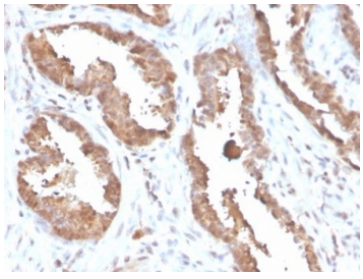
Glycosylation inhibiting factor Antibody / GLIF / MIF [clone MIF/6278] (V4859)

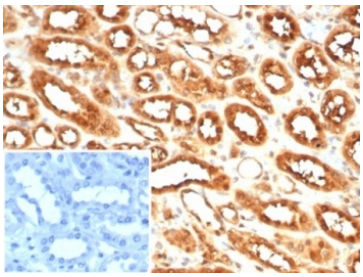
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V4859-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V4859-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V4859SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

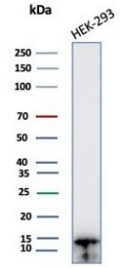
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG
Clone Name	MIF/6278
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P14174
Localization	Secreted, Cytoplasm
Applications	Western Blot : 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Glycosylation inhibiting factor antibody is available for research use only.



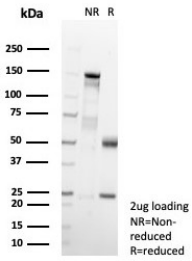
IHC staining of FFPE human prostate tissue with Glycosylation inhibiting factor antibody (clone MIF/6278). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



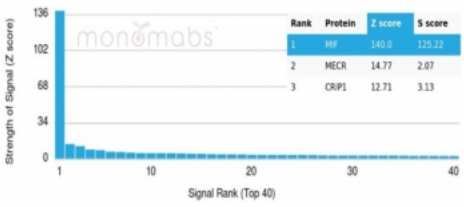
IHC staining of FFPE human kidney tissue with Glycosylation inhibiting factor antibody (clone MIF/6278). Inset: PBS used in place of primary Ab (secondary Ab negative control). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of human HEK293 cell lysate with Glycosylation inhibiting factor antibody (clone MIF/6278). Predicted molecular weight ~13 kDa.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free Glycosylation inhibiting factor antibody (clone MIF/6278) as confirmation of integrity and purity.



Analysis of a HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Glycosylation inhibiting factor antibody (clone MIF/6278). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a mAb to its intended target. A mAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the mAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a mAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that mAb to protein X is equal to 29.

Description

Macrophage migration inhibitory factor, known as MIF or glycosylation inhibiting factor, is a secreted, homotrimeric, pro-inflammatory cytokine that modulates macrophage and T cell function and is an important regulator of host response to infection. MIF is expressed at sites of inflammation, which suggests that it plays a role in regulating macrophage function in host defense. MIF is produced by the pituitary gland and is found in monocytes, macrophages, differentiating immunological cells in the eye lens and brain, and fibroblasts. Elevated levels of MIF protein are detected in the plasma of patients with severe sepsis or septic shock, a condition where MIF influences endotoxic shock by enhancing the production of other inflammatory cytokines including tumor necrosis factor Alpha (TNFAlpha), interleukin-1 (IL-1) and interferon-Gamma (IFN-Gamma). MIF promotes the systemic inflammatory response by counter-regulating glucocorticoid-mediated inhibition of immune-cell activation and proinflammatory cytokine production. MIF may mediate tissue destruction through the induction of proteinases.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Glycosylation inhibiting factor antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment of human protein was used as the immunogen for the Glycosylation inhibiting factor antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Glycosylation inhibiting factor antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.