abcam

Product datasheet

Biotin Anti-AIF antibody [E20] - Mitochondrial Marker ab197526



2 Images

Overview

Product name Biotin Anti-AIF antibody [E20] - Mitochondrial Marker

Description Biotin Rabbit monoclonal [E20] to AIF - Mitochondrial Marker

Host species Rabbit Conjugation **Biotin**

Tested applications Suitable for: IHC-P Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat

Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers. **Immunogen**

Positive control IHC/P: Normal human colon tissue.

General notes Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit

monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **patents**.

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone number E20 Isotype lgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab197526 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		1/100. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Target

Function

Probable oxidoreductase that has a dual role in controlling cellular life and death; during apoptosis, it is translocated from the mitochondria to the nucleus to function as a proapoptotic factor in a caspase-independent pathway, while in normal mitochondria, it functions as an antiapoptotic factor via its oxidoreductase activity. The soluble form (AlFsol) found in the nucleus induces 'parthanatos' i.e., caspase-independent fragmentation of chromosomal DNA. Interacts with ElF3G,and thereby inhibits the ElF3 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.

Involvement in disease

Defects in AIFM1 are the cause of combined oxidative phosphorylation deficiency type 6 (COXPD6) [MIM:300816]. It is a mitochondrial disease resulting in a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by psychomotor delay, hypotonia, areflexia, muscle weakness and wasting.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the FAD-dependent oxidoreductase family.

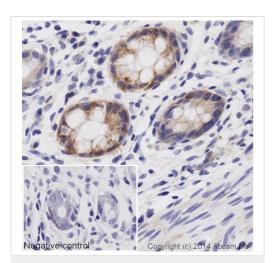
Post-translational modifications

Under normal conditions, a 54-residue N-terminal segment is first proteolytically removed during or just after translocation into the mitochondrial intermembrane space (IMS) by the mitochondrial processing peptidase (MPP) to form the inner-membrane-anchored mature form (AlFmit). During apoptosis, it is further proteolytically processed at amino-acid position 101 leading to the generation of the mature form, which is confined to the mitochondrial IMS in a soluble form (AlFsol). AlFsol is released to the cytoplasm in response to specific death signals, and translocated to the nucleus, where it induces nuclear apoptosis in a caspase-independent manner.

Cellular 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 (AlFmit). During apoptosis, further proteolytic processing leads to a mature form, which is confined to the mitochondrial IMS in a soluble form (AlFsol). AlFsol is released to the cytoplasm in response to specific death signals, and translocated to the nucleus, where it induces nuclear apoptosis. Colocalizes with EIF3G in the nucleus and perinuclear region.

Images

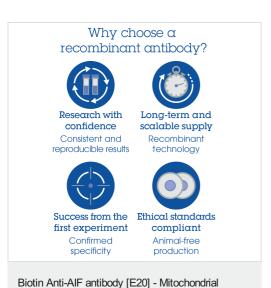


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Biotin Anti-AIF antibody [E20] - Mitochondrial Marker (ab197526)

IHC image of AIF staining in a section of formalin-fixed paraffinembedded Hu_Colon_Norm*, performed on a Leica Bond system using the standard protocol B. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20 mins. The section was then incubated with ab197526 at 1/100 dilution for 15 mins at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated ABC system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX. The inset negative control image is taken from an identical assay without primary antibody.

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated) customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, primary antibody concentration and antibody incubation times.

*Tissue obtained from the Human Research Tissue Bank, supported by the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre



Marker (ab197526)

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