Product Name: AIFM1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe21174
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA,IP
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG,Kappa
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.3mg/ml. The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%protective protein
Purification	Protein A

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:2000-1:10000,IHC 1:200-1:1000,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,IP 1:50-1:200
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW:67kD;Observed MW:67kD

Antigen Information

Gene Name	AIFM1
Alternative Names	AIFM1;AIF;PDCD8;Apoptosis-inducing factor 1;mitochondrial;Programmed cell death protein 8
Gene ID	9131.0
SwissProt ID	O95831
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human AIF

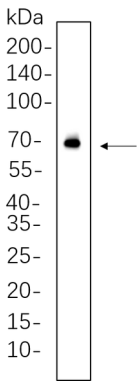
Background

Cell localization:Mitochondrion intermembrane space . Mitochondrion inner membrane. Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cytoplasm,

perinuclear region . 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 (PubMed:15775970). Colocalizes with EIF3G in the nucleus and perinuclear region (PubMed:17094969). .; [Isoform 3]: Mitochondrion intermembrane space . Mitochondrion inner membrane . Has a stronger membrane anchorage than isoform 1. .; [Isoform 4]: Mitochondrion . Cytoplasm, cytosol . In pro-apoptotic conditions, is released from mitochondria to cytosol in a calpain/cathepsin-dependent manner. .; [Isoform 5]: Cytoplasm ..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 (COXPD6), a severe mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, as well as Cowchock syndrome, also known as X-linked recessive Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease-4 (CMTX-4), a disorder resulting in neuropathy, and axonal and motor-sensory defects with deafness and mental retardation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome

Research Area

Image Data



Jurkat whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with AIFM1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody(1:1000). The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody.