bs-0384R **[Primary Antibody]**

GLUT4 Rabbit pAb

www.bioss.com.cn
sales@bioss.com.cn
techsupport@bioss.com.cn
400-901-9800

DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 6517 **SWISS:** P14672

Target: GLUT4

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GLUT4: 401-509/509. < Cytoplasmic >

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: GLUT4 is the facilitated glucose transporter expressed exclusively in adipocytes and muscle cells, and is also known as the "insulin-responsive" glucose transporter. GLUT4 translocates from an ill-defined intracellular compartment to the plasma membrane in response to insulin. The total cellular content of GLUT4 is significantly decreased in adipose cells from many patients with Type II diabetes mellitus, and animals with some types of experimental diabetes.

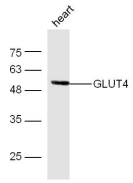
Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)
IHC-P (1:100-500)
IHC-F (1:100-500)
IF (1:100-500)
Flow-Cyt (1μg/Test)
ICC/IF (1:100)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat (predicted: Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog)

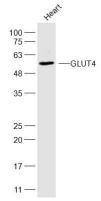
Predicted MW.: 54 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm

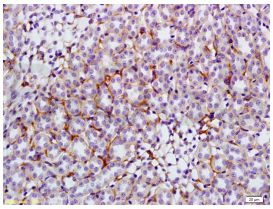
VALIDATION IMAGES



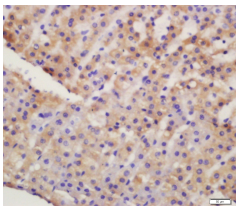
Sample: Heart (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti- GLUT4 (bs-0384R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size: 54 kD Observed band size: 54 kD



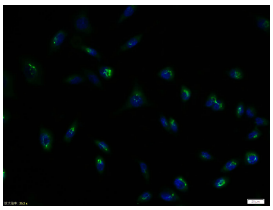
Sample: Heart(Rat) Cell Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-GLUT4 (bs-0384R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 54 kD Observed band size: 54 kD



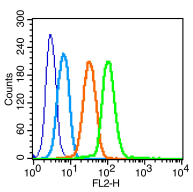
Tissue/cell: rat kidney tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-GLUT4 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-0384R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Tissue/cell: rat kidney tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat



Tissue/cell: NIH/3T3 cell; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed; Triton X-100 at room temperature for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (GLUT4) polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0384R) 1:100, 90 minutes at



Blank control (blue line): K562 (blue). Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-GLUT4 antibody (bs-0384R) Dilution: 1μg /10^6 cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE Dilution: 1μg /test. Protocol

serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-GLUT4 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-0384R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

37°C; followed by a FITC conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody at 37°C for 90 minutes, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei.

The cells were fixed with 70% ethanol (overnight at 4°C) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 1 X PBS/2%BSA/10% goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody for 15 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=9]** Cheng Aoming. et al. The enhanced energy metabolism in the tumor margin mediated by RRAD promotes the progression of oral squamous cell carcinoma. CELL DEATH DIS. 2024 May;15(5):1-14 WB ;Human. 38811531
- **[IF=9.4]** Bleckwehl Tore. et al. Encompassing view of spatial and single-cell RNA sequencing renews the role of the microvasculature in human atherosclerosis. Nature Cardiovascular Research. 2024 Dec;:1-19 IHC ;Human. 39715784
- **[IF=7.7]** Jinhao Liu. et al. Knockdown of VEGF-B improves HFD-induced insulin resistance by enhancing glucose uptake in vascular endothelial cells via the PI3K/Akt pathway. INT J BIOL MACROMOL. 2025 Jan;285:138279 WB ;Mouse. 39631591
- **[IF=8.025]** Yao Li. et al. Sodium alginate and galactooligosaccharides ameliorate metabolic disorders and alter the composition of the gut microbiota in mice with high-fat diet-induced obesity. INT J BIOL MACROMOL. 2022 Aug;215:113 WB ;Mouse. 35718141
- **[IF=6.78]** Zhe Jiang. et al. RSL1D1 modulates cell senescence and proliferation via regulation of PPARγ mRNA stability. LIFE SCI. 2022 Aug;:120848 WB ;Human. 35940221