

Anti-SLC2A2 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12126**Specification**

Anti-SLC2A2 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P11168
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 2 (SLC2A2) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-SLC2A2 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6514

Other Names

Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 2, Glucose transporter type 2, liver, GLUT-2, SLC2A2, GLUT2

Calculated MW

57490 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity

Liver, insulin-producing beta cell, small intestine and kidney.

Protein Name

Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 2

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃N.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human SLC2A2 (486-514aa ETKGKSFEEIAAEFQKKSGSAHRPKAAVE), different from the related mouse sequence by five amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by seven amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Sugar transporter (TC 2.A.1.1) family. Glucose transporter subfamily.

Anti-SLC2A2 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name SLC2A2 ([HGNC:11006](#))

Function

Facilitative hexose transporter that mediates the transport of glucose, fructose and galactose (PubMed:16186102, PubMed:23396969, PubMed:28083649, PubMed:8027028, PubMed:8457197). Likely mediates the bidirectional transfer of glucose across the plasma membrane of hepatocytes and is responsible for uptake of glucose by the beta cells; may comprise part of the glucose-sensing mechanism of the beta cell (PubMed:8027028). May also participate with the Na(+)/glucose cotransporter in the transcellular transport of glucose in the small intestine and kidney (PubMed:3399500). Also able to mediate the transport of dehydroascorbate (PubMed:23396969).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

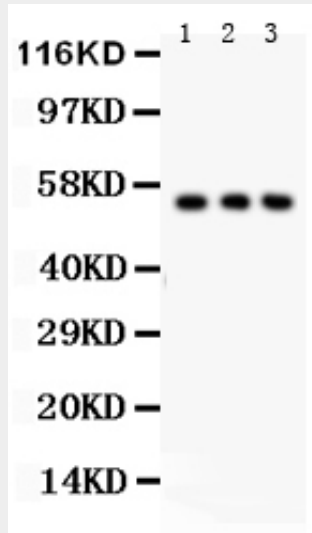
Liver, insulin-producing beta cell, small intestine and kidney.

Anti-SLC2A2 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

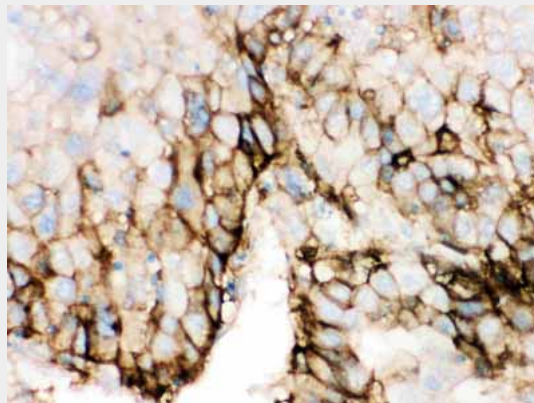
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-SLC2A2 Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti- SLC2A2 Picoband antibody, ABO12126, Western blotting All lanes: Anti SLC2A2 (ABO12126) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: PANC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 2: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 3: HT1080 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 57KD Observed bind size: 50KD



Anti- SLC2A2 Picoband antibody, ABO12126, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Liver Cancer Tissue

Anti-SLC2A2 Picoband Antibody - Background

SLC2A2, also known as Glucose transporter 2 (GLUT2), is a transmembrane carrier protein that enables protein facilitated glucose movement across cell membranes. This gene encodes an integral plasma membrane glycoprotein of the liver, islet beta cells, intestine, and kidney epithelium. The encoded protein mediates facilitated bidirectional glucose transport. Because of its low affinity for glucose, it has been suggested as a glucose sensor. Mutations in this gene are associated with susceptibility to diseases, including Fanconi-Bickel syndrome and noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants of this gene.