

Recombinant Bile salt-activated lipase/CEL Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300536P**

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

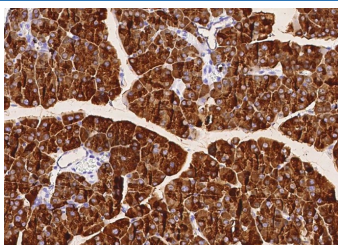
Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse Bile salt-activated lipase/CEL Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	7A13
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC-P	1:100-1:500
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Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse pancreas using Bile salt-activated lipase/CEL Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

CEL-maturity onset diabetes of the young (MODY), diabetes with pancreatic lipomatosis and exocrine dysfunction, is due to dominant frameshift mutations in the acinar cell carboxyl ester lipase gene (CEL). Bile-salt activated carboxylic ester lipase (CEL) is a major triglyceride, cholesterol ester and vitamin ester hydrolytic enzyme contained within pancreatic and lactating mammary gland secretions. Carboxyl ester lipase is a digestive pancreatic enzyme encoded by the CEL gene. Mutations in CEL cause maturity-onset diabetes of the young as well as pancreatic exocrine dysfunction. The enzyme carboxyl ester lipase (CEL), also known as bile salt-dependent or -stimulated lipase (BSDL, BSSL), hydrolyzes dietary fat, cholesteryl esters and fat-soluble vitamins in the duodenum. CEL is mainly expressed in pancreatic acinar cells and lactating mammary glands. The human CEL gene resides on chromosome 9q34.3 and contains a variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR) region that encodes a mucin-like protein tail.

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