SGLT-3 (E-16): sc-48083



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Glucose is the main source of energy for mammalian cells and its entry is mediated by various transporters. This process involves seven facilitative (GLUT-1 to -7) and 2 concentrative glucose transporters (SGLT-1, SGLT-2) and a sensor (SGLT-3). The SGLT family members use the electrochemical gradient of two sodium ions to transport one glucose molecule. The mRNA of SGLTs increase steadily from the fetal period to maturity along with an increase in their functional activity. SGLT-1 is responsible for the uptake of the dietary sugars glucose and galactose from the intestinal lumen, while SGLT-3 is involved in the detection of luminal glucose only. Both the sodium glucose co-transporters SGLT-1 and SGLT-2 are expressed in kidneys. Mutations in the gene encoding SGLT-2 result in familial renal glucosuria (FRG), an isolated disorder of proximal tubular glucose transport, characterized by abnormal urinary glucose excretion in the presence of normal blood glucose levels.

REFERENCES

- Turk, E., Klisak, I., Bacallao, R., Sparkes, R.S. and Wright, E.M. 1993. Assignment of the human Na⁺/glucose cotransporter gene SGLT1 to chromsome 22q13.1. Genomics 17: 752-754.
- Yang, Q., Tian, Y., Wada, J., Kashihara, N., Wallner, E., Peterson, D. and Kanwar, Y.S. 2000. Expression characteristics and relevance of sodium glucose cotransporter-1 in mammalian renal tubulogenesis. Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol. 279: 765-777.
- Wallner, E.I., Wada, J., Tramonti, G., Lin, S. and Kanwar, Y.S. 2001. Status
 of glucose transporters in the mammalian kidney and renal development.
 Ren. Fail. 23: 301-310.
- 4. Stumpel, F., Burcelin, R., Jungermann, K. and Thorens, B. 2001. Normal kinetics of intestinal glucose absorption in the absence of GLUT2: evidence for a transport pathway requiring glucose phosphorylation and transfer into the endoplasmic reticulum. PNAS 98: 11330-11335.
- 5. Francis, J., Zhang, J., Farhi, A., Carey, H. and Geller, D.S. 2004. A novel SGLT2 mutation in a patient with autosomal recessive renal glucosuria. Nephrol. Dial. Transplant. 19: 2893-2895.
- Scheepers, A., Joost, H.G. and Schurmann, A. 2004. The glucose transporter families SGLT and GLUT: molecular basis of normal and aberrant function. JPEN J. Parenter. Enteral Nutr. 28: 364-371.
- Rahmoune, H., Thompson, P.W., Ward, J.M., Smith, C.D., Hong, G. and Brown, J. 2005. Glucose transporters in human renal proximal tubular cells isolated from the urine of patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes. Diabetes 54: 3427-3434.
- Magen, D., Sprecher, E., Zelikovic, I. and Skorecki, K. 2005. A novel missense mutation in SLC5A2 encoding SGLT2 underlies autosomal-recessive renal glucosuria and aminoaciduria. Kidney Int. 67: 34-41.
- Freeman, S., Bohan, D.C., Darcel, N. and Raybould, H.E. 2006. Luminal glucose sensing in the rat intestine has characteristics of a sodium-glucose co-transporter. Am. J. Physiol. Gastrointest. Liver Physiol. E-published ahead of print.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLC5A4 (human) mapping to 22q12.2-q12.3; Slc5a4a (mouse) mapping to 10 C1.

SOURCE

SGLT-3 (E-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within a C-terminal cytoplasmic domain of SGLT-3 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-48083 P, ($100 \mu g$ peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

SGLT-3 (E-16) is recommended for detection of SGLT-3 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for SGLT-3 siRNA (h): sc-61541.

Molecular Weight of SGLT-3: 72.7 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 Fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com