

Anti-RAB5A Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse (predicted: Rat, Chicken, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 24 kDa. Actual: 26 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Tissue/cell: human lung carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01 M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-RAB5 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-12002) 1:500, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining</p> <p>2. Sample: Brain (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg Primary: Anti-RAB5 at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 24 kD Observed band size: 26 kD</p>
Application:	WB, IHC-P, IHC-Fr, IF
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human RAB5.
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	5868
Uniprot ID:	P20339

Research Background

Rab5-related subfamily. This subfamily includes Rab5 and Rab22 of mammals, Ypt51/Ypt52/Ypt53 of yeast, and RabF of plants. The members of this subfamily are involved in endocytosis and endocytic-sorting pathways. In mammals, Rab5 GTPases localize to early endosomes and regulate fusion of clathrin-coated vesicles to early endosomes and fusion between early endosomes. In yeast, Ypt51p family members similarly regulate membrane trafficking through prevacuolar compartments. GTPase activating proteins (GAPs) interact with GTP-bound Rab and accelerate the hydrolysis of GTP to GDP. Guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs) interact with GDP-bound Rabs to promote the formation of the GTP-bound state. Rabs are further regulated by guanine nucleotide dissociation inhibitors (GDIs), which facilitate Rab recycling by masking C-terminal lipid binding and promoting cytosolic

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localization. Most Rab GTPases contain a lipid modification site at the C-terminus, with sequence motifs CC, CXC, or CCX. Lipid binding is essential for membrane attachment, a key feature of most Rab proteins. Due to the presence of truncated sequences in this CD, the lipid modification site is not available for annotation.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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