

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 4, 2026

Rabbit Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated

RRID:AB_301408

Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Abcam Cat# ab14683, RRID:AB_301408

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_301408

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Target Antigen: Glucose Transporter GLUT1

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: polyclonal

Comments: validation status unknown, seller recommendations provided in 2012: ELISA; Immunohistochemistry; Immunoprecipitation; Western Blot; ELISA, Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry-Fr, Immunohistochemistry-P, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot
Info: Independent validation by the NYU Lagone was performed for: IHC. This antibody was found to have the following characteristics: Functional in human:TRUE, NonFunctional in human:FALSE, Functional in animal:TRUE, NonFunctional in animal:FALSE

Antibody Name: Rabbit Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated

Description: This polyclonal targets Glucose Transporter GLUT1

Target Organism: rat, mouse, human

Antibody ID: AB_301408

Vendor: Abcam

Catalog Number: ab14683

Record Creation Time: 20250820T052022+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T212139+0000

Ratings and Alerts

- Independent validation by the NYU Lagone was performed for: IHC. This antibody was found to have the following characteristics: Functional in human:TRUE, NonFunctional in human:FALSE, Functional in animal:TRUE, NonFunctional in animal:FALSE - NYU Langone's Center for Biospecimen Research and Development <https://med.nyu.edu/research/scientific-cores-shared-resources/center-biospecimen-research-development>

No alerts have been found for Rabbit Anti-Glucose Transporter GLUT1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Antibody Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 2 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Balzano T, et al. (2024) Neurovascular and immune factors of vulnerability of substantia nigra dopaminergic neurons in non-human primates. NPJ Parkinson's disease, 10(1), 118.

Zhou Y, et al. (2019) Selective deletion of glutamine synthetase in the mouse cerebral cortex induces glial dysfunction and vascular impairment that precede epilepsy and neurodegeneration. Neurochemistry international, 123, 22.