

SLC2A10 / GLUT10 Antibody (aa367-385)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS11815**Specification**

SLC2A10 / GLUT10 Antibody (aa367-385) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	O95528
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	57kDa KDa

SLC2A10 / GLUT10 Antibody (aa367-385) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 81031**Other Names**

Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 10, Glucose transporter type 10, GLUT-10, SLC2A10, GLUT10

Target/Specificity

Residues 367-385 (ILSTAKKTKPHPRSGDPSA) of the human, mouse and rat GLUT10 protein

Reconstitution & Storage

+4°C or -20°C, Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions

SLC2A10 / GLUT10 Antibody (aa367-385) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SLC2A10 / GLUT10 Antibody (aa367-385) - Protein Information**Name** SLC2A10 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11247674, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:13444}**Function**

Facilitative glucose transporter required for the development of the cardiovascular system.

Cellular Location

Endomembrane system; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region

Tissue Location

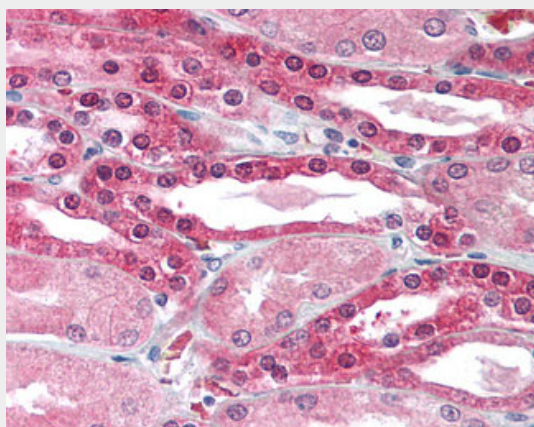
Widely expressed; highest levels in liver and pancreas.

SLC2A10 / GLUT10 Antibody (aa367-385) - 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](#)

SLC2A10 / GLUT10 Antibody (aa367-385) - Images



Anti-SLC2A10 antibody IHC of human kidney.

SLC2A10 / GLUT10 Antibody (aa367-385) - Background

Facilitative glucose transporter.

SLC2A10 / GLUT10 Antibody (aa367-385) - References

- McVie-Wylie A.J., et al. Genomics 72:113-117(2001).
Dawson P.A., et al. Mol. Genet. Metab. 74:186-199(2001).
Stavrides G.S., et al. Submitted (JAN-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Deloukas P., et al. Nature 414:865-871(2001).