G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ Glut4 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT5523
Product Description	Immunotag™ Glut4 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Glut4
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000 IHC 1:50-300
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from Glut4, at AA range: 21-70
Specificity	Glut4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Glut4 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	SLC2A4
Accession No.	P14672 P14142 P19357
Alternate Names	SLC2A4; GLUT4; Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 4; Glucose transporter type 4, insulin-responsive; GLUT-4

Antibody Specification

Description	solute carrier family 2 member 4(SLC2A4) Homo sapiens This gene is a member of the solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter) family and encodes a protein that functions as an insulin-regulated facilitative glucose transporter. In the absence of insulin, this integral membrane protein is sequestered within the cells of muscle and adipose tissue. Within minutes of insulin stimulation, the protein moves to the cell surface and begins to transport glucose across the cell membrane. Mutations in this gene have been associated with noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Insulin_Receptor,Adipocytokine,Type II diabetes mellitus,
Protein Expression	Colon,
Subcellular Localization	multivesicular body,cytosol,plasma membrane,integral component of plasma membrane,clathrin-coated pit,external side of plasma membrane,endomembrane system,vesicle membrane,membrane,integral component of membrane,clathrin-co
Protein Function	disease:Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]. Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of certain post-receptor defects in NIDDM. The variant in position Ile-383 is found in a small number of NIDDM patients, but seems not to be found in nondiabetic subjects.,function:Insulin-regulated facilitative glucose transporter.,miscellaneous:Insulin-stimulated phosphorylation of TBC1D4 is required for GLUT4 translocation.,online information:GLUT4 entry,PTM:Sumoylated.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Sugar transporter (TC 2.A.1.1) family. Glucose transporter subfamily.,subcellular location:Localizes primarily to the perinuclear region, undergoing continued recycling to the plasma membrane where it is rapidly reinternalized. The dileucine internalization motif is critical for intracellular sequestration.,subunit:Binds to DAXX. Interacts via its N-terminus with SRFBP1.,tissue specificity:Skeletal and cardiac muscles; brown and white fat.,
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