

Anti-SGLT1 Antibody
Catalog # ABO11554**Specification**

Anti-SGLT1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P13866
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Sodium/glucose cotransporter 1(SLC5A1) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-SGLT1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6523

Other Names

Sodium/glucose cotransporter 1, Na(+)/glucose cotransporter 1, High affinity sodium-glucose cotransporter, Solute carrier family 5 member 1, SLC5A1, NAGT, SGLT1

Calculated MW

73498 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity

Expressed mainly in intestine and kidney.

Protein Name

Sodium/glucose cotransporter 1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of mouse SGLT1(620-635aa KMTKEEEEAMKMKMTD), different from the related rat sequence by one amino acid, and from the related human sequence by two amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-SGLT1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name SLC5A1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:28974690, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:11036}

Function

Electrogenic Na(+)-coupled sugar symporter that actively transports D-glucose or D-galactose at the plasma membrane, with a Na(+) to sugar coupling ratio of 2:1. Transporter activity is driven by a transmembrane Na(+) electrochemical gradient set by the Na(+)/K(+) pump (PubMed:20980548, PubMed:34880492, PubMed:35077764, PubMed:8563765, PubMed:37217492). Has a primary role in the transport of dietary monosaccharides from enterocytes to blood. Responsible for the absorption of D-glucose or D-galactose across the apical brush- border membrane of enterocytes, whereas basolateral exit is provided by GLUT2. Additionally, functions as a D-glucose sensor in enteroendocrine cells, triggering the secretion of the incretins GCG and GIP that control food intake and energy homeostasis (By similarity) (PubMed:8563765). Together with SGLT2, functions in reabsorption of D- glucose from glomerular filtrate, playing a nonredundant role in the S3 segment of the proximal tubules (By similarity). Transports D-glucose into endometrial epithelial cells, controlling glycogen synthesis and nutritional support for the embryo as well as the decidual transformation of endometrium prior to conception (PubMed:28974690). Acts as a water channel enabling passive water transport across the plasma membrane in response to the osmotic gradient created upon sugar and Na(+) uptake. Has high water conductivity, comparable to aquaporins, and therefore is expected to play an important role in transepithelial water permeability, especially in the small intestine.

Cellular Location

Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Expressed in intestine (PubMed:2490366). Expressed in endometrial cells (PubMed:28974690).

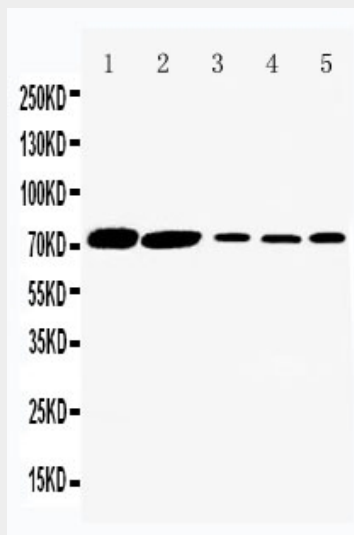
Anti-SGLT1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)

- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-SGLT1 Antibody - Images



Anti-SGLT1 antibody, ABO11554, Western blotting
Lane 1: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate
Lane 2: Rat Heart Tissue Lysate
Lane 3: HELA Cell Lysate
Lane 4: SW620 Cell Lysate
Lane 5: COLO320 Cell Lysate

Anti-SGLT1 Antibody - Background

Sodium/glucose cotransporter 1 (SLC5A1), also known as NAGT or SGLT1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SLC5A1 gene. This gene is mapped to 22q12.3. This gene encodes a member of the sodium-dependent glucose transporter (SGLT) family. The encoded integral membrane protein is the primary mediator of dietary glucose and galactose uptake from the intestinal lumen. Mutations in this gene have been associated with glucose-galactose malabsorption. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.