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Anti-GLUT1 SLC2A1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13627

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	P11166
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-GLUT1 SLC2A1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

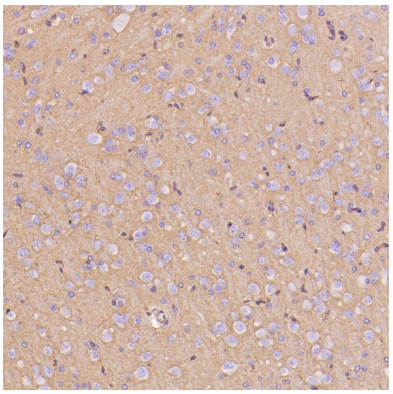
Additional Information

Gene ID	6513
Other Names	Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 1, Glucose transporter type 1, erythrocyte/brain, GLUT-1, HepG2 glucose transporter, SLC2A1 (HGNC:11005)
Calculated MW	54084
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200 ICC/IF 1:50-1:200 FC 1:50
Subcellular Localization	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Melanosome. Localizes primarily at the cell surface. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in erythrocytes (at protein level). Expressed at variable levels in many human tissues..
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: CGG-19
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Glucose Transporter GLUT1
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

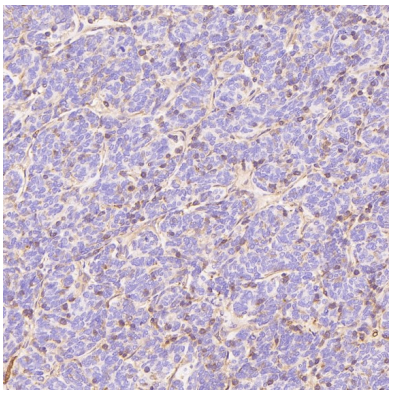
Protein Information

Name	SLC2A1 (HGNC:11005)
Function	Facilitative glucose transporter, which is responsible for constitutive or basal glucose uptake (PubMed:10227690, PubMed:10954735, PubMed:18245775, PubMed:19449892, PubMed:25982116, PubMed:27078104, PubMed:32860739). Has a very broad substrate specificity; can transport a wide range of aldoses including both pentoses and hexoses (PubMed:18245775, PubMed:19449892). Most important energy carrier of the brain: present at the blood-brain barrier and assures the energy-independent, facilitative transport of glucose into the brain (PubMed:10227690). In association with BSG and NXNL1, promotes retinal cone survival by increasing glucose uptake into photoreceptors (By similarity). Required for mesendoderm differentiation (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Melanosome. Photoreceptor inner segment {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17809}. Note=Localizes primarily at the cell surface (PubMed:18245775, PubMed:19449892, PubMed:23219802, PubMed:24847886, PubMed:25982116). Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:17081065)
Tissue Location	Detected in erythrocytes (at protein level). Expressed at variable levels in many human tissues

Images

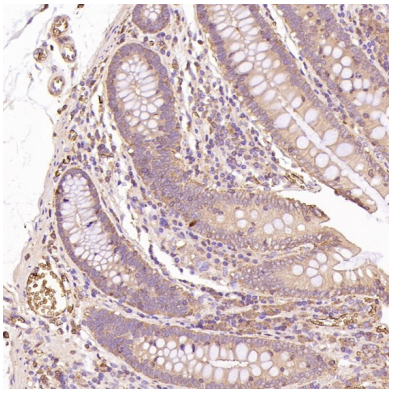


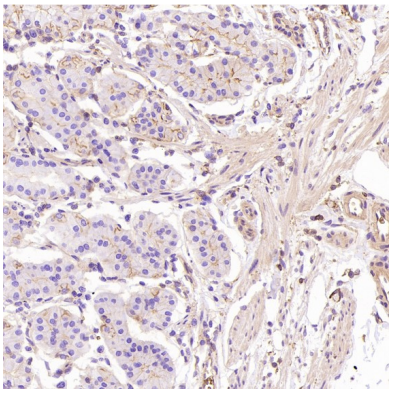
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat hippocampus , using the Antibody at 1:300 dilution.



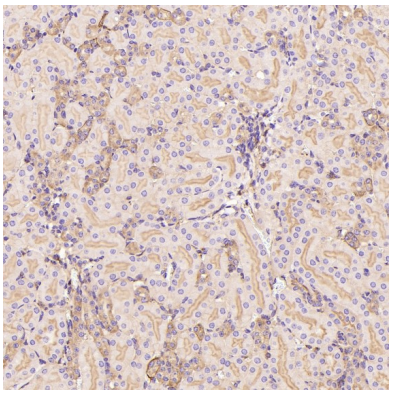
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human thymoma, using the Antibody at 1:200 dilution.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon, using the Antibody at 1:200 dilution.

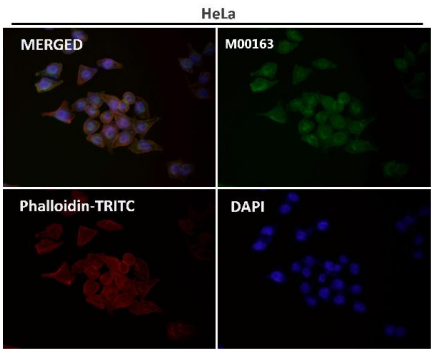




Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human stomach, using the Antibody at 1:800 dilution.

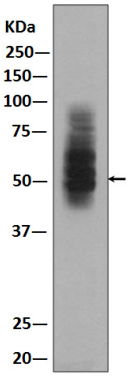


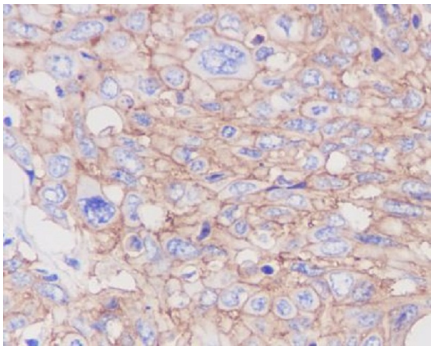
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse kidney, using the Antibody at 1:300 dilution.



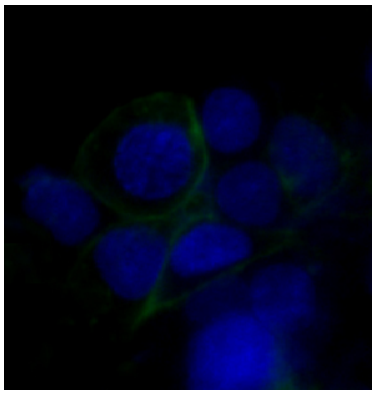
Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.

Western blot analysis of GLUT1 expression in HepG2 lysate.





Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human cervix cancer, using GLUT1 Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of HepG2 cells, using GLUT1 Antibody.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.