

Glut1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB21302

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Monoclonal	WB, IP, IHC-P, IF/ICC, FC	54	Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB (Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
IP (Immunoprecipitation)	1:10-100
IHC-P (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:50-200
IF/ICC (Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)	1:50-200
FC (Flow Cytometry)	1:10-100

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	Glut1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Glut1 protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	P11166
Entrez-Gene Id	6513

Product Description

Glucose is fundamental to the metabolism of mammalian cells. Its passage across cell membranes is mediated by a family of transporters termed glucose transporters or Gluts. In adipose and muscle tissue, insulin stimulates a rapid and dramatic increase in glucose uptake, which is largely due to the redistribution of the insulin-inducible glucose transporter, Glut4. In response to insulin, Glut4 is quickly shuttled from an intracellular storage site to the plasma membrane, where it binds glucose. In contrast, the ubiquitously expressed glucose transporter Glut1 is constitutively targeted to the plasma membrane, and shows a much less dramatic translocation in response to insulin. Glut1 and Glut4 are twelve-pass transmembrane proteins (12TM) whose carboxy-termini may dictate their cellular localization. Aberrant Glut4 expression has been suggested to contribute to such maladies as obesity and diabetes. Glut4 null mice have shown that while functional Glut4 protein is not required for maintaining normal glucose levels, it is necessary for sustained growth, normal cellular glucose, fat metabolism and prolonged longevity.

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