

## Rab 5

Cat.No. 108-0P; control peptide, 100 µg peptide (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Reconstitution/<br>Storage | 100 µg peptide, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.<br>Control peptides should also be stored at -20°C when still lyophilized!  |
| Immunogen                  | Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 192 to 196 from mouse Rab5 (UniProt Id: Q9CQD1)   |
| Recommended<br>dilution    | Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.  |
| matching<br>antibodies     | 108 002   |
| Remarks                    | This control peptide consists of the synthetic peptide (aa 182-196 in mouse rab 5) that has been used for immunization. It has been tested in preadsorption experiments and blocks efficiently and specifically the corresponding signal in Western blots. The amount of peptide needed for efficient blocking depends on the titer and on the affinity of the antibody to the antigen. |

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

**Rab 5** is a member of the Rab protein family that belongs to the ras-related superfamily of small monomeric GTPases. Rab 5 is ubiquitously expressed in all tissues where it functions in the fusion of early endosomes which is the first fusion step of endocytic organelles after their formation and detachment from the plasma membrane. It is presently the best marker with selectivity for this compartment.

### Selected General References

Rab GTPases coordinate endocytosis.  
Somsel Rodman J, Wandinger-Ness A  
Journal of cell science (2000) 113 Pt 2: 183-92.

Alzheimer amyloid protein precursor is localized in nerve terminal preparations to Rab5-containing vesicular organelles distinct from those implicated in the synaptic vesicle pathway.  
Ikin AF, Annaert WG, Takei K, De Camilli P, Jahn R, Greengard P, Buxbaum JD  
The Journal of biological chemistry (1996) 271(50): 31783-6.