



Mouse Anti-Human GLUT1 monoclonal antibody, clone JID515 (CABT-L2851)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	This antibody is intended for qualified laboratories to qualitatively identify by light microscopy the presence of associated antigens in sections of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections using IHC test methods.
Specificity	Human GLUT1
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	JID515
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IHC
Reconstitution	The prediluted antibody does not require any mixing, dilution, reconstitution, or titration; the antibody is ready-to-use and optimized for staining. The concentrated antibody requires dilution in the optimized buffer, to the recommended working dilution range.
Positive Control	Colorectal Carcinoma, Malignant Mesothelioma
Format	Liquid
Size	Predilut: 7 ml, Concentrate: 100 µl, Concentrate: 1 ml
Buffer	Predilute: Antibody Diluent Buffer

Concentrate: Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA

Preservative < 0.1% Sodium Azide

Storage Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

Ship Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction Glucose transporter type I (GLUT1), also known as SCL2A1, is a glucose transporter present in the blood-brain barrier as well as erythrocytes. GLUT1 overexpression is associated with tumor progression or poor prognoses of bladder, breast, cervical, colon, and lung carcinomas, as well as mesothelioma. Anti-GLUT1 is useful for distinguishing malignant mesothelioma (GLUT1(+)) from reactive mesothelium (GLUT1(-)).

Keywords SLC2A1;solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 1;GTG1;Gtg3;GLUTB;Glut1;RATGTG1;solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 1;GLUT-1;solute carrier family 2, member 1

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name SLC2A1 solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 1 [Homo sapiens (human)]

Official Symbol SLC2A1

Synonyms SLC2A1; solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 1; PED; DYT9; GLUT; DYT17; DYT18; EIG12; GLUT1; HTLVR; GLUT-1; GLUT1DS; solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 1; hepG2 glucose transporter; receptor for HTLV-1 and HTLV-2; glucose transporter type 1, erythrocyte/brain; human T-cell leukemia virus (I and II) receptor;

Entrez Gene ID [6513](#)

Protein Refseq NP_006507

UniProt ID [P11166](#)

Chromosome Location 1p34.2

Pathway Adipocytokine signaling pathway; Bile secretion; Central carbon metabolism in cancer; Defective AMN causes hereditary megaloblastic anemia 1; Defective BTB causes biotinidase deficiency; Defective CD320 causes methylmalonic aciduria; Defective CUBN causes hereditary megaloblastic anemia 1; Defective GIF causes intrinsic factor deficiency;

Function

D-glucose transmembrane transporter activity; dehydroascorbic acid transporter activity; glucose transmembrane transporter activity; identical protein binding; kinase binding; protein binding; protein self-association; xenobiotic transporter activity;
