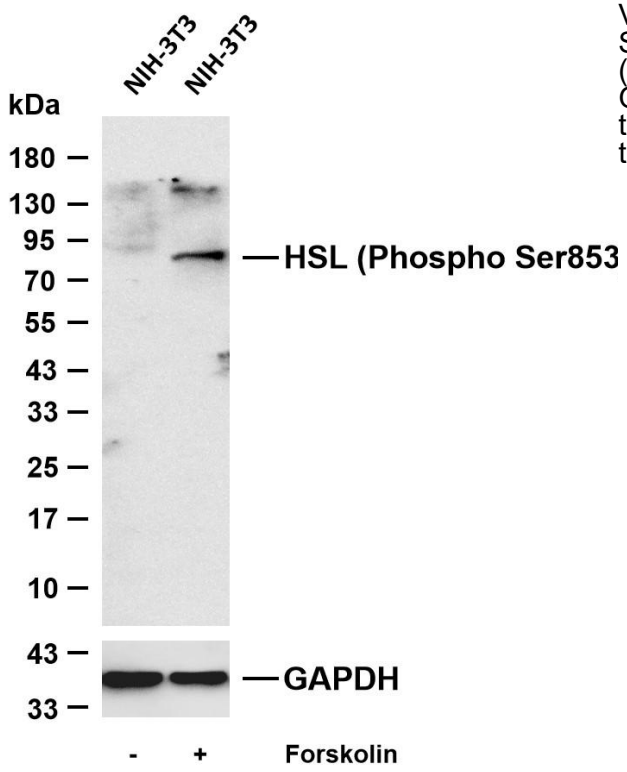
HSL (Phospho Ser853) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18360
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	LIPE
Protein Name	Hormone-sensitive lipase
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	HSL (Phospho Ser853)Antibody detects endogenous levels of HSL protein only when phosphorylated at S853.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):RRsVS
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000;
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	LIPE ; Hormone-sensitive lipase ; HSL
Observed Band	83kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	117kD
Cell Pathway	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). .
Tissue Specificity	Testis.
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 with PTRF in the adipocyte cytoplasm.,
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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-HSL (Phospho Ser853) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: NIH-3T3 Lane 2: NIH-3T3 was treated with Fo