MSDS 说明书



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#### 化学品安全技术说明书

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MSDS标题	
LIPASE MSDS报告	
产品标题	
脂肪水解酶;脂酶;脂肪酶	
CAS号	
9001-62-1	
化学品及企业标识	*
PRODUCT NAME LIPASE	
NFPA	
Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	1
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2
SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	
PRODUCT USE	

Group of enzymes belonging to the esterase family. Hydrolyse fats (as glycerides) yielding fatty acids and glycerol. Widely ditributed in the plant and animal kingdoms, in molds, bacteria, milk and milk products. Extracted from animal pancreas and castor beans. Optimum temperature for enzyme action is between 35 and 37 deg C. As the material contains sulfhydryl groups it is readily inactivated or inhibited by many substances and activated

by substances that keep the sulfhydryl groups in reduced states, e.g. glutathione, cysteine, ascorbic acid. Acids activate lipase preparations. Used to split fats without damaging biologically sensitive components such as Vitamins or unsaturated fatty acids. Improves flavour in food processing. In detergents

# **SYNONYMS**

enzyme, esterase, "triacylglycerol lipase"

# **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### RISK

#### **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

### **SWALLOWED**

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre- existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

#### EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.

### **SKIN**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

## **INHALED**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation

of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

#### **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of generated dust and skin contact. Dusts produced by enzymes can attack the respiratory system. Allergic asthma produced after exposure includes spasm, cough and wheezing. Other symptoms include chronic cough, phlegm, fever, muscle pains, fatigue, airway obstruction, and scarring at the top or base of the lungs. There may also be abdominal pain, headache, stomach-ache and a general feeling of unwellness. Prolonged contact can result in skin soreness, redness, inflammation and possible ulceration. There may also be loss of lung function due to scarring. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.