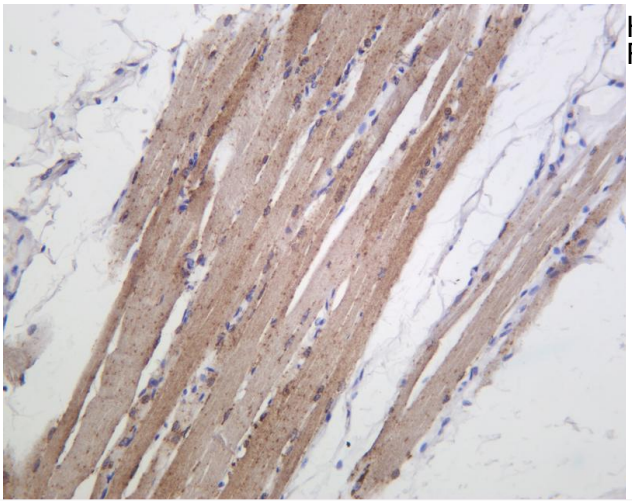
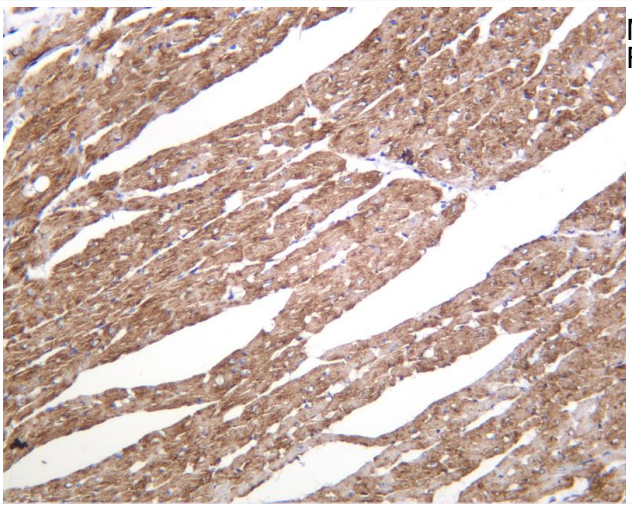
Glut4 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17262
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	SLC2A4
Protein Name	Solute carrier family 2 facilitated glucose transporter member 4
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200; 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	SLC2A4 ; GLUT4 ; Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 4 ; Glucose transporter type 4, insulin-responsive ; GLUT-4
Observed Band	55kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	55kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Endomembrane system ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region . Localizes primarily to the perinuclear region, undergoing continued recycling to the plasma membrane where it is rapidly reinternalized (PubMed:8300557). The dileucine internalization motif is critical for intracellular sequestration (PubMed:8300557). Insulin stimulation induces translocation to the cell membrane (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Skeletal and cardiac muscles; brown and white fat.
Function	Disease:Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]. Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of certain post-receptor defects in NIDDM. The variant in position Ile-383 is found in a small number of NIDDM patients, but seems not to be found in nondiabetic subjects.,Function:Insulin-regulated facilitative glucose transporter.,miscellaneous:Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation of TBC1D4 is required for GLUT4 translocation.,online information:GLUT4 entry,PTM:Sumoylated.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily.

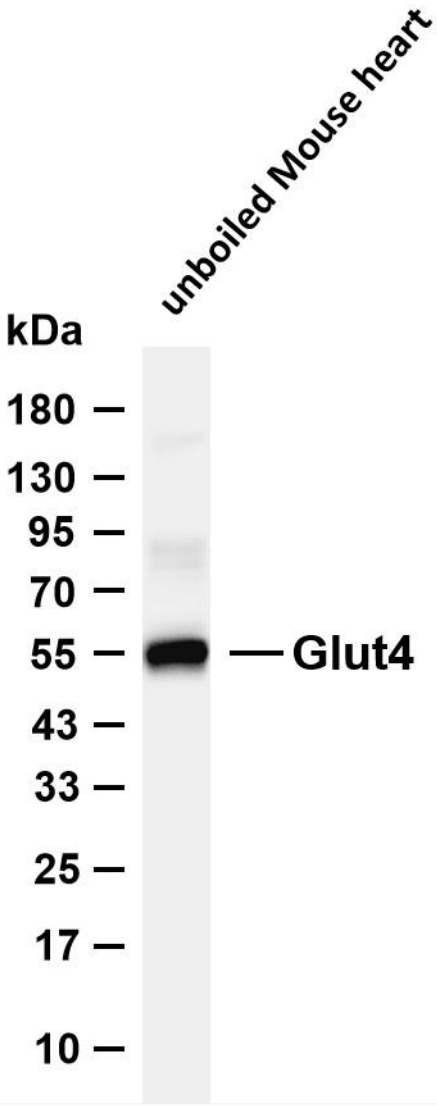
	Sugar transporter (TC 2.A.1.1) family. Glucose transporter subfamily.,subcellular location:Localizes primarily to the perinuclear region, undergoing continued recycling to the plasma membrane where it is rapidly reinternalized. The dileucine internalization motif is critical for intracellular sequestration.,subunit:Binds to DAXX. Interacts via its N-terminus with SRFBP1.,tissue specificity:Skeletal and cardiac muscles; brown and white fat.,
Background	This gene is a member of the solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter) family and encodes a protein that functions as an insulin-regulated facilitative glucose transporter. In the absence of insulin, this integral membrane protein is sequestered within the cells of muscle and adipose tissue. Within minutes of insulin stimulation, the protein moves to the cell surface and begins to transport glucose across the cell membrane. Mutations in this gene have been associated with noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
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.



Human skeletal muscle was stained with anti-Glut4 Rabbit antibody



Mouse cardiac muscle was stained with anti-Glut4 Rabbit antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Glut4 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: unboiled Mouse heart Predicted band size: 55kDa Observed band size: 55kDa