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Recombinant Human LIF

Catalog#:AC13084 Derived from *E.coli*

DESCRIPTION	Recombinant Human Leukemia Inhibitory Factor is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser23-Phe202 is expressed. Accession: P15018 Known as: Leukemia Inhibitory Factor; LIF; Differentiation-Stimulating Factor; D Factor; MelanomaDerived LPL Inhibitor; MLPLI; Emfilermin; LIF; HILDA
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
SHIPPING	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
STORAGE	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
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.
QUALITY CONTROL	Bioactivity: Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF- 1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is 25-150 pg/ml. Mol Mass: 19.7kDa AP Mol Mass: 18kDa, reducing conditions. Purity:Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
BACKGROUND	Leukemia Inhibitory Factor (LIF) is a lymphoid factor that promotes long-term maintenance of embryonic stem cells by suppressing spontaneous differentiation. LIF has a number of other activities including cholinergic neuron differentiation, control of stem cell pluripotency, bone and fat metabolism, mitogenesis of certain factor dependent cell lines and promotion of megakaryocyte production in vivo. Human and murine mature LIF exhibit a 78% sequence identity at the amino acid level. Human LIF is equally active on human and mouse cells. Murine LIF is approximately 1000 fold less active on human cells than human LIF.

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