

ARG54923 anti-LIF antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes LIF
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ELISA, ICC/IF, WB
Specificity	At least two isoforms of LIF are known to exist.
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	LIF
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide (16 aa) within aa. 50-100 of Human LIF.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	LIF; Leukemia inhibitory factor; Emfilermin; CDF; DIA; Differentiation-stimulating factor; MLPLI; HILDA; Melanoma-derived LPL inhibitor; D factor

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	20 µg/ml
	WB	1 - 2 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	EL4 Cell Lysate	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS and 0.02% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links

[GeneID: 16878 Mouse](#)

[GeneID: 3976 Human](#)

[Swiss-port # P09056 Mouse](#)

[Swiss-port # P15018 Human](#)

Gene Symbol

LIF

Gene Full Name

leukemia inhibitory factor

Background

LIF Antibody: LIF is a pleiotropic cytokine with roles in several different systems. It is involved in the induction of hematopoietic differentiation in normal and myeloid leukemia cells, induction of neuronal cell differentiation, regulator of mesenchymal to epithelial conversion during kidney development, and may also have a role in immune tolerance at the maternal-fetal interface. LIF was initially recognized by its ability to induce terminal differentiation of myeloid leukemic cells. It is a member of the IL-6 cytokine superfamily and can be highly glycosylated. LIF signaling is transduced through the LIF-R/gp130 receptor complex, leading to the phosphorylation and activation of the JAK/STAT pathway. Recent evidence shows that LIF inhibits cardiomyogenesis in embryonic stem cells via STAT3 activation.

Function

LIF has the capacity to induce terminal differentiation in leukemic cells. Its activities include the induction of hematopoietic differentiation in normal and myeloid leukemia cells, the induction of neuronal cell differentiation, and the stimulation of acute-phase protein synthesis in hepatocytes. [UniProt]

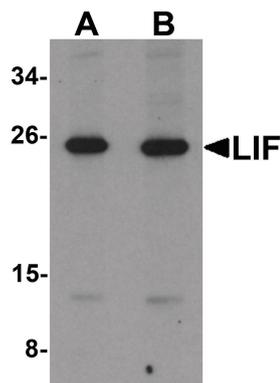
Research Area

Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Immune System antibody; Neuroscience antibody

Calculated Mw

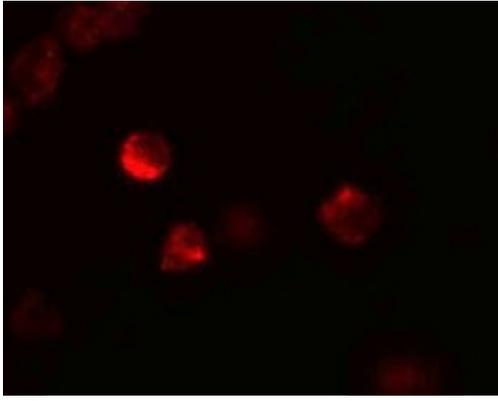
22 kDa

Images



ARG54923 anti-LIF antibody WB image

Western blot: 3T3 cell lysate stained with ARG54923 anti-LIF antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 ug/ml dilution.



ARG54923 anti-LIF antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: 3T3 cells stained with ARG54923 anti-LIF antibody at 20 ug/ml dilution.