



Glut1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-00697
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	SLC2A1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GLUT1. AA range:441-490
Specificity	Glut1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Glut1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	SLC2A1;GLUT-1;GLUT1;Solute carrier family 2 facilitated glucose transporter member 1;Solute carrier family 2;facilitated glucose transporter member 1; Glucose transporter type 1;erythrocyte/brain;HepG2 glucose transporter; erythrocyte/brain
Observed Band	55kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	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 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 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