

# Goat anti-SLC2A4 Antibody

Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody

Catalog # AF4538a

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	IF, Pep-ELISA
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P14672</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_001033.1</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Dog, Bovine
<b>Host</b>	Goat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Clone Names</b>	SLC2A4
<b>Calculated MW</b>	54787

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	6517
<b>Other Names</b>	SLC2A4; solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 4; GLUT4; glucose transporter 4; insulin-responsive glucose transporter type 4
<b>Dilution</b>	IF~~1:50~200 Pep-ELISA~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	Goat anti-SLC2A4 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	SLC2A4 ( <a href="#">HGNC:11009</a> )
<b>Function</b>	Insulin-regulated facilitative glucose transporter, which plays a key role in removal of glucose from circulation. Response to insulin is regulated by its intracellular localization: in the absence of insulin, it is efficiently retained intracellularly within storage compartments in muscle and fat cells. Upon insulin stimulation, translocates from these compartments to the cell surface where it transports glucose from the extracellular milieu into the cell.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P14142}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P14142} Endomembrane system;

Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P14142}. Note=Localizes primarily to the perinuclear region, undergoing continued recycling to the plasma membrane where it is rapidly reinternalized (PubMed:8300557). The dileucine internalization motif is critical for intracellular sequestration (PubMed:8300557). Insulin stimulation induces translocation to the cell membrane (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P14142, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8300557}

**Tissue Location**

Skeletal and cardiac muscles; brown and white fat.

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