AIFL (Q-14): sc-86279



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

AIFL (apoptosis-inducing factor-like), also known as AIFM3 (apoptosis-inducing factor, mitochondrion-associated, 3), is a 605 amino acid protein that localizes to the mitochondrion and contains one rieske domain. Expressed ubiquitously in tissues including liver, thymus, ovary, bone marrow and cerebral cortex, AIFL functions to induce apoptosis, specifically through a caspase-dependent pathway, and may also play a role in the modulation of mitochondrial membrane potential. Multiple isoforms of AIFL exist due to alternative splicing events. The gene encoding AIFL maps to human chromosome 22, which houses over 500 genes and is the second smallest human chromosome. Mutations in several of the genes that map to chromosome 22 are involved in the development of Phelan-McDermid syndrome, neurofibromatosis type 2, autism and schizophrenia.

REFERENCES

- 1. Gilbert, F. 1998. Disease genes and chromosomes: disease maps of the human genome. Chromosome 22. Genet. Test. 2: 89-97.
- Susin, S.A., Lorenzo, H.K., Zamzami, N., Marzo, I., Snow, B.E., Brothers, G.M., Mangion, J., Jacotot, E., Costantini, P., Loeffler, M., Larochette, N., Goodlett, D.R., Aebersold, R., Siderovski, D.P., Penninger, J.M. and Kroemer, G. 1999. Molecular characterization of mitochondrial apoptosis-inducing factor. Nature 397: 441-446.
- Cande, C., Cohen, I., Daugas, E., Ravagnan, L., Larochette, N., Zamzami, N. and Kroemer, G. 2002. Apoptosis-inducing factor (AIF): a novel caspaseindependent death effector released from mitochondria. Biochimie 84: 215-222.
- Tsilchorozidou, T., Menko, F.H., Lalloo, F., Kidd, A., De Silva, R., Thomas, H., Smith, P., Malcolmson, A., Dore, J., Madan, K., Brown, A., Yovos, J.G., Tsaligopoulos, M., Vogiatzis, N., Baser, M.E., Wallace, A.J. and Evans, D.G. 2004. Constitutional rearrangements of chromosome 22 as a cause of neurofibromatosis 2. J. Med. Genet. 41: 529-534.
- Urbano, A., Lakshmanan, U., Choo, P.H., Kwan, J.C., Ng, P.Y., Guo, K., Dhakshinamoorthy, S. and Porter, A. 2005. AIF suppresses chemical stress-induced apoptosis and maintains the transformed state of tumor cells. EMBO J. 24: 2815-2826.
- Xie, Q., Lin, T., Zhang, Y., Zheng, J. and Bonanno, J.A. 2005. Molecular cloning and characterization of a human AIF-like gene with ability to induce apoptosis. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 19673-19681.
- Arinami, T. 2006. Analyses of the associations between the genes of 22q11 deletion syndrome and schizophrenia. J. Hum. Genet. 51: 1037-1045.
- 8. Ashktorab, H., Dashwood, R.H., Dashwood, M.M., Zaidi, S.I., Hewitt, S.M., Green, W.R., Lee, E.L., Daremipouran, M., Nouraie, M., Malekzadeh, R. and Smoot, D.T. 2008. *H. pylori*-induced apoptosis in human gastric cancer cells mediated via the release of apoptosis-inducing factor from mitochondria. Helicobacter 13: 506-517.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: AIFM3 (human) mapping to 22q11.21; Aifm3 (mouse) mapping to 16 A3.

SOURCE

AIFL (0-14) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of AIFL of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-86279 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

AIFL (0-14) is recommended for detection of AIFL of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

AIFL (Q-14) is also recommended for detection of AIFL in additional species, including equine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for AIFL siRNA (h): sc-72467, AIFL siRNA (m): sc-140965, AIFL shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72467-SH, AIFL shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-140965-SH, AIFL shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72467-V and AIFL shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-140965-V.

Molecular Weight of AIFL: 66 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 **Europe** +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 **www.scbt.com**