

**Synonym**

LIF,CDF,DIA,HILDA,MLPLI

Source

Mouse LIF Protein, Tag Free(LIF-M5219) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ser 24 - Phe 203 (Accession # [P09056-1](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Gly

Molecular Characterization

LIF(Ser 24 - Phe 203)
P09056-1

This protein carries no "tag".

The protein has a calculated MW of 20.0 kDa. The protein migrates as 35-45 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 0.1 EU per μ g by the LAL method / rFC method.

Sterility

Negative

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>95% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μ m filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

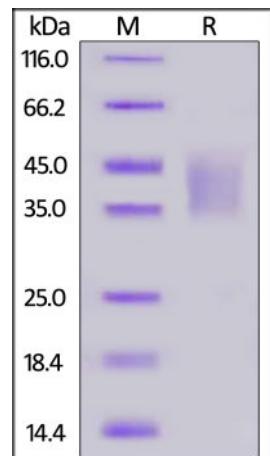
Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

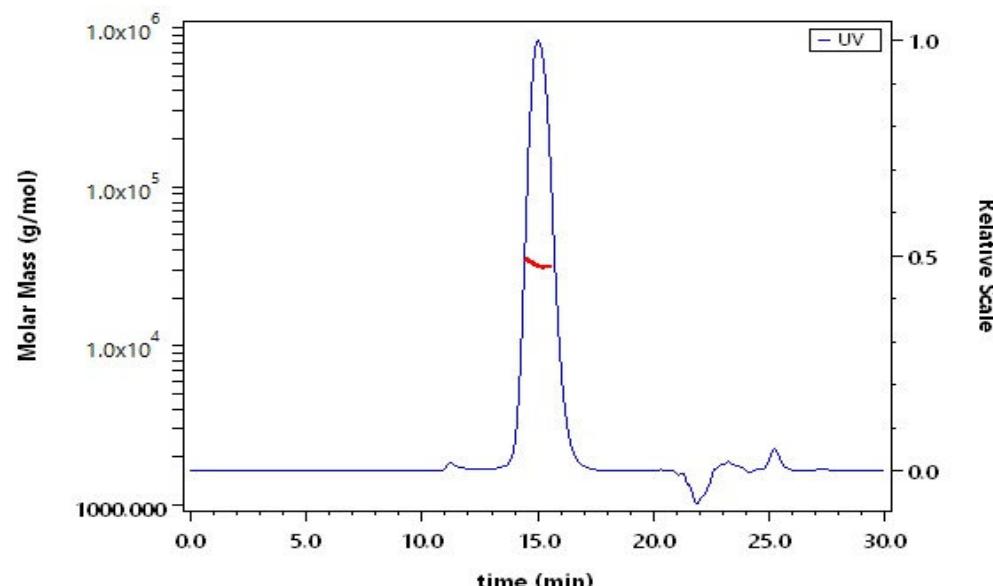
Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE

Mouse LIF Protein, Tag Free on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%.

SEC-MALS

The purity of Mouse LIF Protein, Tag Free (Cat. No. LIF-M5219) is more than 95% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 26-40 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

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Background

Leukemia inhibitory factor, or LIF, an interleukin 6 class cytokine, is a protein in cells that affects cell growth and development. Leukemia Inhibitory Factor has several functions such as cholinergic neuron differentiation, control of stem cell pluripotency, bone & fat metabolism, mitogenesis of factor dependent cell lines & promotion of megakaryocyte production in vivo.

Removal of LIF pushes stem cells toward differentiation, but they retain their proliferative potential or pluripotency. Therefore LIF is used in mouse embryonic stem cell culture. It is necessary to maintain the stem cells in an undifferentiated state, however genetic manipulation of embryonic stem cells allows for LIF independent growth, notably overexpression of the gene Nanog. LIF is not required for culture of human embryonic stem cells.

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