

Rabbit anti-Human GLUT-3 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-GLUT-3 antibody

Rabbit anti GLUT-3 Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG # AAA71311	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Western Blot, Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	---

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GLUT-3; Polyclonal Antibody; Rabbit anti GLUT-3 Polyclonal Antibody; Glucose transporter type 1; GLUT1; SLC2A3; anti-GLUT-3 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	This antibody recognizes human GLUT-3. The other species not tested.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Epitope Affinity Purification
Form/Format	Supplied in sterile Phosphate buffered saline (pH7.2) containing antibody stabilizer.
Sequence Length	121
Applicable Applications for anti-GLUT-3 antibody	WB (Western Blot), IP (Immunoprecipitation), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Antigen Preparation	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the C-terminus of GLUT-3
Positive Control	Kidney Tissue
Cellular Location	Cell Membrane
Preparation and Storage	The antibodies are stable for 12 months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C. The antibodies can be stored at 2°C - 8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freezing-thawing cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry: Human GIST carcinoma (FFPE) stained with Rabbit anti Glut-3 (Cat#) at 1:200 for 10 min @ RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissue requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-GLUT-3 antibody	Background: The Glutamate receptors (GluR) are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. This gene product belongs to a family of glutamate receptors that are sensitive to alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate (AMPA), and function as ligand-activated cation channels. These channels are assembled from 4 related subunits, Gria1-4. The subunit encoded by this gene (Gria2) is subject to RNA editing (Q/R and R/G), which is thought to render the channels impermeable to Ca(2+), and to affect the kinetic aspects of these channels in rat brain. GluR constitutes the principal excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in brain. Two classes of glutamate receptors exist: ionotropic receptors, and metabotropic receptors. Ionotropic glutamate receptors are oligomeric complexes of various subunits (GluR1-7, NMDA1-3, KAI-2), which comprise ligand-gated calcium channels. Metabotropic glutamate receptors are G-protein coupled receptors, which when activated can activate phospholipases or adenylylcyclase, depending on the neuron.
--	---

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	871425
NCBI GeneID	20527
UniProt Accession #	Q61607; P32037
Molecular Weight	49-52
NCBI Official Full Name	Glut-3, partial
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 3
NCBI Official Symbol	Slc2a3
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Glut3; C78366; Glut-3; AA408729; AL023014; AL024341; AU040424
NCBI Protein Information	solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 3
UniProt Protein Name	Glut-3 protein
UniProt Gene Name	Slc2a3

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.