

Product Information

Anti-Rabphilin 3A

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **R3026**

Product Description

Anti-Rabphilin 3A is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 1-18, M(1)TDTVVNRWMPGDGPLQ(18)) of rat rabphilin 3a. This sequence is completely conserved between rat and mouse. The antibody is affinity isolated on immobilized immunogen.

Anti-Rabphilin 3A has been shown to specifically recognize the rabphilin 3a protein (~75 kDa) from rat tissues by immunoblotting.

Rabphilin 3a, a target protein for the small GTPase binding protein rab 3a, plays a role in regulated secretion, particularly in neurotransmitter release.¹ Double labeling of rab 3a and rabphilin 3a shows the two proteins are co-localized in nerve terminals of the spinal cord and motor endplates. Rabphilin binds selectively to the GTP bound form of rab 3a as well as rab 3c. Studies suggest that rabphilin 3a phosphorylation by calmodulin-dependent kinase II modulates neurotransmitter release.²

Reagent

Supplied in phosphate buffered saline containing 1.0 mg/mL bovine serum albumin and 0.05% sodium azide.

Concentration: ~1 mg/mL

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Store the antibody at -20 °C. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: the recommended working antibody concentration is 1 µg/mL using rat brain extract.

Note: In order to obtain the best results and assay sensitivities of various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

1. Mizoguchi, A. et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.*, **202**, 1235-1243 (1994).
2. Foletti, D.L. et al., *J. Neurosci.*, **21**, 5473-5483 (2001).

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