

AIF Antibody
Catalog # ASC10104**Specification**

AIF Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	O95381
Other Accession	O95381 , 50400606
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted: 27, 36, 67 kDa

Application Notes	Observed: 71 kDa KDa AIF antibody can be used for detection of AIF by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 10 µg/mL.
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AIF Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **10256**

Other Names

AIF Antibody: CNK, KSR, CNK1, Connector enhancer of kinase suppressor of ras 1, CNK homolog protein 1, Connector enhancer of KSR 1, connector enhancer of kinase suppressor of Ras 1

Target/Specificity

CNKSR1; At least five isoforms of AIF are known to exist; this antibody will detect all isoforms except isoform 5.

Reconstitution & Storage

AIF antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

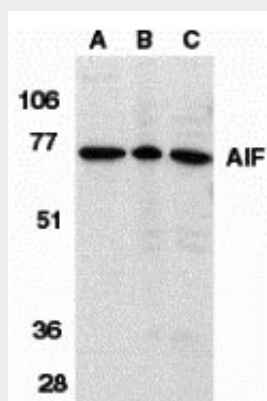
AIF Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AIF Antibody - Protein Information**AIF Antibody - Protocols**

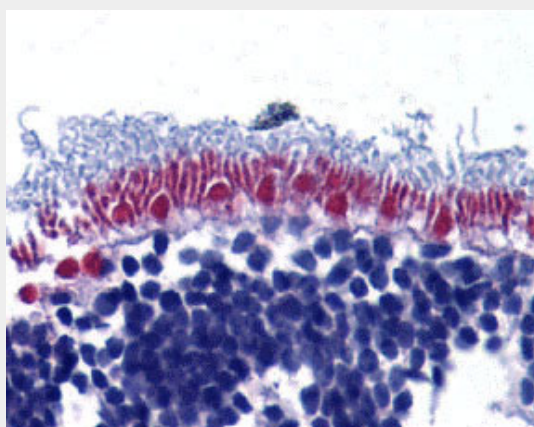
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

AIF Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of AIF in K562 cell lysate (A), rat heart (B), and mouse heart (C) tissue lysates with AIF antibody (IN) at 1 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of AIF in human retina tissue with AIF antibody at 10 µg/mL.

AIF Antibody - Background

AIF Antibody: 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 large scale DNA fragmentation, which are the hallmarks of apoptosis, of the isolated nucleus and the nucleus in live cells by microinjection and apoptosis stimuli. AIF is highly conserved between human and mouse and widely expressed.

AIF Antibody - References

Zamzami N and Kroemer G. Condensed matter in cell death. Nature 1999; 401:127-8.

Susin SA, Lorenzo HK, Zamzami N, et al. Molecular characterization of mitochondrial apoptosis-inducing factor. Nature 1999; 397:441-6.

Daugas E, Susin SA, Zamzami N, et al. Mitochondrio-nuclear translocation of AIF in apoptosis and necrosis. FASEB J. 2000; 14:729-39.