Product Name: LIFR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab13304

Summary

Production Name	LIFR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	LIFR
Alternative Names	LIFR; Leukemia inhibitory factor receptor; LIF receptor; LIF-R; CD118
Gene ID	3977.0
SwissProt ID	P42702.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human LIFR. AA range:731-780

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000; ELISA 2000-20000
Molecular Weight	120kD

Background

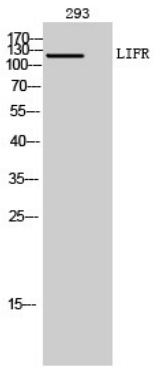
leukemia inhibitory factor receptor alpha(LIFR) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the type I

cytokine receptor family. This protein combines with a high-affinity converter subunit, gp130, to form a receptor complex that mediates the action of the leukemia inhibitory factor, a polyfunctional cytokine that is involved in cellular differentiation, proliferation and survival in the adult and the embryo. Mutations in this gene cause Schwartz-Jampel syndrome type 2, a disease belonging to the group of the bent-bone dysplasias. A translocation that involves the promoter of this gene, t(5;8)(p13;q12) with the pleiomorphic adenoma gene 1, is associated with salivary gland pleiomorphic adenoma, a common type of benign epithelial tumor of the salivary gland. Multiple splice variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:A chromosomal rearrangement involving LIFR may be a cause of salivary gland pleiomorphic adenomas (PA) [181030]. Pleiomorphic adenomas are the most common benign epithelial tumors of the salivary gland. Translocation t(5;8)(p13;q12) with PLAG1.,disease:Defects in LIFR are the cause of Stueve-Wiedemann syndrome (SWS) [MIM:601559]; also called Schwartz-Jampel syndrome type 2 or SJS2. SWS is a severe autosomal recessive condition and belongs to the group of the bent-bone dysplasias. SWS is characterized by bowing of the lower limbs, with internal cortical thickening, wide metaphyses with abnormal trabecular pattern, and camptodactyly. Additional features include feeding and swallowing difficulties, as well as respiratory distress and hyperthermic episodes, which cause death in the first months of life. The rare survivors develop progressive scoliosis, spontaneous fractures, bowing of the lower limbs, with prominent joints and dysautonomia symptoms, including temperature instability, absent corneal and patellar reflexes, and smooth tongue.,domain:The box 1 motif is required for JAK interaction and/or activation.,domain:The WSXWS motif appears to be necessary for proper protein folding and thereby efficient intracellular transport and cell-surface receptor binding.,function:Signal-transducing molecule. May have a common pathway with IL6ST. The soluble form inhibits the biological activity of LIF by blocking its binding to receptors on target cells.,similarity:Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 2 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 6 fibronectin type-III domains.,subunit:Heterodimer composed of LIFR and IL6ST. The heterodimer formed by LIFR and IL6ST interacts with the complex formed by CNTF and CNTFR.,

Research Area

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Jak_STAT;

Image Data



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Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using LIFR Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

Note

For research use only.