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SLC2A1 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21407b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P11166
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB52095
Calculated MW	54084

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, GLUT1
Target/Specificity	This SLC2A1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 464-497 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SLC2A1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	SLC2A1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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

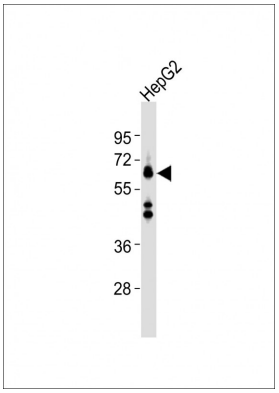
Background

Facilitative glucose transporter. This isoform may be responsible for constitutive or basal glucose uptake. Has a very broad substrate specificity; can transport a wide range of aldoses including both pentoses and hexoses.

References

Mueckler M.,et al.Science 229:941-945(1985).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Fukumoto H.,et al.Diabetes 37:657-661(1988).
Yu W.,et al.Submitted (JUN-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



Anti-SLC2A1 Antibody (C-term)at 1:1000 dilution + HepG2 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 54 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Citations

- Hyperglycemia in Pregnancy-Associated Oxidative Stress Augments Altered Placental Glucose Transporter 1 Trafficking via AMPKα/p38MAPK Signaling Cascade

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