I Lipolysis Activation Antibody Sampler Kit 1 Kit (5 x 20 microliters)



Orders:	877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com
Support:	877-678-TECH (8324)
Web:	info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Product Includes	Product #	Quantity	Mol. Wt	Isotype/Source
Phospho-HSL (Ser563) Antibody	4139	20 µl	81, 83 kDa	Rabbit
Phospho-HSL (Ser565) Antibody	4137	20 µl	81, 83 kDa	Rabbit
Perilipin-1 (D1D8) XP [®] Rabbit mAb	9349	20 µl	62 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody	7074	100 µl		Goat
HSL (D6W5S) XP [®] Rabbit mAb	18381	20 µl	81, 83 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Phospho-HSL (Ser660) Antibody	45804	20 µl	81, 83 kDa	Rabbit

Please visit cellsignal.com for individual component applications, species cross-reactivity, dilutions, protocols, and additional product information.

Description	The Lipolysis Activation Antibody Sampler Kit provides an economical means to evaluate the activation status of multiple members of the lipolysis pathway, including phosphorylated HSL and perilipin. The kit includes enough antibody to perform two western mini-blot experiments with each primary antibody.
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.
Background	Triacylglycerol is stored in lipid droplets as a primary energy reserve. During lipolysis, triacylglycerols in adipocytes are hydrolyzed into free fatty acids and glycerol. Perilipin, localized at the periphery of lipid droplets, serves as a protective coating against lipases (1-3). Evidence suggests that PKA regulates lipolysis by phosphorylating perilipin and hormone-sensitive lipase (HSL) (1,2,4,5). Phosphorylation of perilipin results in the conformational change that exposes lipid droplets to endogenous lipases, such as HSL (2). Phosphorylation of HSL at Ser563, Ser659, and Ser660 by PKA stimulates HSL activity, which in turn catalyzes the hydrolysis of triacylglycerol (6,7).
Background References	1. Greenberg, A.S. et al. (1991) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 266, 11341-6. 2. Brasaemle, D.L. (2007) <i>J Lipid Res</i> 48, 2547-59. 3. Ducharme, N.A. and Bickel, P.E. (2008) <i>Endocrinology</i> 149, 942-9. 4. Egan, J.J. et al. (1990) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 265, 18769-75. 5. Brasaemle, D.L. et al. (2009) <i>Mol Cell Biochem</i> 326, 15-21. 6. Degerman, E. et al. (1990) <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A</i> 87, 533-7. 7. Anthonsen, M.W. et al. (1998) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 273, 215-21.
Trademarks and Patents	
Trademarks and Patents	Cell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.
Trademarks and Patents	Cell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.
Limited Uses	All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for

whether alone or in combination with other materials, or use the Products to manufacture any commercial products, (b) not copy, modify, reverse engineer, decompile, disassemble or otherwise attempt to discover the underlying structure or technology of the Products, or use the Products for the purpose of developing any products or services that would compete with CST products or services, (c) not alter or remove from the Products any trademarks, trade names, logos, patent or copyright notices or markings, (d) use the Products solely in accordance with CST Product Terms of Sale and any applicable documentation, and (e) comply with any license, terms of service or similar agreement with respect to any third party products or services used by Customer in connection with the Products.