BACKGROUND

The lipase gene family belongs to one of the most robust genetic super-families found in living organisms, which includes esterases and thioesterases. Lipase gene products are related by tertiary structure rather than primary amino acid sequence. Members of the AB hydrolase subfamily include Hepatic Lipase (HL), Endothelial Lipase (EL), lipoprotein lipase (LPL) and Pancreatic Lipase (PL). HL balances the composition and transport of lipoproteins in human plasma. Synthesized in endothelial cells, EL hydrolyzes high density lipoproteins. LPL, a homodimer attached to the membrane by a GPI anchor, mediates the hydrolysis of triglycerides of very low density lipoproteins and circulating chylomicrons. Defects in LPL may cause chylomicronemia syndrome or a form of lipoprotein lipase deficiency characterized by hypertriglyceridemia.

REFERENCES


CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: LPL (human) mapping to 8p21.3; Lpl (mouse) mapping to B3.3.

SOURCE

LPL (A00090.01) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length LPL of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4°C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

LPL (A00090.01) is recommended for detection of LPL of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for LPL siRNA (h): sc-44900, LPL siRNA (m): sc-44901, LPL shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44900-SH, LPL shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-44901-SH, LPL shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44900-V and LPL shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44901-V.

Molecular Weight of LPL: 56 kDa.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our website at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.