

## DESCRIPTION

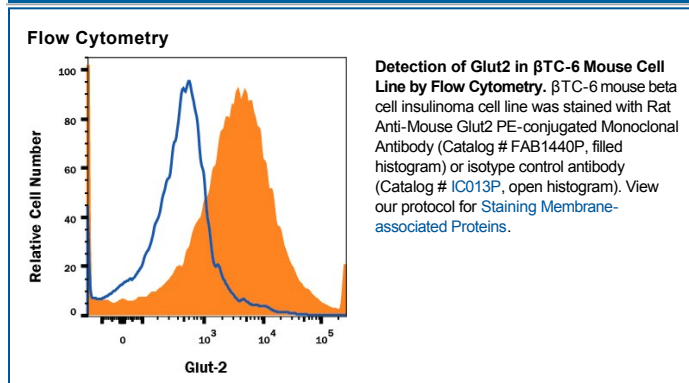
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse Glut2. Recognizes mouse Glut2-transfected NS0 cells but not NS0 control transfectants. It also detects Glut2 on mouse insulinoma βTC-6 cells (1).
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 205115
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	CHO Chinese hamster ovary cell line transfected with mouse Glut2 Met1-Val523 Accession # P14246
<b>Conjugate</b>	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 μL/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** **Protect from light. Do not freeze.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

## BACKGROUND

Glut2, also known as SLC2A2, belongs to the facilitative glucose transporter protein family that comprises 13 members. It is an integral membrane glycoprotein with 12 transmembrane domains. Glut2 is expressed predominantly in liver, intestine, kidney and pancreatic beta-cells. It is a low-affinity glucose transporter that has been suggested to function as a glucose sensor in pancreatic beta-cells, and facilitate either glucose uptake or efflux from cells depending on the nutritional state (1, 2).

### References:

1. Poitout, V. *et al.* (1995) *Diabetes* **44**:306.
2. Olson, A.L. and J.E. Pessin (1996) *Annu. Rev. Nut.* **16**:235.