Glut1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT1928 Orthogonal Validated

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- IF,WB,IHC,ELISA

MW
- 55kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IF 1:50-200
WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:100-1:300
ELISA 1:40000
Not yet tested in other applications

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GLUT1. AA range:441-490
Specificity	Glut1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Glut1 protein.

Target Information

Gene name SLC2A1

Protein Name Solute carrier family 2 facilitated glucose transporter member 1

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	6513;	P11166;
Mouse	20525;	P17809;
Rat	24778;	P11167;

Cellular Localization 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 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.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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