

SLC2A9 Protein, Human (Cell-Free, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702441
Synonyms:	Solute carrier family 2, facilitated glucose transporter member 9; Glucose transporter type 9; GLUT-9; Urate transporter
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	Q9NRM0 (M1-P540)
Gene ID:	56606
Molecular Weight:	60.2 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> MARKQNRNSK ELGLVPLTDD TSHAGPPGPG RALLECDHLR SGVPGGRRRK DWSCSLLVAS LAGAFGSSFL YGYNLSVVNA PTPYIKAFYN ESWERRHGRP IDPDTLTLW SVTVSIFAIG GLVGTLIVKM IGKVLGRKHT LLANNGFAIS AALLMACSLQ AGAFEMLIVG RFIMGIDGGV ALSVLPMYLS EISPKEIRGS LGQVTAIFIC IGVFTGQLLG LPELLGKEST WPYLFGVIVV PAVVQLLSLP FLPDSPRYLL LEKHNEARAV KAFQTFLGKA DVSQEVVEVL AESRVQRSIR LVSVLELLRA PYVRWQVVTV IVTMACYQLC GLNAIWFYTN SIFGKAGIPP AKIPYVTLST GGIETLAAVF SGLVIEHLGR RPLLIGGFGL MGLFFGTLTI TLTLQDHAPW VPYLSIVGIL AIIASFCSGP GGIPFILTGE FFQQSQRPAA FIIAGTVNWL SNFAVGLLFP FIQKSLDTYC FLVFATICIT GAIYLYFVLP ETKNRTYAEI SQAFSKRNKA YPPEEKIDSA VTDGKINGRP </pre>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

SLC2A9 Protein emerges as a high-capacity urate transporter, showcasing its potential involvement in the reabsorption of urate by proximal tubules, as supported by several studies. This versatile transporter may also exhibit residual high-affinity, low-capacity glucose and fructose transporter activities, expanding its functional repertoire. Notably, SLC2A9 transports urate at rates significantly faster (45- to 60-fold) than glucose, underlining its prominence in urate transport processes. Interestingly, it does not transport galactose and may facilitate a modest uptake of adenine while remaining uninvolved in the transport of other nucleobases. This multifaceted transporter thus plays a crucial role in diverse physiological processes related to urate and potentially glucose and fructose transport.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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