

Rabbit Anti-AIF antibody

SL0037R

Product Name	AIF
Chinese Name	凋亡诱导因子抗体
Alias	Apoptosis inducing factor; Harlequin; Hq; mAIF; MGC111425; MGC5706; PDCD 8; PDCD8; Programmed cell death 8; Programmed cell death 8 isoform 1; Programmed cell death 8 isoform 2; Programmed cell death 8 isoform 3; Programmed cell death protein 8 mitochondrial; Programmed cell death protein 8 mitochondrial precursor; Striatal apoptosis inducing factor; AIFM1_HUMAN; Apoptosis-inducing factor 1, mitochondrial.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology Chromatin and nuclear signals Neurobiology Apoptosis Cyclin Mitochondrion
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, (predicted: Chicken, Dog, Cow, Rabbit, Sheep,) WB=1:500-2000 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	57kDa
Cellular localization	The nucleus cytoplasmic Mitochondrion
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AIF: 131-230/613
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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This gene encodes a flavoprotein essential for nuclear disassembly in apoptotic cells, and it is found in the mitochondrial intermembrane space in healthy cells. Induction of apoptosis results in the translocation of this protein to the nucleus where it affects chromosome condensation and fragmentation. In addition, this gene product induces mitochondria to release the apoptogenic proteins cytochrome c and caspase-9. Mutations in this gene cause combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 6, which results in a severe mitochondrial encephalomyopathy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 10. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010].

Function:

Probable oxidoreductase that has a dual role in controlling cellular life and death; during apoptosis, it is translocated from the mitochondria to the nucleus to function as a proapoptotic factor in a caspase-independent pathway, while in normal mitochondria, it functions as an antiapoptotic factor via its oxidoreductase activity. The soluble form (AIFsol) found in the nucleus induces 'parthanatos' i.e. caspase-independent fragmentation of chromosomal DNA. Interacts with EIF3G, and thereby inhibits the EIF3 machinery and protein synthesis, and activates caspase-7 to amplify apoptosis. Plays a critical role in caspase-independent, pyknotic cell death in hydrogen peroxide-exposed cells. Binds to DNA in a sequence-independent manner.

Product Detail

Subunit:

Interacts with XIAP/BIRC4. Interacts (via N-terminus) with EIF3G (via C-terminus).

Subcellular Location:

Mitochondrion intermembrane space. Mitochondrion inner membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Note=Proteolytic cleavage during or just after translocation into the mitochondrial intermembrane space (IMS) results in the formation of an inner-membrane-anchored mature form (AIFmit). During apoptosis, further proteolytic processing leads to a mature form, which is confined to the mitochondrial IMS in a soluble form (AIFsol). AIFsol is released to the cytoplasm in response to specific death signals, and translocated to the nucleus, where it induces nuclear apoptosis. Colocalizes with EIF3G in the nucleus and perinuclear region.

Tissue Specificity:

Isoform 5 is frequently down-regulated in human cancers.

Post-translational modifications:

Under normal conditions, a 54-residue N-terminal segment is first proteolytically removed during or just after translocation into the mitochondrial intermembrane space (IMS) by the mitochondrial processing peptidase (MPP) to form the inner-membrane-anchored mature form (AIFmit). During apoptosis, it is further proteolytically processed at amino-acid position 101 leading to the generation of the mature form, which is confined to the mitochondrial IMS in a soluble form (AIFsol). AIFsol is released to the cytoplasm in response to specific death signals, and translocated to the nucleus, where it induces nuclear apoptosis in a caspase-independent manner.

Ubiquitination by XIAP/BIRC4 does not lead to proteasomal degradation. Ubiquitination at Lys-255 by XIAP/BIRC4 blocks its ability to bind DNA and induce chromatin degradation, thereby inhibiting its ability to induce cell death.

DISEASE:

Combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency 6 (COXPD6) [MIM:300816]: A mitochondrial disease resulting in a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by psychomotor delay, hypotonia, areflexia, muscle weakness and wasting. Some patients manifest prenatal ventriculomegaly and severe postnatal encephalomyopathy. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Belongs to the FAD-dependent oxidoreductase family.

SWISS:

O95831

Gene ID:

9131

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 51060](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 9131](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 26926](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 83533](#) Rat

[Omim: 300169](#) Human

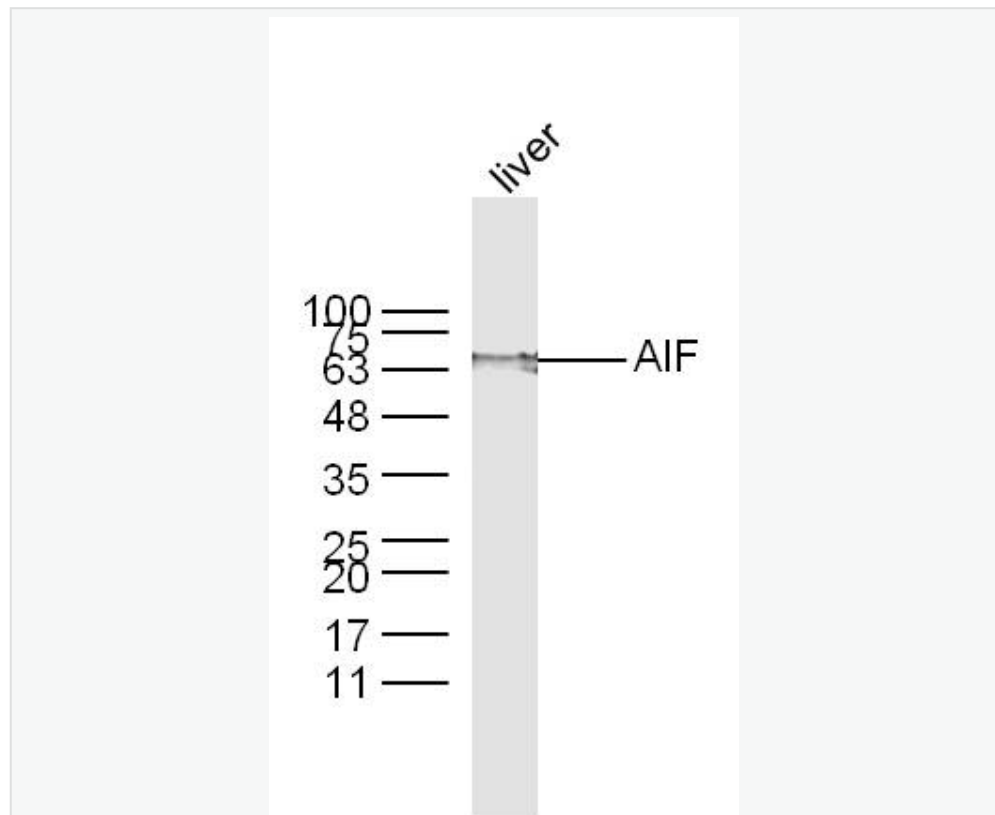
[SwissProt: O95831](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9Z0X1](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q9JM53](#) Rat

AIF 是一种易位到 The nucleus 诱导凋亡的 Mitochondrion 蛋白, AIF 可引起 DNA 破碎、染色质凝聚, 还可诱导细胞色素 C 和 Caspase-9 从 Mitochondrion 中释放出来, AIF 从 Mitochondrion 中的释放可被过度表达的 Bcl-2 (一种参与 Mitochondrion 渗透的蛋白质) 所抑制。

Product Picture



Sample:

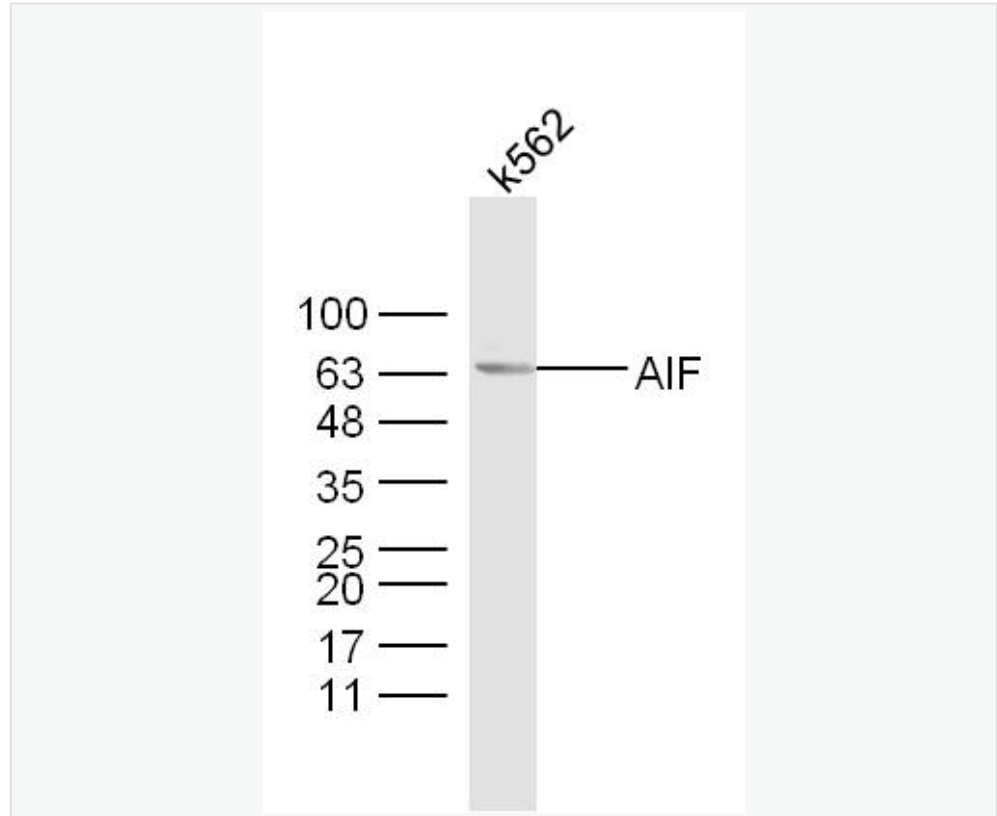
Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-AIF (SL 0037R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 57 kD

Observed band size: 63 kD



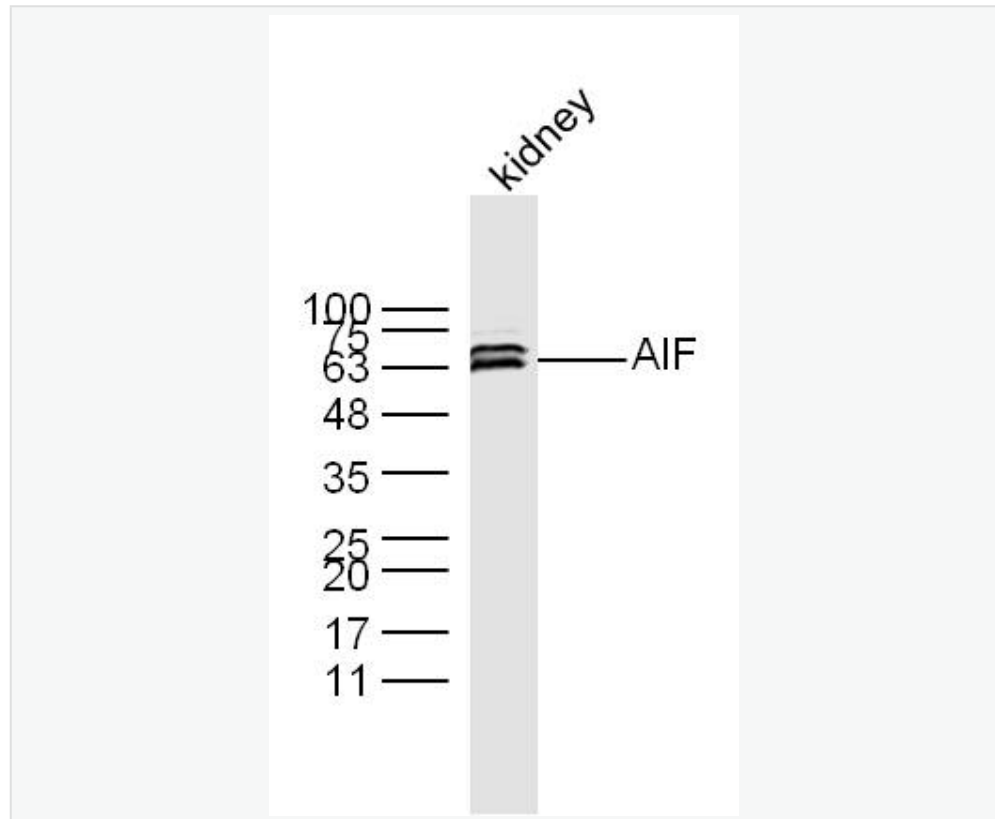
Sample: K562 Cell Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-AIF (SL0037R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 57 kD

Observed band size: 63 kD



Sample:

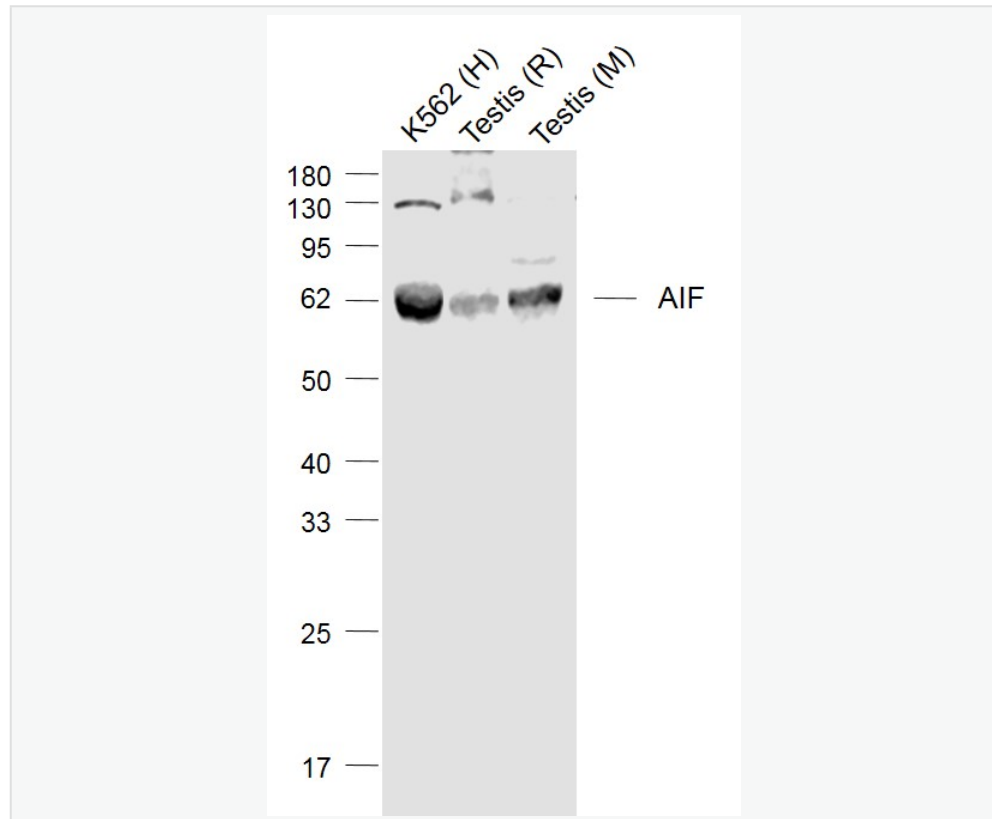
Kidney (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-AIF (SL 0037R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 57 kD

Observed band size: 63 kD



Sample:

Lane 1: K562 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Lane 2: Testis (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug

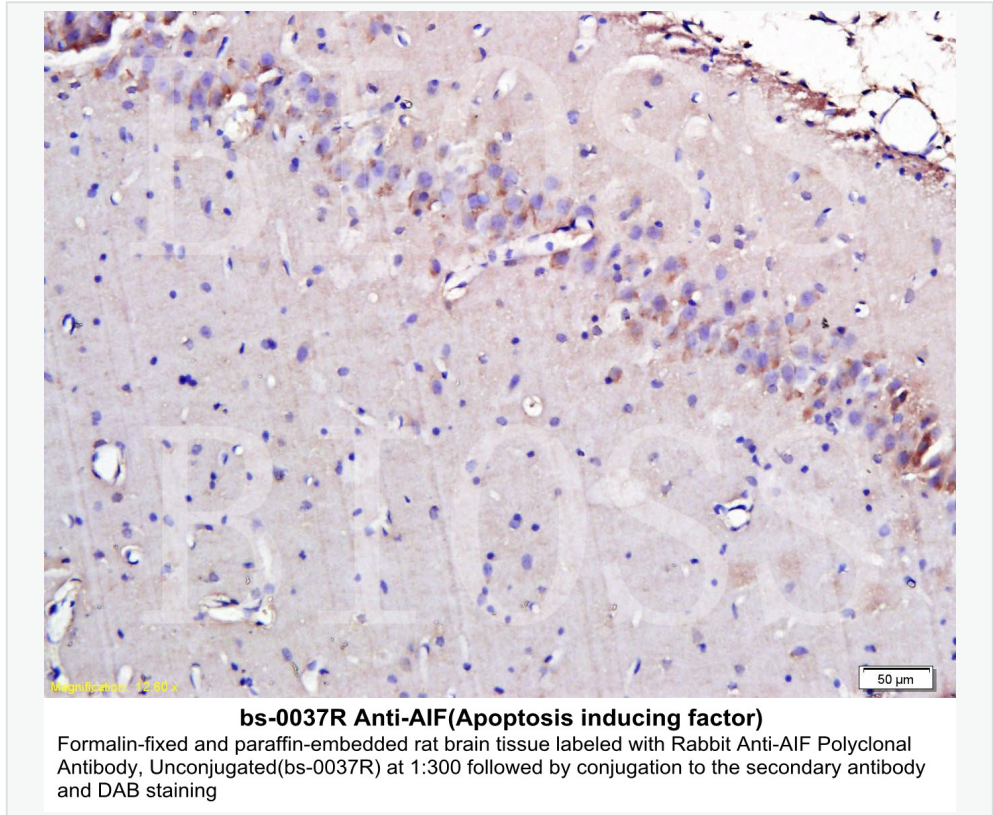
Lane 3: Testis (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-AIF (SL0037R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 67'62'57 kD

Observed band size: 62 kD



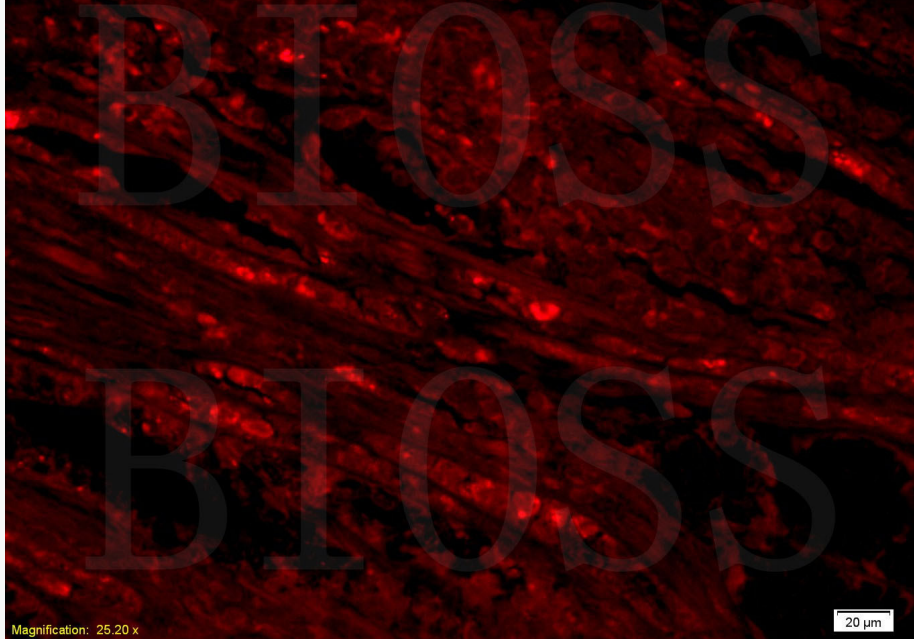
Negative expression in the gastric carcinoma' s cells



bs-0037R Anti-AIF(Apoptosis inducing factor)

Rabbit Anti-AIF polyclonal antibody, unconjugated (bs-0037R) at 1:300 staining human gastric carcinoma tissue. The tissue were Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded and blocked with goat serum for 20 minutes before incubation with the primary antibody for 20 hours at 4°C. The secondary antibody (red) was Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, PE conjugated (bs-0295G-PE) used at 1:200 dilution for 40 minutes at 37°C.

Positive expression in the cells beside of the carcinoma tissues



bs-0037R Anti-AIF(Apoptosis inducing factor)

Rabbit Anti-AIF polyclonal antibody, unconjugated (bs-0037R) at 1:300 staining human gastric carcinoma tissue. The tissue were Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded and blocked with goat serum for 20 minutes before incubation with the primary antibody for 20 hours at 4°C. The secondary antibody (red) was Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, PE conjugated (bs-0295G-PE) used at 1:200 dilution for 40 minutes at 37°C.