

Glut3 (B-6): sc-74497

BACKGROUND

Glucose is fundamental to the metabolism of mammalian cells. Its passage across cell membranes is mediated by a family of transporters termed glucose transporters or Gluts. Glut1, Glut3 and Glut4 are high-affinity transporters, whereas Glut2 is a low-affinity transporter. In adipose and muscle tissue, Insulin stimulates a rapid and dramatic increase in glucose uptake, largely due to the redistribution of the Insulin-inducible glucose transporter, Glut4. In response to Insulin, Glut4 is quickly shuttled from an intracellular storage site to the plasma membrane, where it binds glucose. In contrast, the ubiquitously expressed glucose transporter Glut1 is constitutively targeted to the plasma membrane and shows a much less dramatic translocation in response to Insulin. Glut2 expression is seen in pancreatic β cells, hepatocytes and basolateral membranes of intestinal and epithelial cells, while the highest expression of Glut3 has been found in neuronal tissue.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLC2A3 (human) mapping to 12p13.31; Slc2a3 (mouse) mapping to 6 F2.

SOURCE

Glut3 (B-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 216-265 mapping within an internal region of Glut3 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG₁ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Glut3 (B-6) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-74497 AC), 500 μ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-74497 HRP), 200 μ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-74497 PE), fluorescein (sc-74497 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-74497 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-74497 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-74497 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-74497 AF647), 200 μ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-74497 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-74497 AF790), 200 μ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

APPLICATIONS

Glut3 (B-6) is recommended for detection of Glut3 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], 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 Glut3 siRNA (h): sc-41218, Glut3 siRNA (m): sc-41219, Glut3 siRNA (r): sc-270174, Glut3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41218-SH, Glut3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41219-SH, Glut3 shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270174-SH, Glut3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41218-V, Glut3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41219-V and Glut3 shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270174-V.

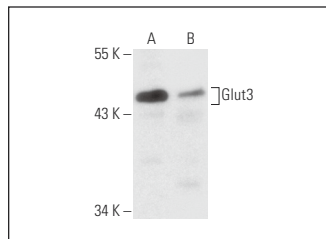
Molecular Weight of Glut3: 48-70 kDa.

Positive Controls: Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227 or ES-2 cell lysate: sc-24674.

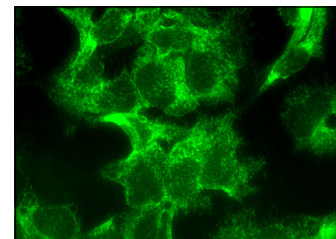
STORAGE

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

DATA



Glut3 (B-6): sc-74497. Western blot analysis of Glut3 expression in Hep G2 (A) and ES-2 (B) whole cell lysates.



Glut3 (B-6): sc-74497. Immunofluorescence staining of formalin-fixed Hep G2 cells showing cytoplasmic and membrane localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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- Sifat, A.E., et al. 2018. Nicotine and electronic cigarette (E-Cig) exposure decreases brain glucose utilization in ischemic stroke. *J. Neurochem.* 147: 204-221.
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- Jothi, J., et al. 2020. Connexin 30 mediated rewiring of glucose metabolism in rat C6 xenograft and grades of glioma. *Mol. Cell. Biochem.* 470: 157-164.
- Song, X., et al. 2021. PDK4 dictates metabolic resistance to ferroptosis by suppressing pyruvate oxidation and fatty acid synthesis. *Cell Rep.* 34: 108767.
- Ermini, L., et al. 2022. Fetal myocardial expression of GLUT1: roles of BPA exposure and cord blood exosomes in a rat model. *Cells* 11: 3195.
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RESEARCH USE

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

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