

Datasheet for ABIN6719506 anti-SLC5A2 antibody (AA 15-656)



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Quantity:	100 μg
Target:	SLC5A2
Binding Specificity:	AA 15-656
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This SLC5A2 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-SGLT2/SLC5A2 Antibody Picoband®
Immunogen:	E.coli-derived human SGLT2/SLC5A2 recombinant protein (Position: A15-N656).
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Characteristics:	Anti-SGLT2/SLC5A2 Antibody Picoband® (ABIN6719506). Tested in ELISA, Flow Cytometry,
	IHC, IHC-F, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat. The brand
	Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity,
	and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-
	performing antibodies are designated as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	SLC5A2
Alternative Name:	SLC5A2 (SLC5A2 Products)
Background:	Synonyms: Sodium/glucose cotransporter 2, Na (+)/glucose cotransporter 2, Low affinity sodium-glucose cotransporter, Solute carrier family 5 member 2, SLC5A2, SGLT2 Background: The sodium/glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SLC5A2 gene. It is mapped to 16p11.2. 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. Two transcript variants, one protein-coding and one not, have been found for this gene.
Molecular Weight:	73 kDa
Gene ID:	6524
UniProt:	P31639

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/mL
	Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μg/mL
	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Section), 0.5-1 μg/mL
	Immunocytochemistry, 0.5-1 μg/mL
	Flow Cytometry (Fixed), 1-3 µg/1x10 ⁶ cells
	ELISA, 0.1-0.5 μg/mL
	1. Calado, J., Soto, K., Clemente, C., Correia, P., Rueff, J. Novel compound heterozygous
	mutations in SLC5A2 are responsible for autosomal recessive renal glucosuria. Hum. Genet.
	114: 314-316, 2004. 2. Wells, R. G., Pajor, A. M., Kanai, Y., Turk, E., Wright, E. M., Hediger, M. A.
	Cloning of a human kidney cDNA with similarity to the sodium-glucose cotransporter. Am. J.
	Physiol. 263: F459-F465, 1992.
Comment:	Tested Species: In-house tested species with positive results. By Heat: Boiling the paraffin
	sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, for 20mins is required for the staining of
	formalin/paraffin sections. Other applications have not been tested. Optimal dilutions should be
	determined by end users.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Add 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 μg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4, 0.05 mg Sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.