HSL (Phospho Ser660) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1799

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB

MW
- 118kD (Calculated)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human HSL Ser660
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of HSL Ser660 at Human, Mouse,Rat.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 When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports.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):QTsRS

Target Information

Gene name LIPE

Protein Name HSL Ser660

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	3991;	Q05469;
Mouse	16890;	P54310;
Rat	25330;	P15304;

Cellular Localization 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.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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