

DESCRIPTION

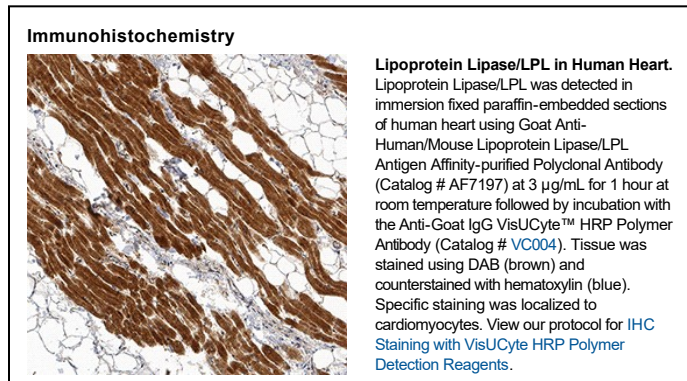
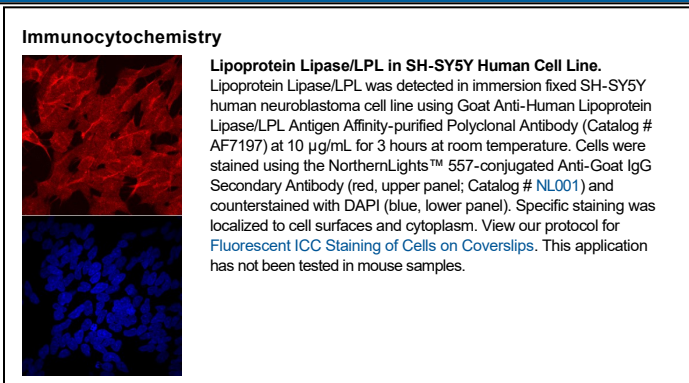
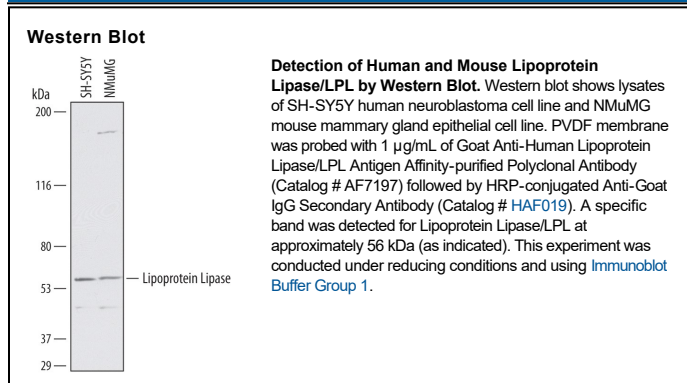
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse Lipoprotein Lipase/LPL in Western blots. Detects human Lipoprotein Lipase/LPL in direct ELISAs and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) LIPG, rhLIPI, and rhPNLIPRP1 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Lipoprotein Lipase/LPL Accession # P06858
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	3-15 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

LPL (LipoProtein Lipase; also LIPD) is a 53-56 kDa glycoprotein member of the Lipase family, AB Hydrolase superfamily of molecules. It is produced by multiple cell types, including adipocytes, skeletal muscle cells and macrophages. Once secreted, the circulating enzyme ultimately becomes immobilized on the surface of endothelium by binding to cell surface heparan sulfate. Here, it hydrolyzes triglycerides embedded in chylomicrons and VLDLs by homodimerizing and interacting with apoC2. Mature human LPL is 448 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an enzymatic region (aa 37-334) plus one protein-interaction PLAT domain (aa 341-465). Over aa 28-154, human LPL shares 91% aa identity with mouse LPL.