

Recombinant Mouse LIF

Catalog No.: RP0045

Basic Information

Information

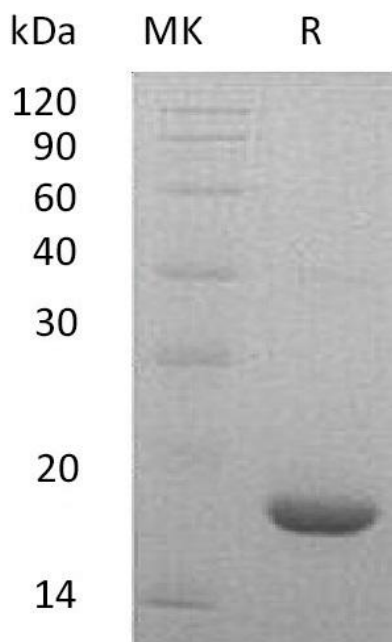
Source	<i>E.coli</i>
Description	Recombinant Mouse Leukemia Inhibitory Factor is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser24-Phe203 is expressed.
Accession	P09056
Known As	Leukemia inhibitory factor; Differentiation-stimulating factor; lif; D factor
Predicted Mol Mass	19.9 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	18 KDa, reducing conditions

Properties

Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

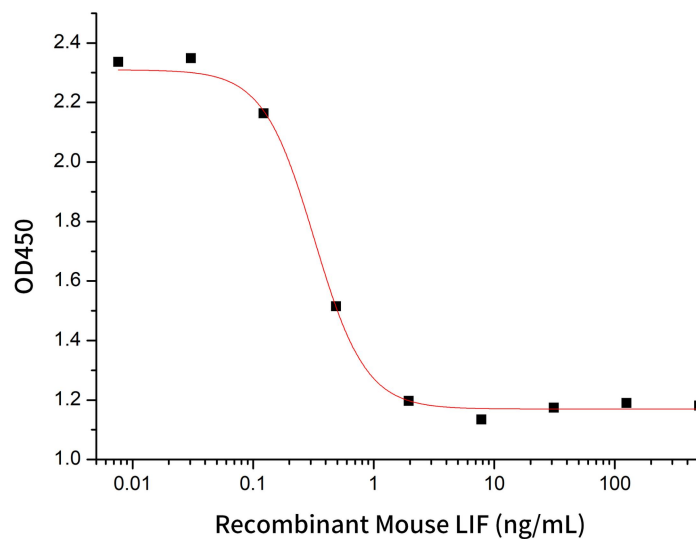
Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay



Measured by the dose dependent inhibition of M1 cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.33ng/ml(Regularly tested).

Background

Mouse Leukemia inhibitory factor (lif) is a secreted protein which belongs to the LIF/OSM family. LIF has been implicated in a many physiological processes including development, hematopoiesis, bone metabolism, and inflammation. It 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.