】</b> : MW:25kDa	
<b>【Purification】</b> : Affinity purification	
<b>【Tested applications】</b> : IHC	
<b>【Recommended dilution】</b> : IHC 1:100-300.	
<b>【IHC Positive sample】</b> : Rat brain	
<b>【Subcellular location】</b> : Cytoplasm Cell membrane	
<b>【Immunogen】</b> : Recombinant protein of human RAB3A	
<b>【Storage】</b> : Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C	

### Background:

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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. 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. Upon GTP hydrolysis by GTPase-activating protein, dissociates from the vesicle membrane allowing the exocytosis to proceed. Stimulates insulin secretion through interaction with RIMS2 or RPH3AL effectors in pancreatic beta cells. 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.

## Verified picture



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded  
Rat brain with RAB3A antibody diluted at  
1:200