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**Product Name: GLUT1 (17B12) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody****Catalog #: AMRe11498**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,FC
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	0.5mg/ml. The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent.
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:5000-1:20000,IHC 1:200-1:500,ICC/IF 1:100-1:200,FC 1:50-1:100
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	54kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	SLC2A1
<b>Alternative Names</b>	DYT17; DYT18; Glucose transporter type 1, erythrocyte/brain; GLUT; GLUT-1; GLUT1; GTR1; HepG2 glucose transporter;
<b>Gene ID</b>	6513.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P11166
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human Glut1

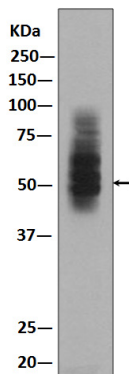
**Background**

GLUT1 an integral membrane protein that plays an important role in the glycolytic pathway by serving as a uniporter for glucose. One of 13 members of the human equilibrative glucose transport protein family. Transports a wide range of aldoses, including both pentoses and hexoses, and dehydroascorbic acid. Shown to transport water against an osmotic gradient. Facilitative glucose transporter, which is responsible for constitutive or basal glucose uptake (PubMed:18245775, PubMed:19449892, PubMed:25982116, PubMed:27078104, PubMed:10227690). Has a very broad substrate specificity; can transport a wide range of aldoses including both pentoses and hexoses (PubMed:18245775, PubMed:19449892). Most important energy carrier of the brain: present at the blood-brain barrier and assures the energy-independent, facilitative transport of glucose into the brain (PubMed:10227690). In association with BSG and NXNL1, promotes retinal cone survival by increasing glucose uptake into photoreceptors (By similarity).

## Research Area

Adipocytokine;Pathways in cancer;Renal cell carcinoma;

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of GLUT1 expression in HepG2 lysate.