

### Sodium Glucose Transporter 3 (SGLT3) Antibodies

Cat # SG32-P	Human SGLT3 control peptide # 2	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug
Cat # SG32-S	Rabbit Anti- Human SGLT3 Antiserum # 2	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ul
Cat # SG32-A	Rabbit Anti- Human SGLT3 IgG # 2, aff pure	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug

The kidneys play a major role in the regulation of glucose levels. Kidneys filter approx. Typically, glucose is first absorbed within epithelium by a specific transporter protein, Sodium glucose co transporters (SGLT), in the brush-border membrane and then it is transported out of the cell across the basolateral membranes by a facilitated sugar transporter (GLUTs). At least 3 members of SGLTs (SGLT1-3) have been cloned and characterized from various species. Individual member of this family have identical predicted secondary structures with up to 14 transmembrane domains. SGLT1-3 genes code for protein of approx 659-672 residues (calculated size of ~75 kDa). Both N and C-termini are predicted to be extracellular. There is approx 60-70% homology between SGLT1-3. SGLTs transport α-methyl-D-glucoside (α-MDG), a non-metabolized model substrate, in Na-dependent manner. SGLT1 does not discriminate α-MDG, glucose, and galactose. SGLT2/3 do not transport D-galactose efficiently.

**SGLT3/SLC5A** (pig 660 aa; mouse 656/660/616 aa; human 659 aa, chromosome 22, gene accession # QNY91), originally named **SAAT1** or **pSGLT2**, was initially identified in LLC-Pk1 cell line derived from pig renal epithelium. It is also low affinity Na-glucose transporter. It is expressed in kidney, intestine, liver, skeletal muscle and spleen. Like SGLT2, SGLT3 has a low affinity for sugars, and is highly selective for D-glucose and low affinity for D-galactose. Mouse SGLT-3 has 2 isoforms: **SGLT3-a** (SGLT3-a; SLC5a4a (gene accession # Q9ET37; 656-aa) and **SGLT3-b** (Slc5a4b (660/659 aa; gene accession # Q91ZP4). The two SGLT-3 isoforms show most divergence at the N-terminus. Both forms are expressed in kidney.

#### Source of Antigen and Antibodies

<b>Antigen</b>	A 15-aa peptide of human SGLT-SLC5A4, 659 aa; gene accession # SLC5A4; refs 1) ; Designated (SG32-P or control peptide) conjugated to KLH
<b>Location</b>	~C-terminus; cytoplasmic domain
<b>Ab Host/type</b>	Rabbit, Polyclonal unpurified antiserum (#SG32-S) and IgG, purified over antigen-agarose (Cat # SG32-A)
<b>2-Ab</b>	Cat # 20320, goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP (AP, biotin, FITC conjugates also available).
<b>-ve control</b>	# 20009-1, Rabbit (non-immune) IgG, purified, suitable for ELISA, Western, IHC as -ve control

#### Form & Storage of Antibodies/Peptide Control

##### Antiserum (unpurified)

100ul solution lyophilized powder  
Supplied in Buffer: 0.05% azide  
**Reconstitute** powder in 100 ul PBS

##### Affinity pure IgG

100 ug/100ul solution lyophilized powder  
Supplied in **Buffer:** PBS+0.1% BSA  
**Reconstitute powder** in PBS at 1mg/ml

##### Control/blocking peptide

100 ug/100 ul solution lyophilized powder  
Supplied in Buffer: PBS pH 7.5,  
**Reconstitute powder** in PBS at 1 mg/ml.

##### Storage

**Short-term:** unopened, undiluted liquid vials at -20°C and powder at 4°C or -20°C..

**Long-term:** at -20°C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

**Stability:** 6-12 months at -20°C or below.

**Shipping:** 4°C for solutions and room temp for powder

##### Recommended Usage

**Western Blotting** (1:1K-5K for neat serum and 1-10 ug/ml for affinity pure antibody using Chemiluminescence technique).

**ELISA:** Control peptide can be used to coat ELISA plates at 1 ug/ml and detected with antibodies (1:10-50K for neat serum and 0.5-1 ug/ml for affinity pure).

**Histochemistry & Immunofluorescence:** not tested.

##### Specificity & Cross-reactivity

The Human SG32-P peptide sequence is poorly conserved in mouse and pig SGLT3. No significant sequence homology exists with other SGLTs. For mouse SGLT3, we recommend the use antibody #1, Cat # SG31-S, and SG-34 or SG35 for pig SGLT-3 that is made to the mouse and pig SGLT-3 peptide, respectively. Control peptide, because of its low mol. Wt (<3 kDa), is not suitable for Western. It should be used for ELISA or antibody blocking experiments (use 5-10 ug control peptide per 1 ug of aff pure IgG or 1 ul antiserum) to confirm antibody specificity (see detailed protocol at: [www.4adi.com/data/abblock.html](http://www.4adi.com/data/abblock.html)).

**General References:** (1) Tabatabai NM et al (2001) Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 177, 163-177; Kong CT et al (1993) JBC 268, 1509-1512; Mackenzie B et al (1994) JBC 269, 22488-22491; Dunham I et al (1999) Nature 402, 489-495; Wright E (2001) Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol. 280, F10-F18 (review)

#### (2) Citations of ADI's Antibodies for SGLT

Please search for SGLT publications at:  
[www.4adi.com/search.php?](http://www.4adi.com/search.php?)

\*This product is for In vitro research use only.

Antibodies to SGLT1-3, RS11, and Glut1-13  
SG32-S-A-P 70622A