

## Rab3c

Cat.No. 107 203; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Reconstitution/<br>Storage | 50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For <b>reconstitution</b> add 50 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet. |
| Applications               | <b>WB:</b> 1 : 1000 (AP staining)<br><b>IP:</b> yes<br><b>ICC:</b> 1 : 500<br><b>IHC:</b> not tested yet<br><b>IHC_P:</b> not tested yet   |
| Reactivity                 | Reacts with: human (Q96E17), rat (P62824), mouse (P62823), monkey, cow.<br>No signal: zebrafish.<br>Other species not tested yet.  |

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY**  
**NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

## Background

**Rab 3** is a member of the Rab protein family that belongs to the ras-related superfamily of small monomeric GTPases. Four related isoforms of Rab 3 are known (**Rab 3a**, **3b**, **3c**, and **3d**). Rab 3a and 3c are predominantly expressed in neurons and neuroendocrine cells where they are localized to synaptic vesicles. Unlike the integral membrane proteins of synaptic vesicles, Rab 3a/c is absent from the Golgi complex and thus does not result in immunostaining of the axo-dendritic region as sometimes seen with e.g. synaptophysin, synaptobrevin/VAMP, or synaptogyrin. Rab 3b and 3d are expressed in non-neuronal tissues such as adipocytes and the exocrine pancreas (3d). It has been shown that overexpression of Rab 3 inhibits Ca<sup>2+</sup> regulated exocytosis and converts it into an constitutive Ca<sup>2+</sup> independent exocytosis mechanism.

## Selected References for 107 203

Quantitative analysis of synaptic vesicle Rabs uncovers distinct yet overlapping roles for Rab3a and Rab27b in Ca<sup>2+</sup>-triggered exocytosis.

Pavlos NJ, Grønberg M, Riedel D, Chua JJ, Boyken J, Kloeppe TH, Urlaub H, Rizzoli SO, Jahn R  
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2010) 30(40): 13441-53. . **WB**

The proteomic landscape of synaptic diversity across brain regions and cell types.  
van Oostrum M, Blok TM, Giandomenico SL, Tom Dieck S, Tushev G, Fürst N, Langer JD, Schuman EM  
Cell (2023) 186(24): 5411-5427.e23. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

SNARE Complex-associated Proteins in the Lateral Amygdala of Macaca mullatta Following Long-term Ethanol Drinking.  
Alexander NJ, Rau AR, Jimenez VA, Daunais JB, Grant KA, McCool BA  
Alcoholism, clinical and experimental research (2018) : . . **WB; tested species: monkey**

BMS-708163 and Nilotinib restore synaptic dysfunction in human embryonic stem cell-derived Alzheimer's disease models.  
Nishioka H, Tooi N, Isobe T, Nakatsuji N, Aiba K  
Scientific reports (2016) 6: 33427. . **WB**

Complexin II plays a positive role in Ca<sup>2+</sup>-triggered exocytosis by facilitating vesicle priming.  
Cai H, Reim K, Varoqueaux F, Tapechum S, Hill K, Sørensen JB, Brose N, Chow RH  
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2008) 105(49): 19538-43. . **WB**

## Selected General References

RAB3 and synaptotagmin: the yin and yang of synaptic membrane fusion.  
Geppert M, Südhof TC  
Annual review of neuroscience (1998) 21: 75-95. .

Dominant negative Rab3D mutants reduce GTP-bound endogenous Rab3D in pancreatic acini.  
Chen X, Ernst SA, Williams JA  
The Journal of biological chemistry (2003) 278(50): 50053-60. .

Rab3D: a regulator of exocytosis in non-neuronal cells.  
Millar AL, Pavlos NJ, Xu J, Zheng MH  
Histology and histopathology (2002) 173: 929-36. .

Molecular cloning of the mouse homologue of Rab3c.  
Pavlos NJ, Xu J, Papadimitriou JM, Zheng MH  
Journal of molecular endocrinology (2001) 27(1): 117-22. .

The small GTP-binding protein Rab3A regulates a late step in synaptic vesicle fusion.  
Geppert M, Goda Y, Stevens CF, Südhof TC  
Nature (1997) 387(6635): 810-4. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols  
at <https://sysy.com/product/107203> or scan the QR-code.



# FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

## Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

## Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

## Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

## Product Specific Hints for Storage

### Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

### Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

### Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

# Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

## FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

### Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot a 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.