


# Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 antibody [EPR3915] ab206360

Recombinant RabMAb

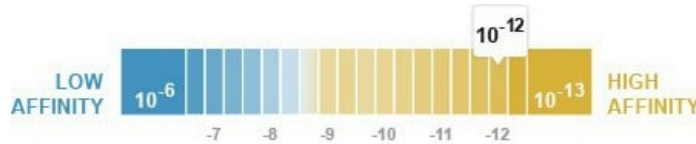
[1 References](#) [3 Images](#)

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 antibody [EPR3915]
<b>Description</b>	Alexa Fluor® 594 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR3915] to Glucose Transporter GLUT1
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Conjugation</b>	Alexa Fluor® 594. Ex: 590nm, Em: 617nm
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> ICC/IF
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human <b>Predicted to work with:</b> Mouse, Rat 
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
<b>Positive control</b>	ICC/IF: HepG2 cells.
<b>General notes</b>	<p>This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility</li><li>- Improved sensitivity and specificity</li><li>- Long-term security of supply</li><li>- Animal-free production</li></ul> <p>For more information <a href="#">see here</a>.</p> <p>Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to <a href="#">RabMAb® patents</a>.</p> <p>Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: (i) in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or</p>

## Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.
<b>Dissociation constant (K<sub>D</sub>)</b>	K <sub>D</sub> = 7.70 x 10 <sup>-12</sup> M



[Learn more about K<sub>D</sub>](#)

<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 1% BSA, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), PBS
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	EPR3915
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

## Applications

**The Abpromise guarantee** Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab206360 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
ICC/IF		1/100. This product gave a positive signal in HepG2 cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and 100% methanol (5 min).

## 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.

### Sequence similarities

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

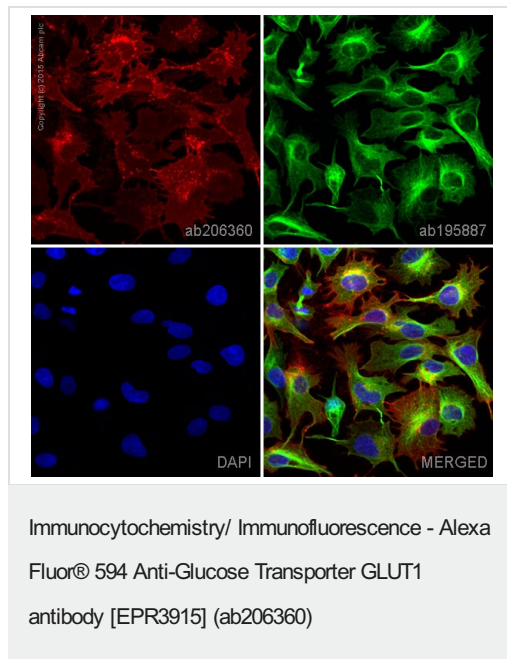
### Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

### Cellular localization

Cell membrane. Melanosome. Localizes primarily at the cell surface (By similarity). Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.

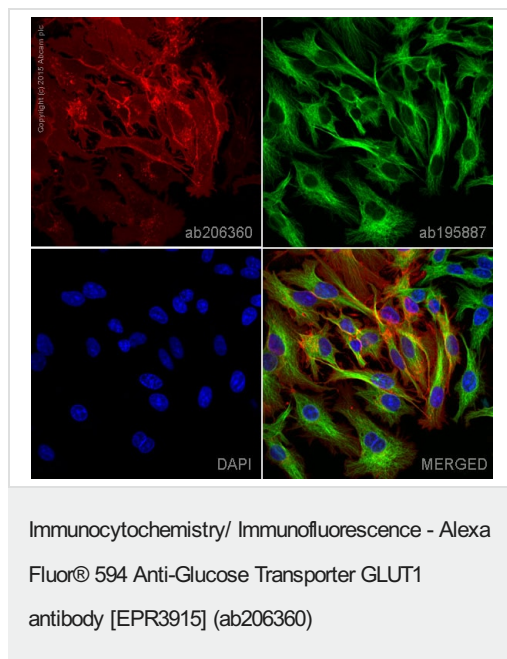
## Images



ab206360 staining Glucose Transporter GLUT1 in HepG2 cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab206360 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in red) and [ab195887](#), Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

This product also gave a positive signal under the same testing conditions in HepG2 cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min).



ab206360 staining Glucose Transporter GLUT1 in HepG2 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab206360 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in red) and [ab195887](#), Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

This product also gave a positive signal under the same testing conditions in HepG2 cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min).

## Why choose a recombinant antibody?



**Research with confidence**  
Consistent and reproducible results



**Long-term and scalable supply**  
Recombinant technology



**Success from the first experiment**  
Confirmed specificity



**Ethical standards compliant**  
Animal-free production

Alexa Fluor® 594 Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 antibody [EPR3915] (ab206360)

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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