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AIF Antibody
Catalog # ASC10113

Specification

AIF Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, ICC**
Primary Accession	O95381
Other Accession	O95381, 50400606
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**67 kDa KDa**
Application Notes	**AIF antibody can be used for detection of AIF by Western blot at 0.5 - 2 µg/mL. A 67 kDa band should be detected. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL.**

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;

Reconstitution & Storage
AIF antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, 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

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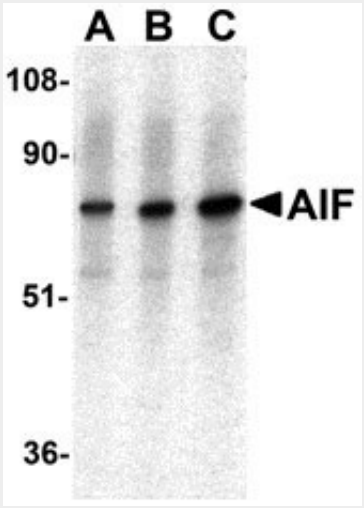
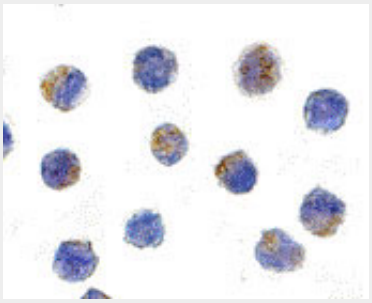
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

AIF Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of AIF in K562 with AIF antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 µg/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of AIF in K562 cells with AIF antibody at 5 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 DNA fragmentation, which are the hallmarks of apoptosis, of the isolated nucleus and the nucleus in live cells by microinjection. AIF is highly conserved between human and mouse and widely expressed.

AIF Antibody - References

Zamzami N, 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 (WD0800)

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