

## ARG22879 anti-GLUT4 antibody [1F8]

Package: 50 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [1F8] recognizes GLUT4
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Mk, Pig, Rb
Species Does Not React With	Dog
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	1F8
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	GLUT4
Species	Rat
Immunogen	Partially purified vesicles containing insulin-responsive glucose transporter 4.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Glucose transporter type 4, insulin-responsive; GLUT4; GLUT-4; Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 4

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
	WB	1:100 - 1:1000

**Application Note**  
IHC-P: This product requires enzyme mediated antigen retrieval prior to staining of paraffin sections. Proteinase K is recommended for this purpose.  
\* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide

Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

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Gene Symbol	Slc2a4
Gene Full Name	solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 4
Background	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]
Function	Insulin-regulated facilitative glucose transporter. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody; Glucose uptake: Insulin Receptor Dependent Pathway Study antibody
Calculated Mw	55 kDa
PTM	Sumoylated.