

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, rhLPL, 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
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

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.

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