Best Tools for immunology Research

LPL Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YM0420
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	LPL
Fields :	>>Glycerolipid metabolism;>>PPAR signaling pathway;>>Cholesterol metabolism;>>Alzheimer disease
Gene Name :	LPL
Protein Name :	Lipoprotein lipase
Human Gene Id :	4023
Human Swiss Prot No :	P06858
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P11152
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant fragment of LPL expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity :	LPL Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of LPL protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	Affinity purification
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	53kD

Cell Pathway : Glycerolipid metabolism;PPAR;Alzheimer's disease;

P References :
1. Obesity (Silver Spring). 2008 Jan;16(1):199-201.
2. Hum Mutat. 2009 Jan;30(1):49-55.

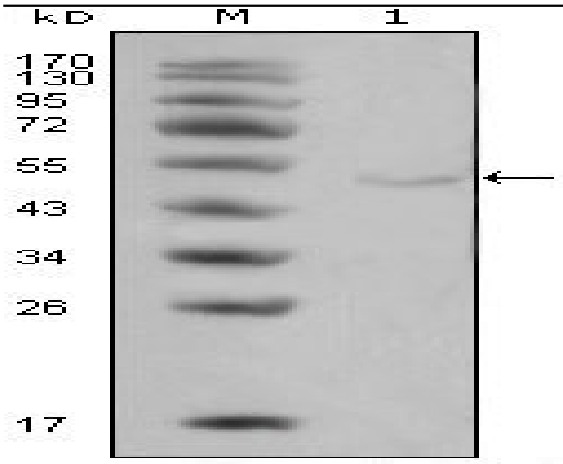
Background : lipoprotein lipase(LPL) Homo sapiens LPL encodes lipoprotein lipase, which is expressed in heart, muscle, and adipose tissue. LPL functions as a homodimer, and has the dual functions of triglyceride hydrolase and ligand/bridging factor for receptor-mediated lipoprotein uptake. Severe mutations that cause LPL deficiency result in type I hyperlipoproteinemia, while less extreme mutations in LPL are linked to many disorders of lipoprotein metabolism. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : catalytic activity:Triacylglycerol + H(2)O = diacylglycerol + a carboxylate.,disease:Defects in LPL are a cause of familial chylomicronemia [MIM:238600]; also known as hyperlipoproteinemia type I. Familial chylomicronemia is a recessive disorder usually manifesting in childhood. On a normal diet, patients often present with abdominal pain, hepatosplenomegaly, lipemia retinalis, eruptive xanthomata, and massive hypertriglyceridemia, sometimes complicated with acute pancreatitis.,disease:Defects in LPL are the cause of lipoprotein lipase deficiency (LPL deficiency) [MIM:238600]. LPL deficiency leads to hypertriglyceridemia.,function:The primary function of this lipase is the hydrolysis of triglycerides of circulating chylomicrons and very low density lipoproteins (VLDL). The enzyme functions in the presence of apolipoprotein C-2 on the luminal surface of vascular endothelium.,online inform

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Extracellular side . Secreted . Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix . Newly synthesized LPL binds to cell surface heparan proteoglycans and is then released by heparanase. Subsequently, it becomes attached to heparan proteoglycan on endothelial cells (PubMed:27811232). Locates to the plasma membrane of microvilli of hepatocytes with triglyceride-rich lipoproteins (TRL). Some of the bound LPL is then internalized and located inside non-coated endocytic vesicles (By similarity). .

Expression : Detected in blood plasma (PubMed:2340307, PubMed:11893776, PubMed:12641539). Detected in milk (at protein level) (PubMed:2340307).

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using LPL Monoclonal Antibody against HeLa cell lysate (1).