

HSL Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT2240

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: HSL

Fields: >>cAMP signaling pathway;>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Apelin signaling

pathway;>>Thermogenesis;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Regulation of lipolysis

in adipocytes;>>Aldosterone synthesis and secretion

Gene Name: LIPE

Protein Name: Hormone-sensitive lipase

Q05469

P54310

Human Gene Id: 3991

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 16890

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene ld: 25330

Rat Swiss Prot No: P15304

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

HSL. AA range:518-567

Specificity: HSL Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HSL protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution : WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000.. IF 1:50-200

1/3



Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 85kD

Cell Pathway: Insulin Receptor; AMPK

Background: The protein encoded by this gene has a long and a short form, generated by use

of alternative translational start codons. The long form is expressed in

steroidogenic tissues such as testis, where it converts cholesteryl esters to free cholesterol for steroid hormone production. The short form is expressed in adipose tissue, among others, where it hydrolyzes stored triglycerides to free fatty

acids. [provided by RefSeg, Jul 2008],

Function: catalytic activity:Diacylglycerol + H(2)O = monoacylglycerol + a

carboxylate.,catalytic activity:Monoacylglycerol + H(2)O = glycerol + a carboxylate.,catalytic activity:Triacylglycerol + H(2)O = diacylglycerol + a carboxylate.,enzyme regulation:Rapidly activated by cAMP-dependent

phosphorylation under the influence of catecholamines. Dephosphorylation and inactivation are controlled by insulin.,function:In adipose tissue and heart, it primarily hydrolyzes stored triglycerides to free fatty acids, while in steroidogenic tissues, it principally converts cholesteryl esters to free cholesterol for steroid

hormone production.,pathway:Glycerolipid metabolism; triacylglycerol

degradation., similarity: Belongs to the 'GDXG' lipolytic enzyme family., subcellular location: Found in the high-density caveolae. Translocates to the cytoplasm from

the caveolae upon insulin stimulation., subunit:Interacts wi

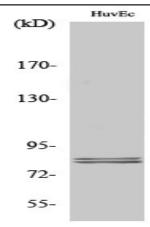
Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane . Membrane, caveola . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Lipid droplet . Found in the high-density caveolae. Translocates to the cytoplasm from the caveolae upon insulin stimulation (PubMed:17026959). Phosphorylation by AMPK reduces

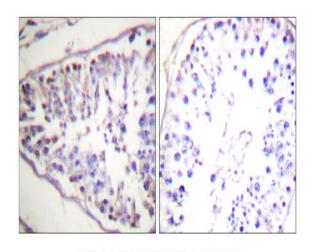
its translocation towards the lipid droplets (By similarity). .

Expression : Testis.

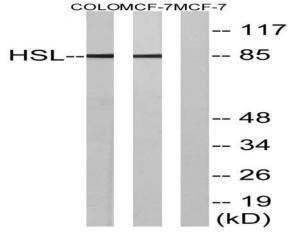
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using HSL Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue, using HSL Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO and MCF7 cells, using HSL Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.