



Glut4 Polyclonal Antibody

4; Glucose transporter type 4, insulin-responsive; GLUT-4 Observed Band Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endomembrane system; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Localizes primare to the perinuclear region, undergoing continued recycling to the plasma membrane where it is rapidly reinternalized (PubMed:8300557). The dileucine internalization motif is critical for intracellular sequestration (PubMed:8300557). Insulin stimulation induces translocation to the cell membrane (By similarity). Tissue Specificity Skeletal and cardiac muscles; brown and white fat. Function disease:Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]. Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of certain		
Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat Applications WB; IHC; IF; ELISA Gene Name SLC2A4 Protein Name Solute carrier family 2 facilitated glucose transporter member 4 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human SLC2A4. AA range: 21-70 Specificity Glut4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Glut4 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000, IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. IF 1:100-300 Not yet tested in other applications. Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms SLC2A4; GLUT4; Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 4; Glucose transporter type 4, insulin-responsive; GLUT-4 Observed Band 56kD Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endomembrane system; Multi-pass membrane where it is rapidly reinternalized (PubMed: 3300557). The dileucine internalization motif is critical for intracellular sequestration (PubMed: 3300557). Insulin stimulation induces translocation to the cell membrane (By similarity). Tissue Specificity Skeletal and cardiac muscles; brown and white fat. Function disease: Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM: 125863]. Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of certain post-receptor defects in NIDDM. The variant in position lice 33s is found in a sm number of NIDDM patients, but seems not to be found in nondiabetic subjects. function: Insulin-requilated facilitative quilcose	Catalog No	BYab-00773
Applications WB;IHC;IF;ELISA Gene Name SLC2A4 Protein Name Solute carrier family 2 facilitated glucose transporter member 4 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human SLC2A4. AA range:21-70 Specificity Glut4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Glut4 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. IF 1:100-300 Not yet tested in other applications. Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms SLC2A4; GLUT4; Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 4; Glucose transporter type 4, insulin-responsive; GLUT-4 Observed Band 56kD Cell Pathway Cell membrane: Multi-pass membrane protein. Endomembrane system; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Localizes primar to the perinuclear region, undergoing continued recycling to the pasma membrane where it is rapidly reinternalized (PubMed:8300557). The dileucine internalization motif is critical for intracellular sequestration (PubMed:8300557). Insulin simulation induces translocation to the cell membrane (By similarity). Insulin simulation induces translocation to the cell membrane (By similarity). Tissue Specificity Skeletal and cardiac muscles; brown and white fat. Function disease:Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]. Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of certain post-receptor defects in NIDDM. The variant in position lie-383 is found in a sm number of NIDDM patients, but seems not to be found in nondiabetic subjects, function:Insulin-regulated facilitative quicose	Isotype	IgG
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Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. IF 1:100-300 Not yet tested in other applications. Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity 290% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms SLC2A4; GLUT4; Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 4; Glucose transporter type 4, insulin-responsive; GLUT-4 Observed Band 56kD Cell Pathway Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endomembrane system; Multi-pass membrane where it is rapidly reinternalized (PubMed:8300557). The dileucine internalization motif is critical for intracellular sequestration (PubMed:8300557). Insulin stimulation induces translocation to the cell membrane (By similarity). Tissue Specificity Skeletal and cardiac muscles; brown and white fat. Function disease:Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]. Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of certain post-receptor defects in NIDDM. The variant in position lle-383 is found in a smumber of NIDDM patients, but seems not to be found in nondiabetic subjects, function:Insulin-regulated facilitative glucose	Immunogen	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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	Function	mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]. Defects in SLC2A4 may be a cause of certain post-receptor defects in NIDDM. The variant in position Ile-383 is found in a small number of NIDDM patients, but seems not to be found in nondiabetic subjects.,function:Insulin-regulated facilitative glucose

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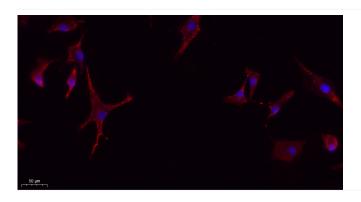
	required for GLUT4 translocation.,online information:GLUT4 entry,PTM:Sumoylated.,similarity:Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Sugar transporter (TC 2.A.1.1) family. Glucose transporter subfamily.,subcellular location:Localizes primarily to the perinuclear region, undergoing continued recycling to the plasma membrane where it is rapidly reinternalized. The dileucine internalization motif is critical for intracellular sequestration.,subunit:Binds to DAX
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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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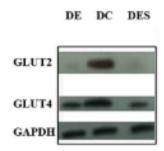




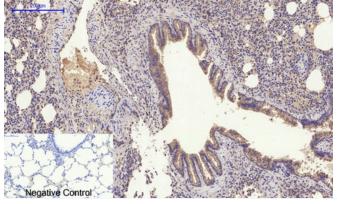
Products Images



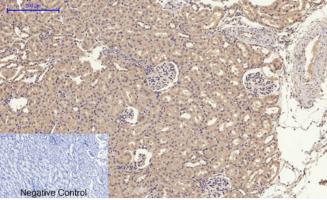
Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1,primary Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 594 Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min.



Long, Min-hui, et al. "PM2. 5 aggravates diabetes via the systemically activated IL-6-mediated STAT3/SOCS3 pathway in rats' liver." Environmental Pollution 256 (2020): 113342.



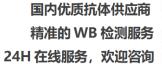
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1,Glut4 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



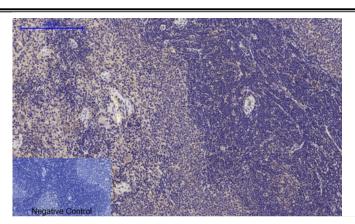
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