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Bile salt-activated lipase Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP96936

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P19835
Other Accession	P19835
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse, Chicken, Dog, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	79322
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Bile salt-activated lipase
Epitope Specificity	151-180/753
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the type-B carboxylesterase/lipase family.
DISEASE	Defects in CEL are a cause of maturity-onset diabetes of the young type 8 with exocrine dysfunction (MODY8) [MIM:609812]; also known as diabetes and pancreatic exocrine dysfunction (DPED). MODY is a form of diabetes that is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset in childhood or early adulthood (usually before 25 years of age), a primary defect in insulin secretion and frequent insulin-independence at the beginning of the disease.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene is a glycoprotein secreted from the pancreas into the digestive tract and from the lactating mammary gland into human milk. The physiological role of this protein is in cholesterol and lipid-soluble vitamin ester hydrolysis and absorption. This encoded protein promotes large chylomicron production in the intestine. Also its presence in plasma suggests its interactions with cholesterol and oxidized lipoproteins to modulate the progression of atherosclerosis. In pancreatic tumoral cells, this encoded protein is thought to be sequestrated within the Golgi compartment and is probably not secreted. This gene contains a variable number of tandem repeat(VNTR) polymorphism in the coding region that may influence the function of the encoded protein. [provided by RefSeq].

Additional Information

Gene ID	1056
Other Names	BAL; BSDL; BSSL; CELL; CEase; FAP; FAPP; LIPA; MODY8; 1810036E18Rik; CEL_BOVIN; CEL; Bile salt-stimulated lipase (BSSL); Carboxyl ester lipase; Cholesterol esterase; Pancreatic lysophospholipase; Sterol esterase; 3.1.1.13;

	3.1.1.3; 3.1.1.6; CEL_HUMAN; Bucelipase; CEL_MOUSE; Lip1; bile salt-stimulated lipase
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.

Protein Information

Name	CEL
Synonyms	BAL
Function	Catalyzes the hydrolysis of a wide range of substrates including cholesteryl esters, phospholipids, lysophospholipids, di- and tri-acylglycerols, and fatty acid esters of hydroxy fatty acids (FAHFAs) (PubMed:10220579, PubMed:27509211, PubMed:27650499, PubMed:8471055). Preferentially hydrolyzes FAHFAs with the ester bond further away from the carboxylate. Unsaturated FAHFAs are hydrolyzed more quickly than saturated FAHFAs (By similarity). Has an essential role in the complete digestion of dietary lipids and their intestinal absorption, along with the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins (PubMed:10220579, PubMed:27509211, PubMed:27650499, PubMed:8471055).
Cellular Location	Secreted.
Tissue Location	Mammary gland and pancreas. Detected in pancreatic and duodenal juice (at protein level) (PubMed:21784842). Expressed by eosinophils.

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