Human LIFR ELISA Kit

Catalog No: #EK5527

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Human LIFR ELISA Kit
Specificity	Human
Crossing Reactivity	There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.
Immunogen Type	NSO,Q45-S833
Other Names	Leukemia inhibitory factor receptor; LIF receptor; LIF-R; CD118; LIFR;
Accession No.	P42702
Uniprot	P42702
GeneID	3977;
Cell Localization	Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type Imembrane protein.

Application Details

sensitivity:10pg mlDetect Range:156pg ml-10 000pg mlsample_type:cell culture supernates cell lysates tissue homogenates serum and plasma (heparin EDTA).capture_antibody:monoclonal antibody from mousedetection_antibody:polyclonal antibody from goatgene_name:LIFRprotein_name:Leukemia inhibitory factor receptorgene_full_name:Leukemia inhibitory factor receptortissue_specificity:sequence_similarities:Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 2 subfamily. tmb_incubation:15-20 minresearch_category:immunology|cell type markers|cd|non-lineage|innate immunity|cytokines|stem cells|embryonic stem cells|surface molecules|developmental biology|embryogenesis|intracellular

Product Description

Sandwich High Sensitivity ELISA kit for Quantitative Detection of Human LIFR

Background

protein_function: Signal-transducing molecule. May have a common pathwaywith IL6ST. The soluble form inhibits the biological activity ofLIF by blocking its binding to receptors on target cells.LIFR, also known as CD118(Cluster of Differentiation 118), is a subunit of a receptor for leukemia inhibitory factor. This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. It is mapped to 5p31.1. The LIF receptor(LIFR) is the low-affinity binding chain that, together with the high-affinity converter subunit gp130, forms a high-affinity receptor complex that mediates the action of the leukemia-inhibitory factor. LIF is a polyfunctional cytokine that affects the differentiation, survival, and proliferation of a wide variety of cells 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, togerther with the pleiomorphic adenoma gene 1, is associated with salivary gland pleiomorphic adenoma, a common type of benign epithelial tumor of the salivary gland.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only