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LIF Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73290

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	P15018
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	22008

Additional Information

Gene ID	3976
Other Names	LIF; HILDA; Leukemia inhibitory factor; LIF; Differentiation-stimulating factor; D factor; Melanoma-derived LPL inhibitor; MLPLI; Emfilermin
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	LIF (HGNC:6596)
Synonyms	HILDA
Function	Functions as a cytokine that binds to the LIF receptor complex (PubMed:11294841, PubMed:14527405, PubMed:36930708). The LIF receptor complex indeed consists of two signaling receptor subunits IL6ST/gp130 and LIFR that transduce the signal into the cell (PubMed:14527405, PubMed:36930708). Functionally, regulates cell self- renewal, differentiation and survival of embryonic stem cells (ESCs) and is crucial for embryonic implantation (By similarity). Mechanistically, ligand binding to LIFR, induces heterodimerization with IL6ST/gp130 activating JAK tyrosine kinases (JAK1 or JAK2 and to a lesser extent TYK2) bound to their intracellular domains (PubMed:11294841). These kinases subsequently phosphorylate IL6ST/gp130 and LIFR (PubMed:11294841). The tyrosine phosphorylated signaling receptors serve in turn as docking sites for recruitment and activation of signal transducers and activators of transcription (STAT3 and to lesser extent

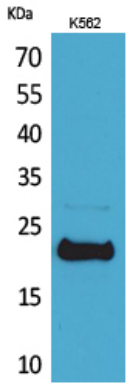
STAT1) (PubMed:11294841). In parallel to the activation of the STAT3-pathway, the binding of LIF to the LIF receptor complex leads to the activation of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) and the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI(3)K) pathways (PubMed:11294841). Tyrosine phosphorylation of the p85 subunit of PI(3)K by JAK1 leads to activation of the serine/ threonine kinase AKT (protein kinase B) (PubMed:11294841). PI(3)K-dependent signaling is required for efficient self-renewal of murine ES cells, and regulation of ERK activity is functionally important in this response (By similarity). Moreover, induces tyrosine phosphorylation of PTPN11, that associates with IL6ST/gp130-LIFR, which in turn recruits the p85 regulatory subunit of PI(3)K protein kinase, promoting PI3K-AKT activation, and GRB2-RAS-MAPK signaling (PubMed:11294841).

Cellular Location Secreted.

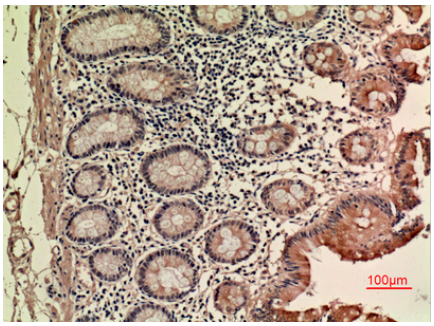
Background

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.

Images



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using LIF Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-colon, antibody was diluted at 1:100

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.