

DESCRIPTION

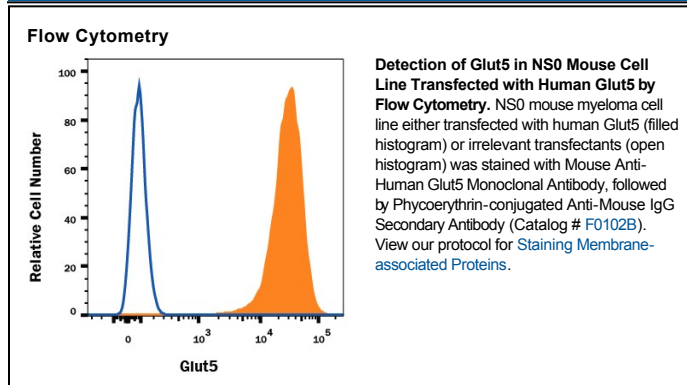
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Glut5. Stains human Glut5 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants in flow cytometry.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 195205
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human Glut5 Met1-Gln501 Accession # P22732
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human small intestine and skeletal muscle
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Glut5 belongs to the facilitative glucose transporter protein family that comprises 13 members. It is an integral membrane protein with 12 transmembrane domains and is expressed at variable levels in many tissues. Glut5 is expressed at highest levels in small intestine and at lower levels in kidney, testis, skeletal muscle, and adipose tissue (1, 2). Glut5 transports fructose in intestine, testis, and other tissues.

References:

1. Kayano, T. *et al.* (1990) *J. Biol. Chem.* **265**:13276.
2. Corpe, C.P. (2002) *Biochem. Biophys. Acta.* **1576**:191.
3. Sasaki, A. *et al.* (2003) *Neurosci. Lett.* **338**:17.