SYSY Antibodies

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Rab3a

Cat.No. 107 102; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 200 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For **reconstitution** add 200 µl H_2O, then aliquot and store at -20°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	**WB**: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) **IP**: yes **ICC**: 1 : 1000 **IHC**: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 1000 **IHC-P (FFPE)**: not tested yet **ELISA**: yes (see remarks)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 2 to 14 from rat Rab3a (UniProt Id: P63012)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P20336), rat (P63012), mouse (P63011), hamster, cow, zebrafish. Other species not tested yet.
Matching control	107-1P
Remarks	**ELISA**: The ELISA-protocol for membrane proteins is required. Suitable as detector antibody for sandwich-ELISA. Please refer to the protocol for suitable capture antibodies.

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

Background

Rab3 proteins belong to the Rab family, a subset of the Ras-related superfamily of small monomeric GTPases. There are four known isoforms: Rab3a, Rab3b, Rab3c, and Rab3d (1, 2). Rab3a and Rab3c are primarily found in neuronal and neuroendocrine cells, whereas Rab3b and Rab3d are predominantly expressed in non-neuronal tissues such as the parotid gland, pancreas, mast cells, and adipose tissue (2, 3).
Rab3a, the most abundant and well-characterized isoform, is highly enriched in synaptic vesicles. It regulates vesicle transport, docking, fusion, and Ca^{2+}-dependent neurotransmitter release by cycling between a GDP-bound inactive state and a GTP-bound vesicle-associated active state, interacting with other synaptic proteins in the process (1, 2).
Unlike integral membrane proteins of synaptic vesicles, Rab3a and Rab3c are absent from the Golgi complex, preventing immunostaining of the axo-dendritic region, which can occur with proteins such as synaptophysin, synaptobrevin/VAMP, or synaptogyrin (1).
Beyond the nervous system, Rab3a is also expressed in the pancreas, where it is predominantly localized to β-cells of the islets of Langerhans. It plays a crucial role in regulated insulin secretion, while Rab3d is primarily involved in exocrine pancreatic enzyme secretion (3).

Selected References for 107 102

Localization versus function of Rab3 proteins. Evidence for a common regulatory role in controlling fusion.
Schlüter OM, Khvotchev M, Jahn R, Südhof TC
The Journal of biological chemistry (2002) 27743: 40919-29. . **WB, IHC**

SV31 is a Zn2+-binding synaptic vesicle protein.
Barth J, Zimmermann H, Volknandt W
Journal of neurochemistry (2011) 1184: 558-70. . **WB, ICC**

Regulation of density of functional presynaptic terminals by local energy supply.
Zhou H, Liu G
Molecular brain (2015) 8: 42. . **WB, ICC**

Distribution of synaptic vesicle proteins in the mammalian retina identifies obligatory and facultative components of ribbon synapses.
Von Kriegstein K, Schmitz F, Link E, Südhof TC
The European journal of neuroscience (1999) 114: 1335-48. . **WB, IHC**

Synapsin-dependent reserve pool of synaptic vesicles supports replenishment of the readily releasable pool under intense synaptic transmission.
Vasileva M, Horstmann H, Geumann C, Gitler D, Kuner T
The European journal of neuroscience (2012) 368: 3005-20. . **ELISA**

Cochlear ablation in neonatal rats disrupts inhibitory transmission in the medial nucleus of the trapezoid body.
Hruskova B, Trojanova J, Kralikova M, Melichar A, Suchankova S, Bartosova J, Burianova JS, Popelar J, Syka J, Turecek R
Neuroscience letters (2019) : . . **IHC; tested species: rat**

The GTPase Rab26 links synaptic vesicles to the autophagy pathway.
Binotti B, Pavlos NJ, Riedel D, Wenzel D, Vorbrüggen G, Schalk AM, Kühnel K, Boyken J, Erck C, Martens H, Chua JJ, et al.
eLife (2015) 4: e05597. . **WB**

Proteomic screening of glutamatergic mouse brain synaptosomes isolated by fluorescence activated sorting.
Biesemann C, Grønborg M, Luquet E, Wichert SP, Bernard V, Bungers SR, Cooper B, Varoqueaux F, Li L, Byrne JA, Urlaub H, et al.
The EMBO journal (2014) 332: 157-70. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

Composition of isolated synaptic boutons reveals the amounts of vesicle trafficking proteins.
Wilhelm BG, Mandad S, Truckenbrodt S, Kröhnert K, Schäfer C, Rammner B, Koo SJ, Claßen GA, Krauss M, Haucke V, Urlaub H, et al.
Science (New York, N.Y.) (2014) 3446187: 1023-8. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at https://sysy.com/product/107102 or scan the QR-code.

FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All SYSY antibodies and control proteins/peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried). In this form, they remain stable 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. **Do not freeze lyophilized antibodies**. Temperatures below 0°C may impair performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long-term storage of lyophilized fluorophore-conjugates may cause aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be stored at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- **Do not use frost-free ("no-frost") freezers.** These units periodically warm to remove ice buildup, causing freeze–thaw cycles that can damage antibodies.
- Store vials in areas with minimal temperature fluctuation - preferably toward the back of the freezer, not on the door.
- Aliquot reconstituted antibodies and store at –20°C to –80°C.
- Avoid very small aliquots (<20 µL), as evaporation and adsorption to tube surfaces can reduce antibody concentration and activity.
- Use the smallest practical storage vial to minimize surface area.
- Adding glycerol to a final concentration of 50% prevents freezing at -20°C, allowing storage in liquid form and effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended, as proteases present in ascites may degrade antibodies.
- **Purified IgG:** Store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein (e.g., BSA) enhances long-term stability.
  Many SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** Can be stored at 4°C with antimicrobials added, but -20°C to -80°C is preferred
- **Affinity-purified antibodies:** Less stable than antisera; store at -20°C to -80°C
  Adding a carrier protein such as BSA improves long-term stability.
  Most SYSY antibodies already contain carrier proteins - refer to the respective datasheet for details.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1:1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C, and protect from light exposure

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All purified SYSY antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the volume of deionized water specified in the corresponding datasheet. If a larger final volume is desired, first add the recommended amount of water, then adjust with PBS and, if needed, add a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g., BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some SYSY antibodies already contain albumin; please take this into account before adding additional carrier protein.

For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the vial cap. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. To collect the liquid at the bottom of the vial, place the vial inside a 50 ml centrifuge tube padded with paper and centrifuge briefly.

- If desired, small amounts of azide or thimerosal may be added to prevent microbial growth. This is particularly recommended when storing an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add glycerol 1:1 (v/v) to achieve a final concentration of 50%. This prevents freezing at –20°C and keeps the antibody in liquid form, effectively avoiding freeze–thaw cycles.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies as a general measure to prevent freeze–thaw damage.
- For further guidance, please refer to our **storage tips** and recommendations for reconstituted antibodies, control peptides, and control proteins.