SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Rab 8A (N-20): sc-600

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The Ras-related superfamily of guanine nucleotide binding proteins, which includes the R-Ras, Rap, Ral/Rec and Rho/Rab subfamilies exhibit 30-60% homology with Ras p21. Accumulating data suggests an important role for Rab proteins, either in endocytosis or in biosynthetic protein transport. The transport of newly synthesized proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum to various stacks of the Golgi complex and to secretory vesicles involves at each stage the movement of carrier vesicles, a process that appears to involve Rab protein function. The possibility that Rab proteins might also direct the exocytosis from secretory vesicles to the plasma membrane is supported by the observation that in yeast, the SEC4 protein, which is 40% homologous to Rab proteins, is associated with secretory vesicles. At least eight members of the Rab subfamily have been identified, each of which is found at a particular stage of a membrane transport pathway.

REFERENCES

1. Zahraoui, A., et al. 1989. The human Rab genes encode a family of GTP-binding proteins related to yeast YPT1 and SEC4 products involved in secretion. J. Biol. Chem. 264: 12394-12401.
2. Chavrier, P., et al. 1992. The complexity of the Rab and Rho GTP-binding protein subfamilies revealed by a PCR cloning approach. Gene 112: 261-264.
3. Baldini, G., et al. 1992. Cloning of a Rab3 isotype predominately expressed in adipocytes. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89: 5049-5052.
4. Karniguian, A., et al. 1993. Identification of small GTP-binding rab proteins in human platelets: Thrombin-induced phosphorylation of rab3B, rab6, and rab8 proteins. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90: 7647-7651.
5. Chen, Y., et al. 1993. Expression and localization of two low molecular weight GTP-binding proteins, Rab8 and Rab10, by epitope tag. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90: 6508-6512.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Rab8a (mouse) mapping to 8 B3.3.

SOURCE

Rab 8A (N-20) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within the C-terminus of Rab 8A of rat origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-600 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

Rab 8A (N-20) is recommended for detection of Rab 8A of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:25, dilution range 1:25-1:250) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

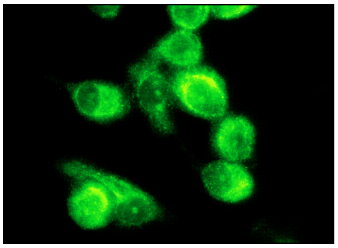
Suitable for use as control antibody for Rab 8A siRNA (m): sc-41829, Rab 8A shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41829-SH and Rab 8A shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41829-V.

Molecular Weight of Rab 8A: 27 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



Rab 8A (N-20): sc-600. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed NIH/3T3 cells showing cytoplasmic localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Olaso, R., et al. 1998. Transforming growth factor β1 and β2 reduce the number of gonocytes by increasing apoptosis. Endocrinology 139: 733-739.
2. Paglini, G., et al. 2001. The Cdk5-p35 kinase associates with the Golgi apparatus and regulates membrane traffic. EMBO Rep. 2: 1139-1144.
3. Gao, N. and Kaestner, K.H. 2010. Cdx2 regulates endo-lysosomal function and epithelial cell polarity. Genes Dev. 24: 1295-1305.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.