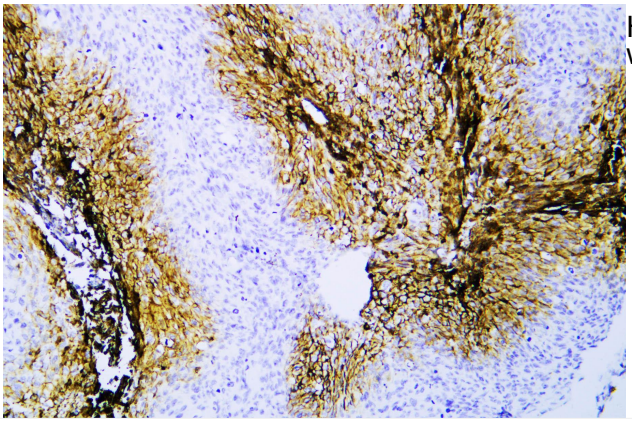
GLUT-1 (ABT197R) Rabbit mAb (Ready to Use)

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18232
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	IHC
Gene Name	SLC2A1
Protein Name	Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 1 (Glucose transporter type 1, erythrocyte/brain) (GLUT-1) (HepG2 glucose transporter)
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of GLUT-1
Formulation	The prediluted ready-to-use antibody is diluted in phosphate buffer saline containing stabilizing protein and 0.05% Proclin 300
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	Ready to use for IHC Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	2° C to 8° C/1 year,Ship by ice bag
Synonyms	Choreoathetosis/spasticity episodic ; paroxysmal choreoathetosis/spasticity ; CSE ; DYT17 ; DYT18 ; DYT9 ; EIG12 ; erythrocyte/brain ; Erythrocyte/hepatoma glucose transporter ; facilitated glucose transporter member 1 ; Glucose transporter 1 ; Glucose transporter type 1 ; Glucose transporter type 1, erythrocyte/brain ; GLUT ; GLUT-1 ; GLUT1 ; GLUT1DS ; GLUTB ; GT1 ; GTG1 ; Gtg3 ; GTR1_HUMAN ; HepG2 glucose transporter ; HTLVR ; Human T cell leukemia virus ; I and II ; receptor ; MGC141895 ; MGC141896 ; PED ; RatGTG1 ; Receptor for HTLV 1 and HTLV 2 ; SLC2A1 ; Solute carrier family 2 ; facilitated glucose transporter ; , member 1 ; Solute carrier family 2 ; Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 1
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Membranous
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.,
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.



Human cervical squamous cell carcinoma was stained with anti-GLUT-1 (ABT197R) rabbit mAb