Product Name: CEL Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab08627

Summary

Production Name	CEL Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	CEL
Alternative Names	CEL; BAL; Bile salt-activated lipase; BAL; Bile salt-stimulated lipase; BSSL; Bucelipase; Carboxyl ester lipase; Cholesterol esterase; Pancreatic lysophospholipase; Sterol esterase
Gene ID	1056.0
SwissProt ID	P19835.Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CEL.

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:100-1:300 ELISA: 1:40000
Molecular Weight	

Background

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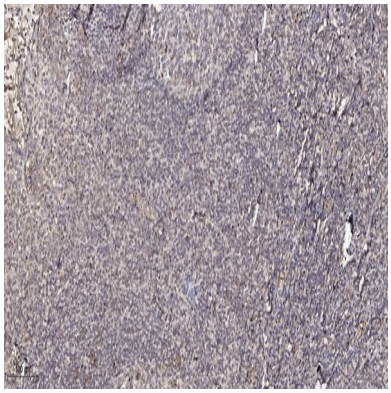
The protein encoded by this gene is a glycoprotein secreted from the pancreas into the digestive tract and from the lactating mammary gland into human milk. The physiological role of this protein is in cholesterol and lipid-soluble vitamin ester hydrolysis and absorption. This encoded protein promotes 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, Jul 2008],catalytic activity:A steryl ester + H(2)O = a sterol + a fatty acid.,catalytic activity:Triacylglycerol + H(2)O = diacylglycerol + a carboxylate.,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 [MIM:606391] is an autosomal dominant form of diabetes mellitus. The pancreas serves both endocrine and exocrine functions. The endocrine cells are found in the islets of Langerhans. They synthesize insulin and other hormones, and are involved in the pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus. The exocrine cells produce bicarbonate and digestive enzymes and are involved in the pathogenesis of pancreatic malabsorption. The localization of the islets within exocrine pancreatic tissue is suggestive of an interdependency and cross-talk between these two cell populations in their normal and in their abnormal function.,enzyme regulation:Activated by bile salts containing a 7-hydroxyl group.,function:Catalyzes fat and vitamin absorption. Acts in concert with pancreatic lipase and colipase for the complete digestion of dietary triglycerides.,similarity:Belongs to the type-B carboxylesterase/lipase family.,tissue specificity:Mammary gland and pancreas.,

Research Area

Steroid biosynthesis;Glycerolipid metabolism;

Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200（4° overnight）. 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200（room temperature, 30min）.

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Note

For research use only.