

Rev03  
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**DATASHEET**

# MIF, Human

Cat. No.: Z03159

## Product Introduction

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Protein Construction</b>	MIF (Met1-Ala115) Accession # P14174
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 95% as analyzed by HPLC
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	< 0.2 EU/μg of protein by gel clotting method
<b>Expression System</b>	E. coli
<b>Apparent Molecular Weight</b>	~12.5 kDa, on SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH <sub>2</sub> O up to 100 μg/ml.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Background

**Target Background :** Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor (MIF) is a pleiotropic cytokine, existing as a homotrimer in vivo. MIF was originally identified as a T cell derived factor responsible for the inhibition of macrophage migration. However, recently MIF has received much more attention because of its possible roles in angiogenesis and cancer development. MIF is over-expressed in various cancers, including pancreatic, breast, colon, brain, prostate, skin, and lung. The intratumoral expression of MIF is strongly correlated with angiogenic growth factor expression, such as the expression of Interleukin 8 (IL-8) and Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF), and with risk of recurrence after resection.

**Synonyms :** Macrophage Migration; Inhibitory Factor; GLIF; MMIF; GIF; Glycosylation-inhibiting factor

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