Best Tools for immunology Research

HSL Phospho Ser660 rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YP1799
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB
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 :	HSL Ser660
Human Gene Id :	3991
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q05469
Mouse Gene Id :	16890
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P54310
Rat Gene Id :	25330
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P15304
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human HSL Ser660
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of HSL Ser660 at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

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

Molecularweight : 118kD

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 RefSeq, 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.

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