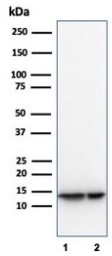
MIF Antibody / Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor [clone MIF/3489] (V9662)

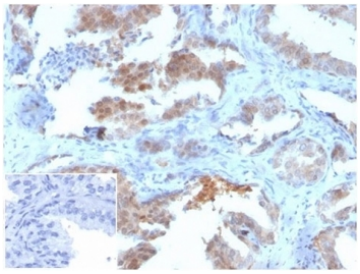
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9662-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9662-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9662SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

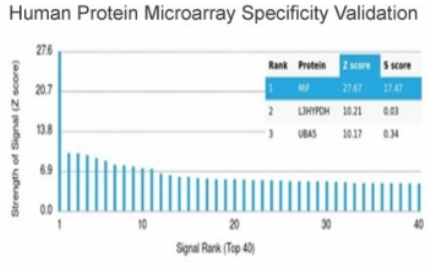
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	MIF/3489
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P14174
Localization	Secreted, Cytoplasm
Applications	Western Blot : 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This MIF antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of human 1) LNCaP and 2) PC3 cell lysates using MIF antibody (clone MIF/3489). Predicted molecular weight ~13 kDa.



IHC staining of FFPE human prostate tissue with MIF antibody (clone MIF/3489). Negative control inset: PBS instead of primary antibody to control for secondary binding. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using MIF antibody (clone MIF/3489). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the MIF/3489 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) 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 the targets on the 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-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.

Description

Macrophage migration inhibitory factor, known as MIF or glycosylation-inhibiting factor (GIF), 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). 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 MIF antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the MIF antibody.

Storage

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