

Tel: 400-999-8863
 ■ Emall:Upingbio.163.com





Glut1 Polyclonal Antibody

1; Glucose transporter type 1, erythrocyte/brain; GLUT-1; HepG2 glucose transporter Observed Band 55kD Cell Pathway 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		
Reactivity Human;Mouse;Rat Applications IF;WB;IHC;ELISA Gene Name SLC2A1 Protein Name Solute carrier family 2 facilitated glucose transporter member 1 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GLUT1. AA range;441-490 Specificity Glut1 Polyclonal Artibody detects endogenous levels of Glut1 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity 290% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms SLC2A1; GLUT1; Solute carrier family 2; facilitated glucose transporter member 1; Glucose transporter type 1, erythrocyte/brain; GLUT-1; HepG2 glucose transporter Observed Band 55kD Cell Pathway 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) (dentified 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 efficiency syndrome [Milk]66777; also called blood-brain barrier glucose transport across the blood-brain barrier glucose transport defect. This disease causes a defect in glucose transport across the blood-brain barrier glucose t	Catalog No	YP-Ab-00697
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Protein Name Solute carrier family 2 facilitated glucose transporter member 1	Applications	IF;WB;IHC;ELISA
Immunogen	Gene Name	SLC2A1
Specificity Glut1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Glut1 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms SLC2A1; GLUT1; Solute carrier family 2; facilitated glucose transporter member 1; Glucose transporter type 1, erythrocyte/brain; GLUT-1; HepG2 glucose transporter Observed Band 55kD Cell Pathway 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:28447886). 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 its characterized by infantile setzures, delayed development, and acquired microcephaly, disease: Defects in SLC2A1 are the cause of dystonia type 18 (DVT18) [MIM:612126]. DVT18 is characterized by infantile setzures. DYY118 is characterized.	Protein Name	Solute carrier family 2 facilitated glucose transporter member 1
Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms SLC2A1; GLUT1; Solute carrier family 2; facilitated glucose transporter member 1; Glucose transporter type 1, erythrocyte/brain; GLUT-1; HepG2 glucose transporter Observed Band 55kD Cell Pathway 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 acquirred microcephaly, disease:Defects in SLC2A1 are the cause of dystonia type 18 (DYT18) [MIM:612126]. DYT18 is an exercisenduced paroxysmal dystonia/dyskinesia. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contraction, often leading to abnormal postures. DYT18 is characterized	Immunogen	
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	Function	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



UpingBio technology Co.,Ltd

📞 Tel: 400-999-8863 🗷 Email:Upingbio.163.com



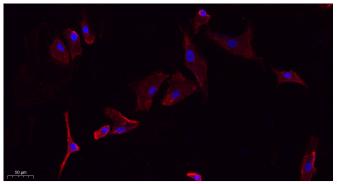
	movement or prolonged exercise. In some patients involuntary exertion-induced dystonic, choreoathetotic, and ballistic movements may be associated with macrocytic hemolytic anemia.,function:Facilitative g
Background	This gene encodes a major glucose transporter in the mammalian blood-brain barrier. The encoded protein is found primarily in the cell membrane and on the cell surface, where it can also function as a receptor for human T-cell leukemia virus (HTLV) I and II. Mutations in this gene have been found in a family with paroxysmal exertion-induced dyskinesia. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2013],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



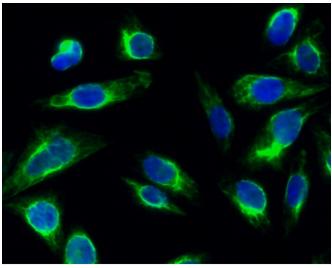




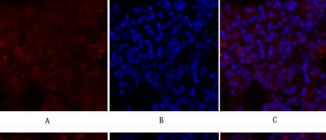
Products Images



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, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min.

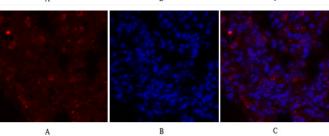


Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cell. 1,Glut1 Polyclonal Antibody(green) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog:RS3211 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min). 3 DAPI(blue) 10min.

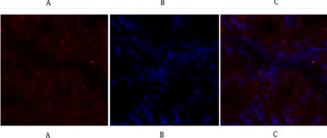


Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue.

1,Glut1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4 °C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



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



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