

Rab27B

Cat.No. 168 103; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 µg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 µl H ₂ 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	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: yes ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 400 IHC_P: 1 : 200
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 1 to 217 from rat Rab27B (UniProt Id: Q99P74)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (Q99P74), mouse (Q99P58), human (O00194). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for rab 27B with weak cross reaction to rab 27A. K.O. PubMed: 26845357
Matching control	168-1P

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

Background

Rab 27 proteins are members of the Rab protein family that belongs to the ras-related superfamily of small monomeric GTPases. These proteins are involved in intracellular fusion reactions of vesicles or organelles with their target membranes. Two Rab 27 isoforms, Rab **27A** and **27B**, have been described so far.

Mutations in the Rab 27A gene have been shown to be responsible for the Griscelli syndrome characterized by pigment dilution of the hair and an uncontrolled T-lymphocyte and macrophage activation. This disorder is probably due to the dysfunction of melanosomes in melanocytes and lytic granules in CTLs. Additionally Rab 27A is located on mature insulin granules of pancreatic β-cells and is expressed in the pigment epithelium and choriocapillaris of the retina.

In patients who suffer from Griscelli syndrome because of missense mutations in the Rab 27A gene, Rab 27B is upregulated and partially compensates for Rab 27A dysfunction. Rab 27B also regulates amylase secretion in parotid acinar cells.

Recently it has been shown that Rab 27 is also involved in synaptic transmission in *C. elegans*.

Selected References for 168 103

Quantitative analysis of synaptic vesicle Rabs uncovers distinct yet overlapping roles for Rab3a and Rab27b in Ca²⁺-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) 3040: 13441-53. . **WB, ICC**

Rab27A Is Present in Mouse Pancreatic Acinar Cells and Is Required for Digestive Enzyme Secretion.

Hou Y, Ernst SA, Stuenkel EL, Lentz SI, Williams JA
PloS one (2015) 105: e0125596. . **WB, IHC**

Actions of Rab27B-GTPase on mammalian central excitatory synaptic transmission.

Arias-Hervert ER, Xu N, Njus M, Murphy GG, Hou Y, Williams JA, Lentz SI, Ernst SA, Stuenkel EL
Physiological reports (2020) 89: e14428. . **WB, IHC; KO verified; tested species: mouse**

zDHHC9 Regulates Cardiomyocyte Rab3a Activity and Atrial Natriuretic Peptide Secretion Through Palmitoylation of Rab3gap1.

Essandoh K, Subramani A, Ferro OA, Teuber JP, Koripella S, Brody MJ
JACC. Basic to translational science (2023) 85: 518-542. . **WB; tested species: mouse**

MLKL, the Protein that Mediates Necroptosis, Also Regulates Endosomal Trafficking and Extracellular Vesicle Generation.

Yoon S, Kovalenko A, Bogdanov K, Wallach D
Immunity (2017) 471: 51-65.e7. . **WB; KD verified; tested species: human**

Genetic deletion of Rab27B in pancreatic acinar cells affects granules size and has inhibitory effects on amylase secretion.

Hou Y, Ernst SA, Lentz SI, Williams JA
Biochemical and biophysical research communications (2016) 4714: 610-5. . **WB; KO verified**

Rab27b is Involved in Lysosomal Exocytosis and Proteolipid Protein Trafficking in Oligodendrocytes.

Shen YT, Gu Y, Su WF, Zhong JF, Jin ZH, Gu XS, Chen G
Neuroscience bulletin (2016) 324: 331-40. . **ICC**

EPI64B acts as a GTPase-activating protein for Rab27B in pancreatic acinar cells.

Hou Y, Chen X, Tolmachova T, Ernst SA, Williams JA
The Journal of biological chemistry (2013) 28827: 19548-57. . **WB**

Selected General References

Regulation of synaptic transmission by RAB-3 and RAB-27 in *Caenorhabditis elegans*.

Mahoney TR, Liu Q, Itoh T, Luo S, Hadwiger G, Vincent R, Wang ZW, Fukuda M, Nonet ML
Molecular biology of the cell (2006) 176: 2617-25. .

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/168103> 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.