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AIFM1
Rabbit Anti-Human AIFM1 (NT) pAb

Catalog No.	PX011A PX011B	**Quantity:**	100 µg 0.5 mg

Alternate Names: AIF, MGC111425, PDCD8, programmed cell death 8, programmed cell death 8 (apoptosis-inducing factor), striatal apoptosis-inducing factor

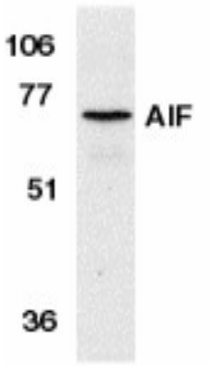
Description: Apoptosis is characterized by several morphological nuclear changes including chromatin condensation and nuclear fragmentation. These changes are triggered by the activation of members of caspase family, caspase activated DNase, and several novel proteins. A novel gene, the product of which causes chromatin condensation and DNA fragmentation, was recently identified, cloned, and designated apoptosis inducing factor (AIF). Like the critical molecules, cytochrome c and caspase-9, in apoptosis, AIF localizes in mitochondria. AIF translocates to the nucleus when apoptosis is induced and induces mitochondria to release the apoptogenic proteins cytochrome c and caspase-9. AIF induces chromatin condensation and DNA fragmentation, which are the hallmarks of apoptosis, of the isolated nucleus and the nucleus in live cells by micro injection. AIF is highly conserved between human and mouse and widely expressed.

Gene ID: 9131

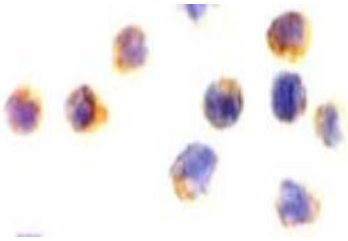
Source: Rabbit polyclonal AIF antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to amino acids near the amino terminus of mature human AIF.

Applications: AIF antibody can be used for detection of AIF by Western blot at 0.25 to 1 µg/ml. (Optimal dilution should be determined by user.) K562 cell lysate can be used as positive control and a 67 kDa band should be detected.

Western blot analysis of AIF in K562 cell lysate with AIF antibody at 1 µg/ml.



Immunocytochemistry of AIF in Jurkat cells with AIF antibody at 2 µg/ml.



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