

Glut-1 (PT0861R) PT™ Rabbit mAb

CatalogNo: YM8630 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, IP, ELISA

MW

- 54kD (Calculated)
- 50-300kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG, Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:1000-1:5000

WB 1:10000-1:50000

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:5000-1:20000

IP 1:50-1:200

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% BSA

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number PT0861R

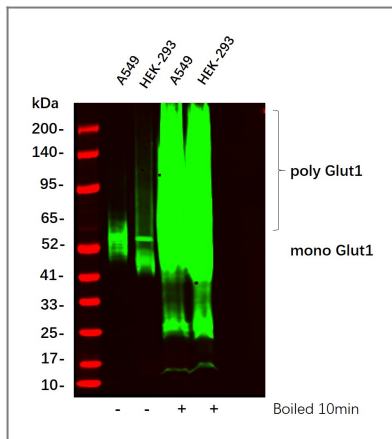
Immunogen Information

Specificity Endogenous

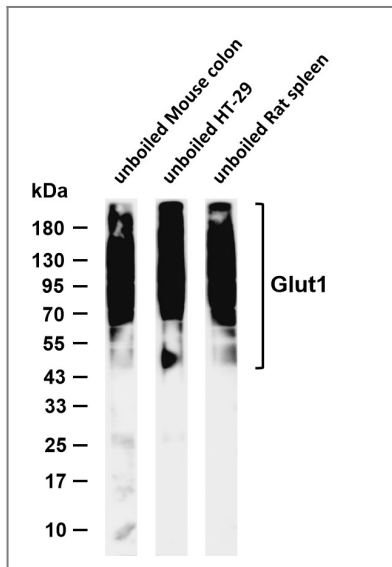
| Target Information

Gene name	SLC2A1		
Protein Name	Solute carrier family 2 facilitated glucose transporter member 1		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	6513 ;	P11166 ;
	Mouse	20525 ;	P17809 ;
	Rat	24778 ;	P11167 ;
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Melanosome . Photoreceptor inner segment . Localizes primarily at the cell surface (PubMed:18245775, PubMed:19449892, PubMed:23219802, PubMed:25982116, PubMed:24847886). Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV (PubMed:17081065). .		
Tissue specificity	Detected in erythrocytes (at protein level). Expressed at variable levels in many human tissues.		
Function	Disease:Defects in SLC2A1 are the cause of autosomal dominant GLUT1 deficiency syndrome [MIM:606777]; also called blood-brain barrier glucose transport defect. This disease causes a defect in glucose transport across the blood-brain barrier. It is characterized by infantile seizures, delayed development, and acquired microcephaly.,Disease:Defects in SLC2A1 are the cause of dystonia type 18 (DYT18) [MIM:612126]. DYT18 is an exercise-induced paroxysmal dystonia/dyskinesia. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contraction, often leading to abnormal postures. DYT18 is characterized by attacks of involuntary movements triggered by certain stimuli such as sudden movement or prolonged exercise. In some patients involuntary exertion-induced dystonic, choreoathetotic, and ballistic movements may be associated with macrocytic hemolytic anemia.,Function: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.,online information:GLUT1 entry,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Sugar transporter (TC 2.A.1.1) family. Glucose transporter subfamily.,subcellular location:Localizes primarily at the cell surface (By similarity). Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.,tissue specificity:Expressed at variable levels in many human tissues.,		

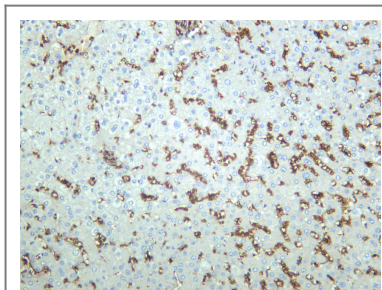
| Validation Data



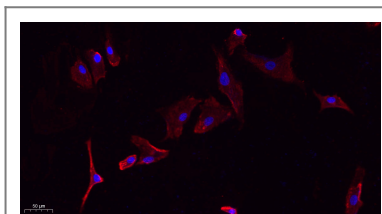
Western Blot analysis using various cell lysate, Proteins were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with Glut1 Rabbit mAb diluted at 1:2000. Secondary :Dylight 800, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG(RS23920 1:10000)



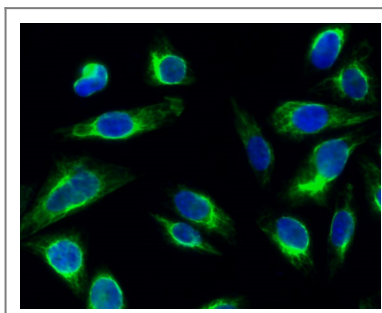
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Glut1 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: unboiled Mouse colon Lane 2: unboiled HT-29 Lane 3: unboiled Rat spleen Predicted band size: 54kDa Observed band size: 50-300kDa



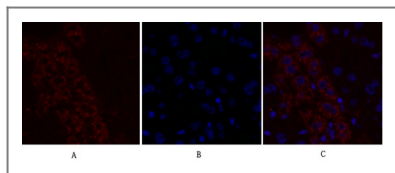
Human tonsil was stained with anti-Glut1 rabbit antibody



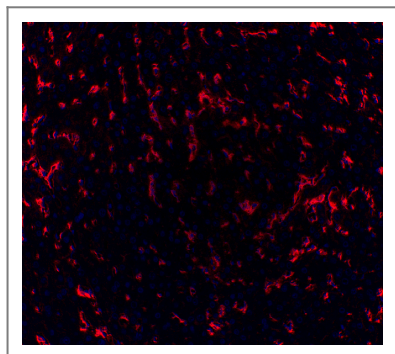
Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1,primary Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 594 Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).3, DAPI(blue) 10min.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell. 1,Glut1 Monoclonal Antibody(green) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog:RS3211 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min). 3 DAPI(blue) 10min.



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-liver tissue. 1, Glut1 Monoclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human liver

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
Glut-1 (PT0861R)
PT™ Rabbit mAb

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