

## Product datasheet

# Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 antibody ab15309

★★★★★ 11 Abreviews 53 References 5 Images

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to Glucose Transporter GLUT1
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> Flow Cyt, IHC-Fr, ICC/IF, WB, IHC-P
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Rat, Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide within Human Glucose Transporter GLUT1 aa 450 to the C-terminus (C terminal). The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: <a href="#">P11166</a>
<b>Positive control</b>	HepG2 cells, esophagous and breast carcinoma.

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.0268% PBS, 1% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab15309** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

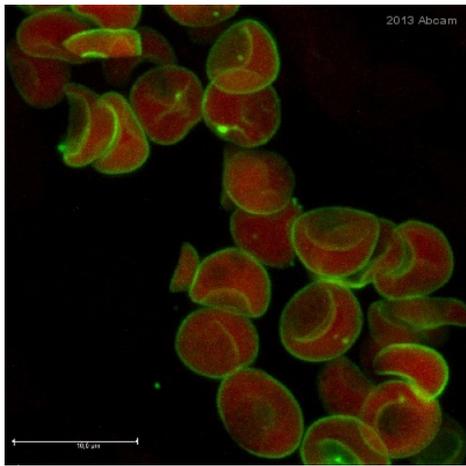
Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 25269858 <a href="#">ab171870</a> - Rabbit polyclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-Fr	★★★★★	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF	★★★★★	Use at an assay dependent concentration. See Abreview.
WB	★★★★☆	Use a concentration of 0.5 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 55 kDa. The band may look broad like that for most membrane glycoproteins. A reviewer of another antibody against Glut1, <a href="#">ab652</a> , suggests "do not boil sample before loading as this causes smearing of GLUT-1 bands".
IHC-P	★★★★★	1/200.

## Target

<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Expressed at variable levels in many human tissues.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Defects in SLC2A1 are the cause of glucose transporter type 1 deficiency syndrome (GLUT1DS) [MIM:606777]; also known as 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. 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.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Sugar transporter (TC 2.A.1.1) family. Glucose transporter subfamily.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane. Melanosome. Localizes primarily at the cell surface (By similarity). Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.

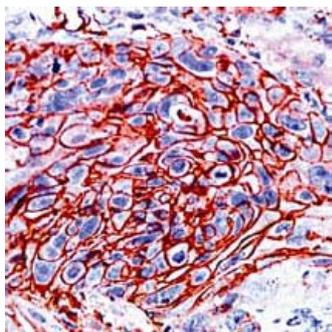
## Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 antibody (ab15309)

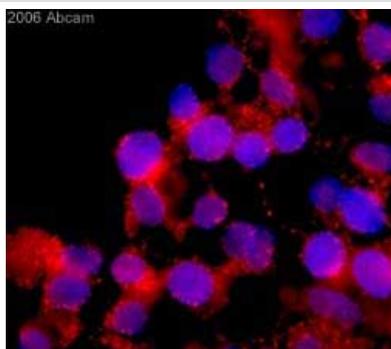
This image is courtesy of an Abreview submitted by Heiko Locher

ab15309 staining Glucose Transporter GLUT1 (green) in Human red blood cells tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 1% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation in a citrate buffer, pH 6.0. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/500 in PBS-T + 1% PBS) for 12 hours. An Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Donkey anti-rabbit IgG polyclonal (1/500) was used as the secondary antibody. Red - autofluorescence of erythrocytes.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 antibody (ab15309)

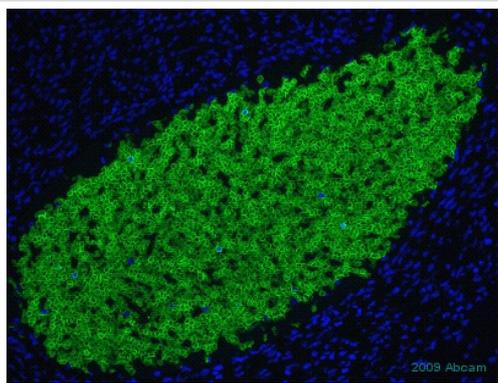
ab15309 staining Glucose Transporter GLUT1 in human esophagus by Immunohistochemistry (FFPE-sections).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 antibody (ab15309)

ab15309 at a 1/100 dilution staining rat cells (neural stem cells from adult subventricular zone) by Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence. The cells were incubated with the antibody for 18 hours and then bound antibody was detected using a Cy3 conjugated Goat anti-rabbit IgG (H + L).

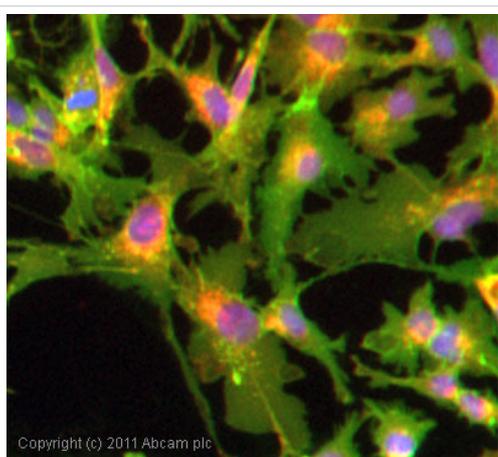
This image is courtesy of an Abreview submitted by **Martin Maurer**.



Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 antibody (ab15309)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

ab15309 at 1/300 dilution staining GLUT1 in human fetal heart by immunohistochemistry (frozen sections). Sections were paraformaldehyde fixed, permeabilized in saponin 0.1% in PBS prior to blocking in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 37°C and then incubated with ab15309 for 1 hour at 37°C. Alexa fluor® 488 goat polyclonal to rabbit Ig, diluted 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 antibody (ab15309)

ICC/IF image of ab15309 stained HepG2 cells. The cells were 100% methanol fixed (5 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab15309, 1 µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was DyLight® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG - H&L, pre-adsorbed (ab96899) used at a 1/250 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.

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