



HSL Phospho-Ser660 rabbit pAb

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| Catalog No | YP-Ab-10570 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human; Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | LIPE |
| Protein Name | HSL Ser660 |
| 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, and 0.226% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | Hormone-sensitive lipase (HSL) (EC 3.1.1.79) |
| Observed Band | 118kD |
| 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 wi |

**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.

Products Images