

## Product datasheet for TP303766M

### Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) (NM\_000237) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human lipoprotein lipase (LPL), 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC203766 representing NM_000237 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MESKALLVLTAVWLQSLTASRGGVAAADQRRDFIDIESKFALRTPEDTAEDTCHLIPGVAESVATCHFN  
HSSKTFMVIHGWTVTGMYESWPKLVAAALYKREPDSNVIVVDWLSRAQEHYPVSAGYTKLVGQDVARFIN  
WMEEEFNYPLDNDVHLLGYSLGAHAAGIAGSLTNKKVNRITGLDPAGPNFEYAEAPSRLSPDDADFVDVLH  
TFTRGSPGRSIGIQKPVGHVDIYPNGGTFQPGCNIGEAIRVIAERGLGDVDQLVKCSHERSIHLFIDSL  
NEENPSKAYRCSKEAFEKGLCLSCRKNRCNNLGYEINKVRAKRSSKMYLKTRSQMPYKVFHYQVKIHFS  
GTESEHTNQAFEISLYGTVAESENIPFTLPEVSTNKTYSFLLIYTEVDIGELMLKWKSDSYFSWSDW  
WSSPGFAIQKIRVKAGETQKKVIFCSREKVSHLQKKGKAPAVFKCHDKSLNKKSG

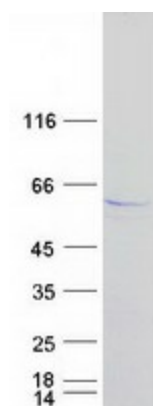
TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	50.3 kDa
Concentration:	>0.1 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u><a href="#">NP_000228</a></u>



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Locus ID:	4023
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P06858</a> , <a href="#">A0A1B1RVA9</a>
RefSeq Size:	3747
Cytogenetics:	8p21.3
RefSeq ORF:	1425
Synonyms:	HDLCQ11; LIPD
Summary:	LPL encodes lipoprotein lipase, which is expressed in heart, muscle, and adipose tissue. LPL functions as a homodimer, and has the dual functions of triglyceride hydrolase and ligand/bridging factor for receptor-mediated lipoprotein uptake. Severe mutations that cause LPL deficiency result in type I hyperlipoproteinemia, while less extreme mutations in LPL are linked to many disorders of lipoprotein metabolism. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Alzheimer's disease, Glycerolipid metabolism, PPAR signaling pathway

**Product images:**

Coomassie blue staining of purified LPL protein (Cat# [TP303766]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with LPL cDNA clone (Cat# [RC203766]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).