

hLIF Protein

Human Leukemia Inhibitory Factor, Recombinant, E. coli Catalog # PG10023

Specification

hLIF Protein - Product Information

hLIF Protein - Additional Information

Storage -20°C

Precautions

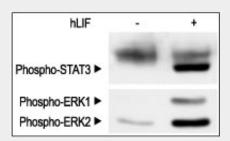
hLIF Protein is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

hLIF Protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

hLIF Protein - Images



human_LIF - Abgent human LIF activates ERK1 2 MAPK and STAT3 in 3T3-L1 cells.Cells were serum starved for 2 h and stimulated with 100 ng/ml of humanLIF(#PG10023) for 10 min. Cell proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and probed with anti-phospho-STAT3 and anti-phospho-ERK1/2.

hLIF Protein - Background

Leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) was identified by its ability to induce terminal differentiation in leukemic cells.1,2 LIF is a pleiotrophic factor with known actions in the immune system, the nervous







system and the reproductive system.3,4 In the nervous system it acts on cultured sympathetic neurons to direct a change in neurotransmitter expression from a noradrenergic to a cholinergic phenotype and regulates the expression of neuropeptide transmitters in these cells.5,6 In the immune system LIF plays a key role in inflammation, 7,8 with a pro-inflammatory role in rheumatoid arthritis,9 but also with proposed anti-inflammatory properties in lung inflammatory processes. In the reproductive system, LIF appears to play an important role in implantation and in the establishment of pregnancy.10,12 LIF acts as a trophic factor for oligodendrocytes and promotes astrocytic survival and differentiation.13,14 It exhibits activity towards spinal motor neurons and stimulate the biosynthesis of acetylcholine. 6 LIF also functions as a trophic factor for peripheral sensory neurons supporting their survival.15,16 LIF appears to be essential for injury-induced neuropeptide synthesis 17 and can also stimulate the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in response to stress and disease.18 LIF is used extensively in experimental biology because of its ability to induce embryonic stem cells to retain their totipotentiality.

hLIF Protein - References

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