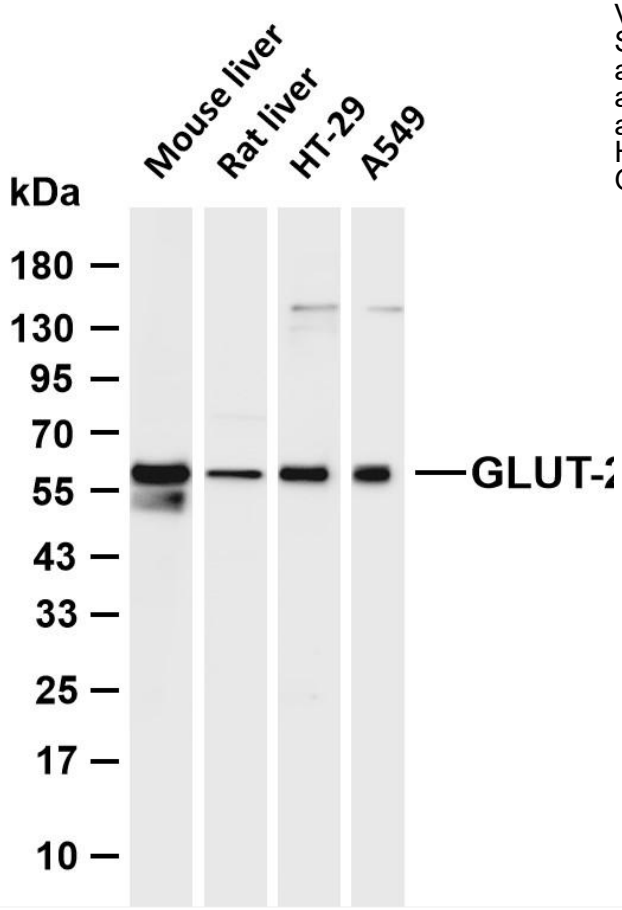
GLUT-2 Rabbit mAb

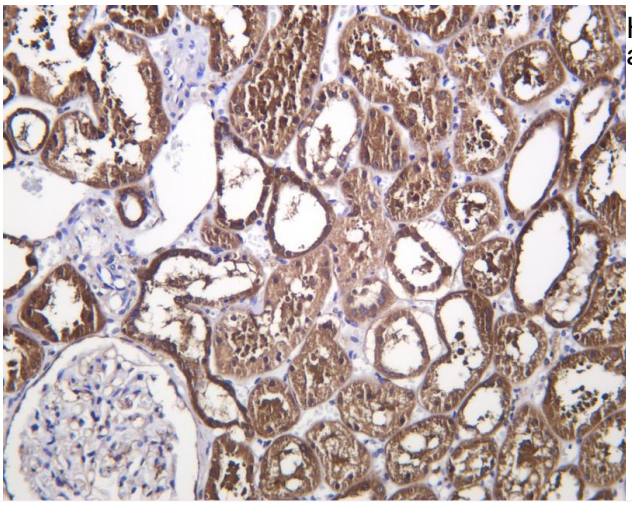
Catalog No	YP-rAb-17037
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	SLC2A2 GLUT2
Protein Name	Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 2 (Glucose transporter type 2, liver) (GLUT-2)
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:1000-1:400; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	
Observed Band	58kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	57kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Liver, insulin-producing beta cell, small intestine and kidney.
Function	Disease:Defects in SLC2A2 are the cause of Fanconi-Bickel syndrome (FBS) [MIM:227810]. FBS is a rare, well-defined clinical entity, inherited in an autosomal recessive mode and characterized by hepatorenal glycogen accumulation, proximal renal tubular dysfunction, and impaired utilization of glucose and galactose.,Function:Facilitative glucose transporter. This isoform likely mediates the bidirectional transfer of glucose across the plasma membrane of hepatocytes and is responsible for uptake of glucose by the beta cells; may comprise part of the glucose-sensing mechanism of the beta cell. May also participate with the Na(+)/glucose cotransporter in the transcellular transport of glucose in the small intestine and kidney.,online information:GLUT2 entry,PTM:N-glycosylated; required for stability and retention at the cell surface of pancreatic beta cells.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Sugar transporter (TC 2.A.1.1) family. Glucose transporter subfamily.,tissue specificity:Liver,

insulin-producing beta cell, small intestine and kidney.,

Background	This gene encodes an integral plasma membrane glycoprotein of the liver, islet beta cells, intestine, and kidney epithelium. The encoded protein mediates facilitated bidirectional glucose transport. Because of its low affinity for glucose, it has been suggested as a glucose sensor. Mutations in this gene are associated with susceptibility to diseases, including Fanconi-Bickel syndrome and noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants of this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 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.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-GLUT-2 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Mouse liver Lane 2: Rat liver Lane 3: HT-29 Lane 4: A549 Predicted band size: 57kDa Observed band size: 58kDa



Human kidney was stained with anti-GLUT-2 Rabbit antibody