

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse LIF in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots (non-reducing conditions), less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) LIF is observed. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with rhCNTF, recom
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse LIF
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) was initially identified as a factor that inhibited the proliferation and induced the differentiation to macrophages of the murine myeloid leukemic cell line M1. Subsequent to its purification and molecular cloning, LIF was recognized to be a pleiotropic factor with multiple effects on both hematopoietic and non-hematopoietic cells. LIF has overlapping biological functions with OSM, IL-6, IL-11 and CNTF. All these cytokines utilize gp130 as a component in their signal transducing receptor complexes. Mouse LIF cDNA encodes a 203 amino acid residue polypeptide with a 23 amino acid signal peptide that is cleaved to yield a 180 amino acid mature mouse LIF. Native human and mouse LIF are highly glycosylated monomeric proteins. Both human and murine LIF protein sequences have multiple potential N- and O-linked glycosylation sites and six conserved cysteine residues that are involved in three intramolecular disulfide bridges.

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