

Glut1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT1928

Orthogonal Validated 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- IF, WB, IHC, ELISA

MW

- 55kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IF 1:50-200**WB 1:500-1:2000****IHC 1:100-1:300****ELISA 1:40000****Not yet tested in other applications**

Storage

Storage*

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

Formulation

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality

Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GLUT1. AA range: 441-490

Specificity

Glut1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Glut1 protein.

| 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

| Contact information

Orders: order@immunoway.com
Support: tech@immunoway.com
Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
Website: <http://www.immunoway.com>
Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



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Glut1 Rabbit pAb

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