

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 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 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.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc., and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.