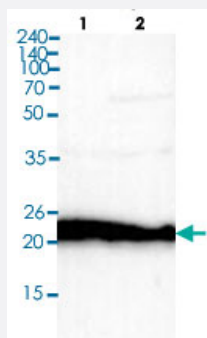


# LITAF monoclonal antibody, clone AT1F9

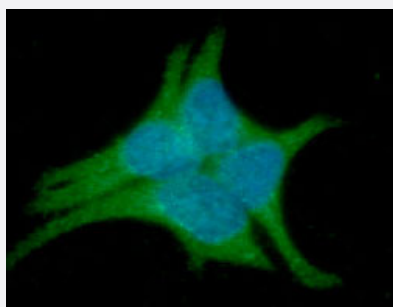
Catalog # MAB5642      Size 100 uL

## Applications



### Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HeLa cell lysate, Lane 2: HepG2 cell lysate.



### Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of LnCap cells. The cell was stained with LITAF monoclonal antibody, clone AT1F9 (1:100). The secondary antibody (green) was used Alexa Fluor 488. DAPI was stained the cell nucleus (blue).

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant LITAF.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein corresponding to full length human LITAF.
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Purification</b>	Protein G purification
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2b, kappa

<b>Recommend Usage</b>	ELISA Immunocytochemistry Immunofluorescence Western Blot The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	In PBS, pH 7.4 (10% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at 2°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Note</b>	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

## Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HeLa cell lysate, Lane 2: HepG2 cell lysate.

- Immunocytochemistry

- Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of LnCap cells. The cell was stained with LITAF monoclonal antibody, clone AT1F9 (1:100). The secondary antibody (green) was used Alexa Fluor 488. DAPI was stained the cell nucleus (blue).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

## Gene Info — LITAF

<b>Entrez GeneID</b>	<a href="#">9516</a>
<b>Protein Accession#</b>	<a href="#">NP_004853</a>
<b>Gene Name</b>	LITAF
<b>Gene Alias</b>	FLJ38636, MGC116698, MGC116700, MGC116701, MGC125274, MGC125275, MGC125276, PIG7, SIMPLE, TP53I7
<b>Gene Description</b>	lipopolysaccharide-induced TNF factor
<b>Omim ID</b>	<a href="#">601098</a> <a href="#">603795</a>
<b>Gene Ontology</b>	<a href="#">Hyperlink</a>

## Gene Summary

Lipopolysaccharide is a potent stimulator of monocytes and macrophages, causing secretion of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) and other inflammatory mediators. This gene encodes lipopolysaccharide-induced TNF-alpha factor, which is a DNA-binding protein and can mediate the TNF-alpha expression by direct binding to the promoter region of the TNF-alpha gene. The transcription of this gene is induced by tumor suppressor p53 and has been implicated in the p53-induced apoptotic pathway. Mutations in this gene cause Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 1C (CMT1C) and may be involved in the carcinogenesis of extramammary Paget's disease (EMPD). Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]

## Other Designations

LPS-induced TNF-alpha factor|lipopolysaccharide-induced TNF-alpha factor|lipopolysaccharide-induced tumor necrosis factor-alpha factor|p53-induced gene 7 protein|small integral membrane protein of lysosome/late endosome|tumor protein p53 inducible protein

## Publication Reference

- [Litaf/Simple protein is increased in intestinal tissues from patients with CD and UC, but is unlikely to function as a transcription factor.](#)

Huang Y, Bennett CL.

Inflammatory Bowel Diseases 2007 Jan; 13(1):120.

- [LPS induces the interaction of a transcription factor, LPS-induced TNF-alpha factor, and STAT6\(B\) with effects on multiple cytokines.](#)

Tang X, Marciano DL, Leeman SE, Amar S.

PNAS 2005 Apr; 102(14):5132.

- [Identification and functional characterization of a novel binding site on TNF-alpha promoter.](#)

Tang X, Fenton MJ, Amar S.

PNAS 2003 Apr; 100(7):4096.

## Disease

- [Arrhythmias](#)
- [Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease](#)
- [Death](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)

- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)