

## Product Information

### Anti-GLUT10 (SLC2A10)

Produced in rabbit, Affinity Isolated Antibody

Product Number **G 4795**

#### Product Description

Anti-GLUT10 (SLC2A10) is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a peptide corresponding to the human GLUT10 protein (amino acids 367-385). The antibody is affinity-purified using the immunizing peptide immobilized on agarose.

Anti-GLUT10 (SLC2A10) reacts with amino acid residues 367-385 (ILSTAKKTKPHPRSGDPSA) of human GLUT10. The antibody may be used in immunoblotting (~57 kDa, calculated).

Non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) is a multifactorial disease with both environmental and genetics causes. Genome-wide screening procedures have identified several susceptibility loci for NIDDM within the human genome. A putative sugar transporter has been localized to human chromosome 20q12-q13.1, one of the genomic loci associated with NIDDM. Because of the strong resemblance of this novel protein to members of the mammalian facilitative glucose transporter family (GLUT), the protein is known as GLUT10 (HGMW-approved gene symbol SLC2A10). Data suggests that GLUT10 is an excellent candidate for a susceptibility gene involved in NIDDM.

#### Reagent

The antibody is supplied as a solution of ~1 mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline containing 0.02% sodium azide.

#### Precautions and Disclaimer

Due to the sodium azide content a material safety sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazardous and safe handling practices.

#### Storage/Stability

Store at -20 °C. The product may be stored at 2-8 °C for up to three months. For prolonged storage, freeze in working aliquots at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Do not store in a "frost-free" freezer.

#### Product Profile

For immunoblotting, a working antibody dilution of 1:500-1:1,000 is recommended.

Note: In order to obtain the best results in various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration.

#### References

1. McVie-Wylie, A.J., Lamson, D.R., and Chen, Y.T., *Genomics*, **72**, 113-117 (2001).
2. Wood, I.S., Hunter, L., and Trayhurn, P., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, **308**, 43-49 (2003).

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