钠/葡萄糖协同转运蛋白 2 抗体

产品货号： mlR20084

英文名称： SGLT2

中文名称： 钠/葡萄糖协同转运蛋白 2 抗体

别　　名： Low affinity sodium glucose cotransporter; Low affinity sodium-glucose cotransporter; Na(+) glucose cotransporter 2; Na(+)/glucose cotransporter 2; OTTHUMP00000163298; SC5A2_HUMAN; SGLT 2; SLC5A 2; SLC5A2; Sodium glucose cotransporter 2; Sodium/glucose cotransporter 2; Solute carrier family 5 (sodium glucose cotransporter) member 2; Solute carrier family 5 (sodium/glucose transporter), member 2; Solute carrier family 5 member 2.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　转运蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Horse, Sheep,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 73kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SGLT2:351-450/672 <Extracellular>

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： This gene encodes a member of the sodium glucose cotransporter family which are sodium-dependent glucose transport proteins. The encoded protein is the major cotransporter involved in glucose reabsorption in the kidney. Mutations in this gene are associated with renal glucosuria. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]

Function:

Sodium-dependent glucose transporter. Has a Na(+) to glucose coupling ratio of 1:1. Efficient substrate transport in mammalian kidney is provided by the concerted action of a low affinity high capacity and a high affinity low capacity Na(+)/glucose cotransporter arranged in series along kidney proximal tubules.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane.

DISEASE:

Defects in SLC5A2 are the cause of renal glucosuria (GLYS1) [MIM:233100]. GLYS1 is an autosomal recessive

disorder characterized by a normal fasting serum glucose concentration and persistent isolated glucosuria, with a normal glucose tolerance test.

Similarity:

Belongs to the sodium:solute symporter (SSF) (TC 2.A.21) family.

SWISS:

P31639

Gene ID:

6524

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.