

AiF

Cat.No. 300-0P; control peptide, 100 µg peptide (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg peptide, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Control peptides should also be stored at -20°C when still lyophilized!
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 514 to 529 from mouse AiF (UniProt Id: Q9Z0X1)
Recommended dilution	Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.
matching antibodies	300 003
Remarks	This control peptide consists of the synthetic peptide (aa 514-529 in mouse AiF) that has been used for immunization. It has been tested in preadsorption experiments and blocks efficiently and specifically the corresponding signal in Western blots. The amount of peptide needed for efficient blocking depends on the titer and on the affinity of the antibody to the antigen.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

In healthy cells the apoptosis-inducing factor **AiF**, also referred to as **PDCD 8**, localizes to the inner membrane of mitochondria where it functions as an oxidoreductase. After permeabilization of the outer mitochondrial membrane, which is common to apoptotic pathways, AiF is released from mitochondria and translocated to the nucleus. There it contributes to apoptotic chromatin condensation and DNA degradation.

Selected General References

AiF depletion provides neuroprotection through a preconditioning effect.

Öxler EM, Dolga A, Culmsee C

Apoptosis : an international journal on programmed cell death (2012) 17(10): 1027-38.

Apoptosis-inducing factor (AIF): a ubiquitous mitochondrial oxidoreductase involved in apoptosis.

Daugas E, Nochy D, Ravagnan L, Loeffler M, Susin SA, Zamzami N, Kroemer G

FEBS letters (2000) 476(3): 118-23.

Mitochondrio-nuclear translocation of AIF in apoptosis and necrosis.

Daugas E, Susin SA, Zamzami N, Ferri KF, Irinopoulou T, Larochette N, Prévost MC, Leber B, Andrews D, Penninger J, Kroemer G, et al.

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