

Recombinant Human AIF protein ab151343

| Description | |
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| Product name | Recombinant Human AIF protein |
| Purity | > 95 % SDS-PAGE. Greater than 95% as determined by SEC-HPLC and reducing SDS-PAGE |
| Endotoxin level | < 1.000 Eu/µg |
| Expression system | Escherichia coli |
| Accession | <u>O95831</u> |
| Protein length | Protein fragment |
| Animal free | No |
| Nature | Recombinant |
| Species | Human |
| Sequence | MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMEEVPQDKAPSHVPFLLIG GGTAAFAAARS IRARDPGARVLVSEDPELPYMRPPLSKELWFSDDPNVTK TLRFKQWNGK ERSYFQPPSFYVSAQDLPHIENGGAVALTGKKVVQLDVR DNMVKLNDGS QITYEKCLATGGTPRSLSAIDRAGA EVKSRTTLFRKIGDFR SLEKISRE VKSITIIGGGFLGSELACALGRKARALGTEVIQLFPEKGNM GKILPEYLS NWTMEKVRREGVKVMPNAIQSVGVSSGKLLIKLDGRK VETDHVAAVG LEPNVELAKTGGLEIDSDFGGFRVNAELQARSNMWAGDA ACFYDIKLGR RRVEHHDHAVVSGRLAGENMTGAAKPYWHQSMFWSDL GPDVGYEAGLVD SSLPTVGVF AKATAQDNPKSATEQSGTGIRSESETESEAS EITIPPSTPA VPQAPVQGEDYGKGVIFYLRDKVVVGMLWNIFNRMPIARK I IKDGEQHE DLNEVAKLFNIHED |
| Predicted molecular weight | 67 kDa including tags |
| Amino acids | 121 to 613 |
| Tags | His tag N-Terminus |

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab151343** in the following tested applications.

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

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| Applications | SDS-PAGE |
| | HPLC |
| Form | Lyophilized |

Preparation and Storage

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| Stability and Storage | Shipped at 4°C. After reconstitution store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| | pH: 7.20 |
| | Constituents: 99% Phosphate Buffer, 0.88% Sodium chloride |
| Reconstitution | Dissolve the lyophilized protein in 1X PBS. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. |

General Info

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| 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 (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 caspase-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 (AIFmit). 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 (AIFsol). AIFsol 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 (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. Colocalizes with EIF3G in the nucleus and perinuclear region. |

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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