

## LPL Human

**Description:**The Recombinant Human LPL produced in E.coli has a molecular mass of 51.61kDa containing 458 amino acid residues of the human LPL and fused to a 10 a.a. His tag at N-terminus.

Catalog #:ENPS-093

For research use only.

**Synonyms:**Lipoprotein lipase, LPL, LIPD, HDLCQ11.

**Source:**Escherichia Coli.

**Amino Acid Sequence:**MKHHHHHHAS ADQRRDFIDI ESKFALRTPE DTAEDTCHLI  
PGVAESVATC HFNHSSKTFM VIHGWTVTGM YESWVPLVA ADQRRDFIDI ESKFALRTPE  
DTAEDTCHLI PGVAESVATC HFNHSSKTFM VIHGWTVTGM YESWVPLVA ALYKREPDSN  
VIVVDWLSRA QEHPVVSAGY TKLVGQDVAR FINWMEEEFN YPLDNVHLLG YSLGAHAAGI  
AGSLTNKKVN RI

### 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 0.1M Acetate buffer pH4 to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. For conversion into higher pH value, we recommend intensive dilution by relevant buffer to a concentration of 10

### 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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