Active Leukemia Inhibitory Factor (LIF)

Catalog#:PEH12155

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	CDF; D-FACTOR; HILDA; MLPLI; Cholinergic Differentiation Factor; Differentiation-Stimulating Factor; Melanoma-Derived LPL Inhibitor; Emfilermin
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Lys2-Ala201】
Accession #	P15018
表达宿主（Host）	E.coli
种属（Species）	Homo sapiens (Human)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	25.4 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% SKL, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	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.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

活性图（Bioactivity image）

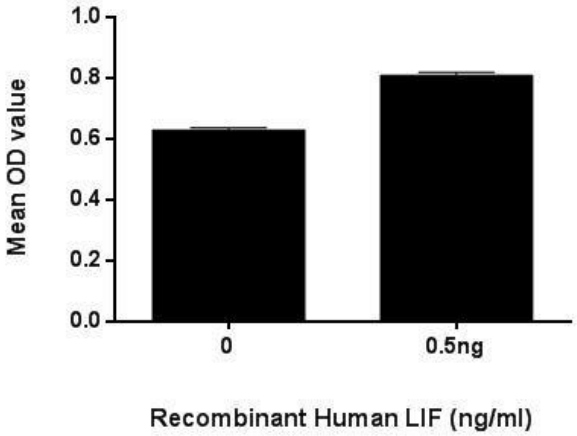
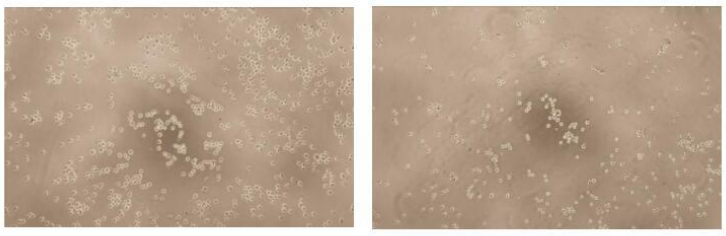


Figure. Cell proliferation of TF-1 cells after stimulated with LIF. Leukemia Inhibitory Factor (LIF), is an interleukin 6 class cytokine that affects cell growth by inhibiting differentiation. Other properties attributed to the cytokine include: the growth promotion and cell differentiation of different types of target cells, influence on bone metabolism, cachexia, neural development, embryogenesis and inflammation. p53 regulated LIF has been shown to facilitate implantation in the mouse model and possibly in humans. To test the effect of LIF on cell proliferation, TF-1 cells were seeded into triplicate wells of 96-well plates at a density of 5,000 cells/well with 1% serum standard 1640 including various concentrations of recombinant human LIF. After incubated for 72h, cells were observed by inverted microscope and cell proliferation was measured by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8). Briefly, 10μL of CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate, then the absorbance at 450nm was measured using a microplate reader after incubating the plate for 1-4 hours at 37℃. Proliferation of TF-1 cells after incubation with LIF for 72h observed by inverted microscope was shown in Figure 1. Cell viability was assessed by CCK-8 (Cell Counting Kit-8) assay after incubation with recombinant LIF for 72h. The result was shown in Figure 2. It was obvious that LIF significantly increased cell viability of TF-1 cells. (A) TF-1 cells cultured in 1640, stimulated with 0.5ng/mL LIF for 72h; (B) Unstimulated TF-1 cells cultured in 1640 for 72h.

Figure. Cell proliferation of TF-1 cells after stimulated with LIF.



A B

注意事项（Note）

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.