

Rab 5A Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73639**Specification**

Rab 5A Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P20339
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Rab 5A Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5868**Other Names**

RAB5A; RAB5; Ras-related protein Rab-5A

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Rab 5A Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** RAB5A ([HGNC:9783](#))**Synonyms** RAB5**Function**

The small GTPases Rab are key regulators of intracellular membrane trafficking, from the formation of transport vesicles to their fusion with membranes. Rabs cycle between an inactive GDP-bound form and an active GTP-bound form that is able to recruit to membranes different sets of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion. RAB5A is required for the fusion of plasma membranes and early endosomes and involved in early endocytic trafficking (PubMed:10818110, PubMed:14617813, PubMed:15378032, PubMed:16086013, PubMed:16410077, PubMed:17562788). Required for EEA1 recruitment to early endosomes (PubMed:<a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16086013> target="_blank">16086013, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17562788> target="_blank">17562788). Recruits FERRY complex to early endosomes, where FERRY links early endosomes with a subgroup of mRNAs to enable mRNA intracellular distribution (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37267906> target="_blank">37267906). Recruits RABEP1/Rabaptin- 5 effector to early endosomes, thereby promoting endocytic membrane fusion (By similarity). Required for EGF and transferrin endocytosis and trafficking through early endosomes (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16086013> target="_blank">16086013, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17562788> target="_blank">17562788). Contributes to the regulation of filopodia extension (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14978216> target="_blank">14978216). Required for the exosomal release of SDCBP, CD63, PDCD6IP and syndecan (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22660413> target="_blank">22660413). Regulates maturation of apoptotic cell-containing phagosomes, probably downstream of DYN2 and PIK3C3 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

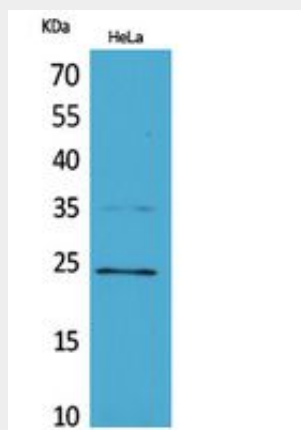
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Early endosome membrane; Lipid-anchor. Melanosome Cytoplasmic vesicle. Cell projection, ruffle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P18066}. Membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9CQD1}. Endosome membrane Note=Enriched in stage I melanosomes (PubMed:17081065). Alternates between membrane-bound and cytosolic forms (Probable) {ECO:0000269|PubMed:17081065, ECO:0000305}

Rab 5A Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

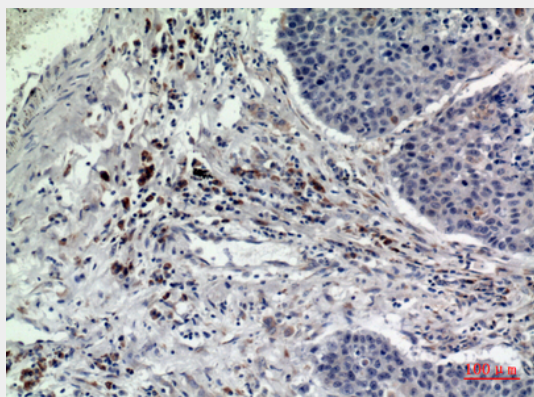
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Rab 5A Polyclonal Antibody - Images

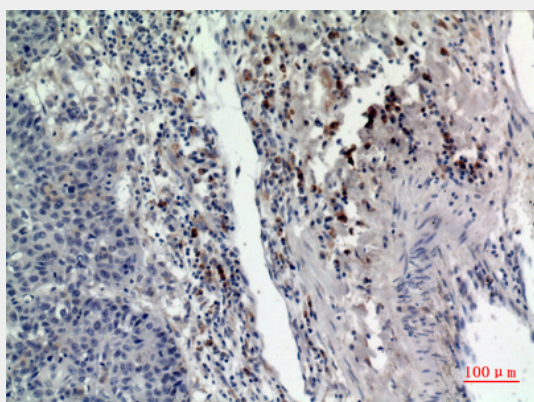


Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using Rab 5A Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was

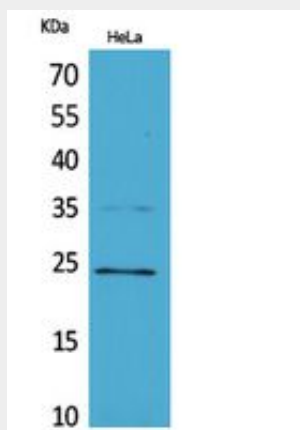
diluted at 1:20000



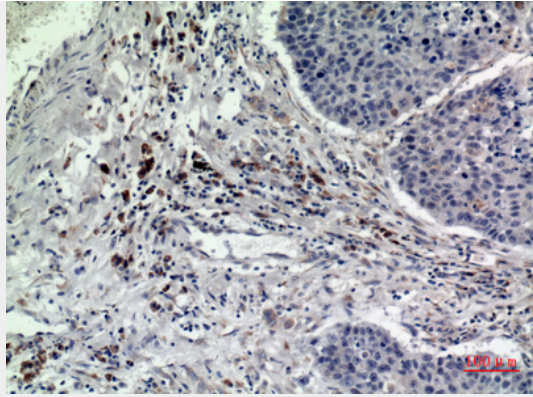
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100



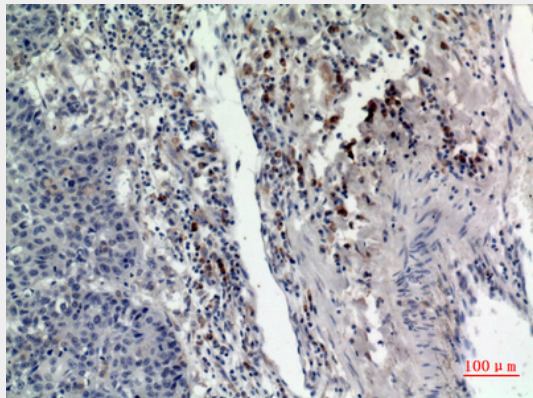
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using Rab 5A Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100

Rab 5A Polyclonal Antibody - Background

The small GTPases Rab are key regulators of intracellular membrane trafficking, from the formation of transport vesicles to their fusion with membranes. Rabs cycle between an inactive GDP-bound form and an active GTP-bound form that is able to recruit to membranes different sets of downstream effectors directly responsible for vesicle formation, movement, tethering and fusion. RAB5A is required for the fusion of plasma membranes and early endosomes (PubMed:10818110, PubMed:14617813, PubMed:16410077, PubMed:15378032). Contributes to the regulation of filopodia extension (PubMed:14978216). Required for the exosomal release of SDCBP, CD63, PDCD6IP and syndecan (PubMed:22660413). Regulates maturation of apoptotic cell- containing phagosomes, probably downstream of DYN2 and PIK3C3 (By similarity).