

AIFM2 Mouse mAb[GPAV]

Cat NO. :A39646

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	н	Q9BRQ8	41kDa	Mouse	IgG	50ul 100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application

WB

1:1000-2000

The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide of human AIFM2.

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

 $\label{products} \textbf{Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.} \textbf{Avoid repeated freeze} \ \textit{I} \ \textbf{thaw cycles}.$

Tissue specificity:

Detected in most normal tissues as two transcripts of 1.8 and 4.0 kb in length, respectively. Highly expressed in heart, moderately in liver and skeletal muscles, and expressed at low levels in

Subcellular location:

Lipid droplet. Cell membrane, Lipid-anchor. Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion membrane. Nucleus.

Function:

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/
Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cytometry

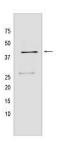
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



A NAD(P)H-dependent oxidoreductase involved in cellular oxidative stress response. At the plasma membrane, catalyzes reduction of coenzyme Q/ubiquinone-10 to ubiquinol-10, a lipophilic radical-trapping antioxidant that prevents lipid oxidative damage and consequently ferroptosis. Cooperates with GPX4 to suppress phospholipid peroxidation and ferroptosis. This anti-ferroptotic function is independent of cellular glutathione levels (PubMed:31634899, PubMed:31634900). May play a role in mitochondrial stress signaling. Upon oxidative stress, associates with the lipid peroxidation end product 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal (HNE) forming a lipid adduct devoid of oxidoreductase activity, which then translocates from mitochondria into the nucleus triggering DNA damage and cell death (PubMed:26689472). Capable of DNA binding in a non-sequence specific way (PubMed:15958387)..

Validation Data:

AIFM2 Mouse mAb[GPAV] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from HepG2 cells.Using AIFM2 Mouse mAb IgG [GPAV] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4° C over night.

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