



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Recombinant Human LPL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number:PDEH100399



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

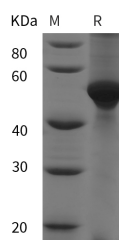
Description

Synonyms	LIPL;Lipoprotein lipase (LPL);LPL LIPD
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Ala 28-Gly 475
Accession	P06858
Calculated Molecular Weight	49.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	55 kDa
Tag	N-His

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01 % Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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.

For Research Use Only

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017