

LPL Human, HEK

Description: The Recombinant Human LPL produced in HEK293 cell line has a molecular mass of 51.8kDa containing 461 amino acid residues of the human LPL (Ala28-Gly475, variant Asn & Ser318) and fused to a 13 a.a. Flag-tag at N-terminus.

Catalog #: ENPS-094

For research use only.

Synonyms: Lipoprotein lipase, LPL, LIPD, HDLCQ11.

Source: HEK293 (Human Embryonic Kidney cell line).

Amino Acid Sequence: HVDYKDDDDK PAGADQRRDF IDIESKFALR TPEDTAEDTC
HLIPGVAESV ATCHFHNHSSK TFMVIHGWTG TGMYESWVPK ADQRRDF IDIESKFALR
TPEDTAEDTC HLIPGVAESV ATCHFHNHSSK TFMVIHGWTG TGMYESWVPK LVAALYKREP
DSNVIVVDWL SRAQEHYPVS AGYTKLVGQD VARFINWME EFNYPLDNVH LLGYSLGAHA
AGIAGSLTNK KVNRI

Formulation:

LPL was filtered (0.4

Stability:

Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Applications:

Western blotting.

Solubility:

It is recommended to add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it in the cell culture.

Introduction:

LPL is a lipoprotein lipase, which is expressed in the heart, muscle, and adipose tissue. LPL acts as a homodimer, and has the dual functions of triglyceride hydrolase and ligand/bridging factor for receptor-mediated lipoprotein uptake. Type I hyperlipoproteinemia is a result of severe mutations which cause LPL deficiency, whereas less extreme mutations in LPL are linked to many disorders of lipoprotein metabolism. Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) is a fundamental enzyme in plasma triglyceride hydrolysis and is secreted by macrophages in the subendothelial space. LPL also promotes the development of atherosclerosis through facilitation of monocyte adhesion to endothelial cells, stimulation of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF) secretion and induction of vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation.

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