

Product datasheet

Anti-Lipoprotein lipase antibody ab137821

2 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-Lipoprotein lipase antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Lipoprotein lipase
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat, Cow, Cat, Pig ▲
Immunogen	A recombinant fragment corresponding to a region within amino acids 134-354 of Human Lipoprotein lipase (UniProt ID: P06858).
Positive control	A431 whole cell lysate; A431, H1299, HeLa and Molt4 cell lysates

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.025% Proclin Constituents: PBS, 20% Glycerol
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab137821** in the following tested applications.

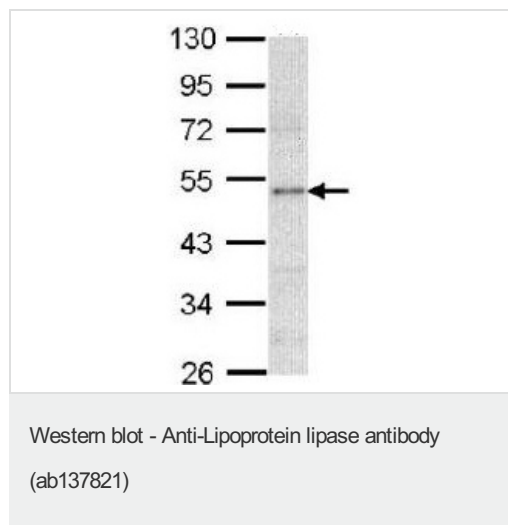
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/500 - 1/3000. Predicted molecular weight: 53 kDa.

Target

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.
Involvement in disease	Defects in LPL are the cause of lipoprotein lipase deficiency (LPL deficiency) [MIM:238600]; also known as familial chylomicronemia or hyperlipoproteinemia type I. LPL deficiency chylomicronemia is a recessive disorder usually manifesting in childhood. On a normal diet, patients often present with abdominal pain, hepatosplenomegaly, lipemia retinalis, eruptive xanthomata, and massive hypertriglyceridemia, sometimes complicated with acute pancreatitis.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the AB hydrolase superfamily. Lipase family. Contains 1 PLAT domain.
Post-translational modifications	Tyrosine nitration after lipopolysaccharide (LPS) challenge down-regulates the lipase activity.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Secreted. 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.

Images



Anti-Lipoprotein lipase antibody (ab137821) at 1/1000 dilution + A431 whole cell lysate at 30 µg

Predicted band size: 53 kDa

10% SDS PAGE

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