

## ARG41455 anti-LPL / Lipoprotein Lipase antibody

Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes LPL / Lipoprotein Lipase
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	LPL / Lipoprotein Lipase
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human LPL / Lipoprotein Lipase.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EC 3.1.1.34; LPL; Lipoprotein lipase; LIPD; HDLCQ11

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:1000 - 1:5000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Human fetal liver	
Observed Size	~ 55 kDa	

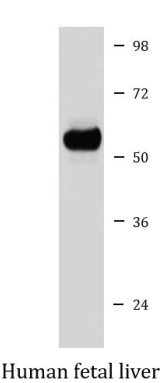
### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	LPL
Gene Full Name	lipoprotein lipase
Background	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	The primary function of this lipase is the hydrolysis of triglycerides of circulating chylomicrons and very low density lipoproteins (VLDL). Binding to heparin sulfate proteoglycans at the cell surface is vital to the function. The apolipoprotein, APOC2, acts as a coactivator of LPL activity in the presence of lipids on the luminal surface of vascular endothelium (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	53 kDa
PTM	Tyrosine nitration after lipopolysaccharide (LPS) challenge down-regulates the lipase activity. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Note=Locates to the plasma membrane of microvilli of hepatocytes with triacyl-glycerol-rich lipoproteins (TRL). Some of the bound LPL is then internalized and located inside non-coated endocytic vesicles (By similarity). [UniProt]

Images



ARG41455 anti-LPL / Lipoprotein Lipase antibody WB image

Western blot: Human fetal liver lysate stained with ARG41455 anti-LPL / Lipoprotein Lipase antibody.