

ECL Lipase™

Advanced Enzyme/Microbe Concentrate for Cleaning

ECL Lipase™ is a high efficiency industrial lipase enzyme produced by non-pathogenic fungi. Lipases are known for their ability to catalyze the hydrolysis or breakdown of insoluble fats and oils (triglycerides) and facilitate the release of monoglycerides, diglycerides, glycerol, and free fatty acids at the oil-water interface. They are commonly used in various industrial applications, including the food, pulp and paper, feed, leather tanning, and laundry industries.

Features & Benefits

- Facilitates lipid breakdown and digestion
- Improves textures
- Aids in stain removal
- Increases efficiency of various manufacturing processes

Specifications

Color & Appearance	Brown liquid
pH	5.5-7.0
Enzyme Stability	12 months
Enzyme Activity	100,000 U/ml (Lipase)
Shelf Life	2 years

Under standard assay conditions, ≥50% enzyme activity is maintained between pH 6.0 and 9.0, with thermal stability up to 55°C under short exposure conditions. Activity decreases significantly above 60°C.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry location. Do not freeze. Keep containers tightly closed, protected from moisture and direct sunlight. Please follow the recommendations and use the product before the best before date. Mix well before use. Contact Bionetix® with questions. Avoid inhalation, eye contact, and prolonged skin contact. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Packaging

Available in 25 kg (55 lbs) Jerry Cans.



Typical Applications

- Industrial descaling and mineral removal
- Equipment and machinery cleaning
- Heat exchangers, pipes, and process equipment
- Maintenance cleaning in industrial facilities
- Applications traditionally using acid-based cleaners

Directions for Use

For specific dosages, contact your Bionetix® representative.

Disclosure

Under standard assay conditions, ≥50% enzyme activity is maintained within a defined operational pH range and temperature window. Enzyme stability is dependent on exposure time, substrate, and formulation conditions. Activity decreases outside optimal ranges and under prolonged thermal exposure.