

### AIFM1 / AIF / PDCD8 Antibody (aa593-606) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ALS12954

# Specification

# AIFM1 / AIF / PDCD8 Antibody (aa593-606) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity

Host Clonality Calculated MW ICC, WB, IHC <u>O95831</u> Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Hamster, Monkey, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Dog Rabbit Polyclonal 67kDa KDa

## AIFM1 / AIF / PDCD8 Antibody (aa593-606) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9131

**Other Names** Apoptosis-inducing factor 1, mitochondrial, 1.1.1.-, Programmed cell death protein 8, AIFM1, AIF, PDCD8

**Target/Specificity** peptide (KDGEQHEDLNEVAK) corresponding to amino acids 593 to 606 of human AIF. This sequence is identical to those of mouse and rat AIF.

#### **Reconstitution & Storage**

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

**Precautions** AIFM1 / AIF / PDCD8 Antibody (aa593-606) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## AIFM1 / AIF / PDCD8 Antibody (aa593-606) - Protein Information

Name AIFM1 (HGNC:8768)

### Synonyms AIF, PDCD8

Function

Functions both as NADH oxidoreductase and as regulator of apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20362274" target="\_blank">20362274</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23217327" target="\_blank">23217327</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17094969" target="\_blank">17094969</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33168626" target="\_blank">33168626</a>). In response to apoptotic stimuli, it is released from the mitochondrion intermembrane space into the cytosol and to the nucleus, where it functions as a proapoptotic factor in a caspase- independent pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20362274" target="\_blank">20362274</a>).



Release into the cytoplasm is mediated upon binding to poly-ADP-ribose chains (By similarity). The soluble form (AIFsol) found in the nucleus induces 'parthanatos' i.e. caspase-independent fragmentation of chromosomal DNA (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20362274" target="\_blank">20362274</a>). Binds to DNA in a sequence-independent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27178839" target="\_blank">27178839</a>). Interacts with EIF3G, and thereby inhibits the EIF3 machinery and protein synthesis, and activates caspase-7 to amplify apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17094969" target="\_blank">17094969</a>). Plays a critical role in caspase-independent, pyknotic cell death in hydrogen peroxide-exposed cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19418225" target="\_blank">19418225</a>). In contrast, participates in normal mitochondrial metabolism. Plays an important role in the regulation of respiratory chain biogenesis by interacting with CHCHD4 and controlling CHCHD4 mitochondrial import (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26004228" target="\_blank">26004228</a>).

### **Cellular 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 (PubMed:15775970). Release into the cytoplasm is mediated upon binding to poly-ADP-ribose chains (By similarity) Translocation into the nucleus is promoted by interaction with (auto- poly-ADP-ribosylated) processed form of PARP1 (PubMed:33168626) Colocalizes with EIF3G in the nucleus and perinuclear region (PubMed:17094969). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z0X1, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15775970,

ECO:0000269|PubMed:17094969, ECO:0000269|PubMed:33168626} [Isoform 4]: Mitochondrion. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=In pro-apoptotic conditions, is released from mitochondria to cytosol in a calpain/cathepsin-dependent manner.

### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in all tested tissues (PubMed:16644725). Detected in muscle and skin fibroblasts (at protein level) (PubMed:23217327). Expressed in osteoblasts (at protein level) (PubMed:28842795). [Isoform 4]: Expressed in all tested tissues except brain.

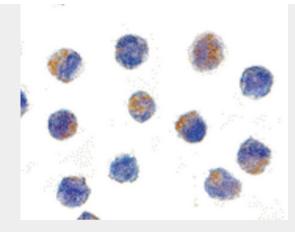
## AIFM1 / AIF / PDCD8 Antibody (aa593-606) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

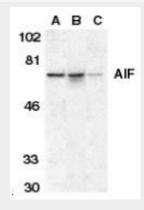
- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

AIFM1 / AIF / PDCD8 Antibody (aa593-606) - Images

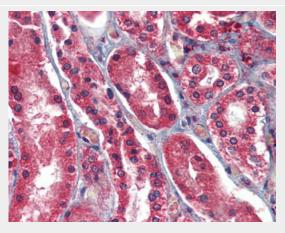




Immunocytochemistry of AIF in K562 cells with AIF antibody at 5 ug/ml.

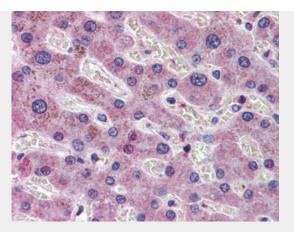


Western blot of AIF in K562 cell lysate (A), mouse (B), and rat (C) liver tissue lysates with...



Anti-AIFM1 / AIF antibody IHC of human kidney.





Anti-AIFM1 / AIF antibody IHC of human liver.

# AIFM1 / AIF / PDCD8 Antibody (aa593-606) - Background

Functions both as NADH oxidoreductase and as regulator of apoptosis. In response to apoptotic stimuli, it is released from the mitochondrion intermembrane space into the cytosol and to the nucleus, where it functions as a proapoptotic factor in a caspase-independent pathway. In contrast, functions as an antiapoptotic factor in normal mitochondria via its NADH 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 casapse-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.

## AIFM1 / AIF / PDCD8 Antibody (aa593-606) - References

Susin S.A., et al.Nature 397:441-446(1999). Delettre C., et al.J. Biol. Chem. 281:6413-6427(2006). Delettre C., et al.J. Biol. Chem. 281:18507-18518(2006). Rhodes S., et al.Submitted (APR-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Ota T., et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).