

## Recombinant Human LIF Protein (E.coli)

Catalog No. PKSH032694

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

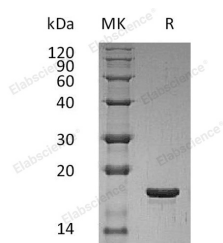
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Leukemia Inhibitory Factor;LIF;Differentiation-Stimulating Factor;D Factor;Melanoma-Derived LPL Inhibitor;MLPLI;Emfilermin;LIF;HILDA;CDF;DIA
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Ser23-Phe202
<b>Accession</b>	P15018
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	20.5 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	18 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Measure by its ability to induce TF-1 cells proliferation. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is < 0.2 ng/mL.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 0.1 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### For Research Use Only

## 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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