

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2019-12-26

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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 distributed 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.