



Rabbit Anti-Phospho-HSL (Ser959 + Ser960) antibody

SL3222R

Product Name:	Phospho-HSL (Ser959 + Ser960)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化荷尔蒙敏感脂肪酶抗体
Alias:	HSL (Phospho-Ser959 + Ser960); HSL (Phospho S959 + S960); Hormone sensitive lipase; Hormone sensitive lipase testicular isoform; HSL; LHS; Lipase hormone sensitive; LIPE; LIPS_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	117kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from rat HSL around the phosphorylation site of Ser552:RR(p-S)(p-S)-NH ₂
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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:

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.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane. Membrane, caveola. Cytoplasm, bcytosol. Note=Found in the high-density caveolae. Translocates to the cytoplasm from the caveolae upon insulin stimulation.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation by AMPK may block translocation to lipid droplets.

Similarity:

Belongs to the 'GDXG' lipolytic enzyme family.

SWISS:

P15304

Gene ID:

25330

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3991](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 16890](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25330](#)Rat

[Omim: 151750](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q05469](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q6NSL7](#)Human

[SwissProt: P54310](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P15304](#)Rat

[Unigene: 656980](#)Human

[Unigene: 158548](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 333679](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 10566Rat](#)

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

HSL又称:敏感性甘油三酯脂肪酶, 在脂肪动员中, 脂肪细胞内激素敏感性甘油三酯脂肪酶(HSL)起决定性作用, 它是脂肪分解的限速酶, 称为激素敏感性脂肪酶。肾上腺素、去甲肾上腺素、胰高血糖素等激活HSL促进脂肪动员;胰岛素, 前列腺素E及烟酸等抑制HSL, 抑制脂肪的动员。分子量:116KDa

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