

DESCRIPTION

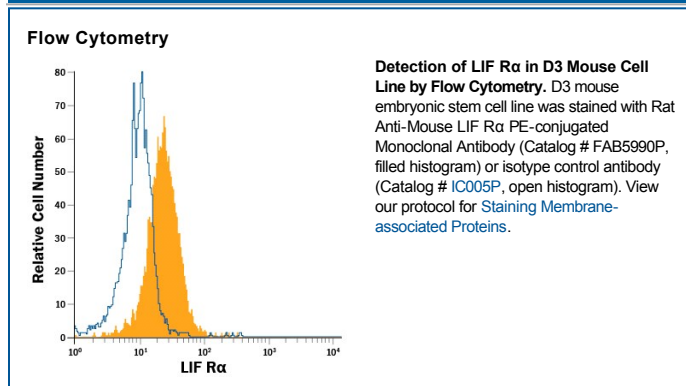
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse LIF R α in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human LIF R α is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 673602
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse LIF R α Leu44-Ser828 Accession # P42703
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Leukemia Inhibitory Factor Receptor alpha (LIF R α), also known as LIFR beta and CD118, is a 185-190 kDa type I transmembrane protein that belongs to the Interleukin-6 receptor family. Members of this family mediate the biological effects of Cardiotrophin-1, CLC, CNTF, IL-6, IL-11, IL-27, and Oncostatin M. Mature mouse LIF R α consists of a 785 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two cytokine receptor homology domains, one WSxWS motif, and three fibronectin type III repeats, followed by a 25 aa transmembrane segment and a 239 aa cytoplasmic domain. Within the ECD, mouse LIF R α shares 73% and 90% aa sequence identity with human and rat LIF R α , respectively. Alternative splicing generates a 90 kDa soluble form of the mouse LIF R α ECD. LIF R α binds the pleiotropic cytokine LIF with low affinity, and the soluble isoform retains LIF-binding activity. Binding affinity is increased by the ligand-induced association of LIF R α with the signal transducing subunit gp130. The LIF R α /gp130 receptor complex also transduces Oncostatin M signals, although LIF R α alone does not interact with Oncostatin M. gp130 and LIF R α also associate with different ligand-specific receptors to form signaling receptor complexes for other IL-6 family ligands such as CNTF, CT-1 and CLC. The CNTF receptor is a ternary complex that contains CNTF R α and gp130 as well as LIF R α . LIF R α is widely expressed, and cells reported to contain LIF R α include hepatic sinusoidal endothelium, steroidal adrenal cortical cells, uterine luminal columnar epithelium, cardiac muscle cells, embryonic stem cells, odontoblasts, forebrain neural precursors, fibroblasts (3T3), osteoblasts, megakaryocytes, osteocytes, activated macrophages and sympathetic neurons. LIF induces the proliferation, differentiation, and activation of cells in many tissues. In particular, LIF R α plays an important role in several aspects of early pregnancy such as blastocyst implantation in the uterus.