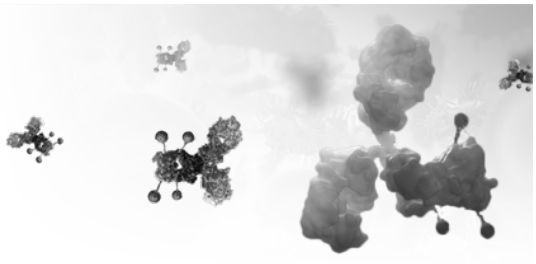

Human SLC2A1 peptide (DAG-P1632)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	This gene encodes a major glucose transporter in the mammalian blood-brain barrier. The encoded protein is found primarily in the cell membrane and on the cell surface, where it can also function as a receptor for human T-cell leukemia virus (HTLV) I and II. Mutations in this gene have been found in a family with paroxysmal exertion-induced dyskinesia. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2013]
Specificity	Expressed at variable levels in many human tissues.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Sugar transporter (TC 2.A.1.1) family. Glucose transporter subfamily.
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	SLC2A1 solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 1 [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	SLC2A1
Synonyms	SLC2A1; solute carrier family 2 (facilitated glucose transporter), member 1; PED; DYT9; GLUT; DYT17; DYT18; EIG12; GLUT1; HTLVR; GLUT1DS; solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 1; GLUT-1; hepG2 glucose transporter; glucose transporter type 1, erythrocyte/brain; human T-cell leukemia virus (I and II) receptor;

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Entrez Gene ID	6513
mRNA Refseq	NM_006516.2
Protein Refseq	NP_006507.2
UniProt ID	P11166
Chromosome Location	1p34.2
Pathway	Adipocytokine signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Adipocytokine signaling pathway, conserved biosystem; Bile secretion, organism-specific biosystem; Bile secretion, conserved biosystem; Defective AMN causes hereditary megaloblastic anemia 1, organism-specific biosystem; Defective BTD causes biotidinase deficiency, organism-specific biosystem; Defective CD320 causes methylmalonic aciduria, organism-specific biosystem; Defective CUBN causes hereditary megaloblastic anemia 1, organism-s
Function	D-glucose transmembrane transporter activity; dehydroascorbic acid transporter activity; glucose transmembrane transporter activity; identical protein binding; kinase binding; protein binding; protein self-association; xenobiotic transporter activity;

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