

Native Bovine Lipoprotein Lipase

Product Information

Cat#	NATE-0416
Similar	LPL
Source	Bovine milk
Description	Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) (EC 3.1.1.34) is a member of the lipase gene family, which includes pancreatic lipase, hepatic lipase, and endothelial lipase. It is a water-soluble enzyme that hydrolyzes triglycerides in lipoproteins, such as those found in chylomicrons and very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL), into two free fatty acids and one monoacylglycerol molecule. It is also involved in promoting the cellular uptake of chylomicron remnants, cholesterol-rich lipoproteins, and free fatty acids. LPL requires ApoC-II as a cofactor. LPL is attached to the luminal surface of endothelial cells in capillaries by the protein glycosylphosphatidylinositol HDL-binding protein 1 (GPIHBP1) and by heparin sulfated proteoglycans. It is most widely distributed in adipose, heart, and skeletal muscle tissue, as well as in lactating mammary glands.
Form	ammonium sulfate suspension; Suspension in 3.8 M ammonium sulfate, 0.02 M Tris HCl, pH 8.0
Activity	> 2,000 units/mg protein (BCA)
CAS No.	9004-02-8
Unit Definition	One unit will release 1.0 nmole of p-nitrophenol per min at pH 7.2 at 37°C using p-nitrophenyl butyrate as substrate.
Storage	2-8°C
Synonyms	lipoprotein lipase; clearing factor lipase; diglyceride lipase; diacylglycerol lipase; postheparin esterase; diglyceride lipase; postheparin lipase; diacylglycerol hydrolase; lipemia-clearing factor; EC 3.1.1.34; 9004-02-8; LPL
Enzyme Commission Number	EC 3.1.1.34



Creative Enzymes

Diagnostic Enzymes

Native Bovine Lipoprotein Lipase

Abbr	LPL, Native (Bovine)
Alias	LPL
Species	Bovine
Pathway	Adipogenesis, organism-specific biosystem; Chylomicron-mediated lipid transport, organism-specific biosystem; Glycerolipid metabolism, conserved biosystem
Function	apolipoprotein binding; lipoprotein lipase activity; protein binding
Warnings	Affinity purified