

AIF1L Human

Allograft Inflammatory Factor 1 Like Human Recombinant

CYK0023

Product Overview

Name	AIF1L Human
Accession(Primary)	Q9BQI0
Immunogen	Anti-human AIFM1 mAb, is derived from hybridization of mouse F0 myeloma cells with spleen cells from BALB/c mice immunized with a recombinant human AIFM1 protein 98-609 amino acids purified from E. coli.
Description	Allograft Inflammatory Factor 1 Like Human Recombinant

Target information (Q9BQI0)

Gene Name

About Gene Symbol

Background

Allograft Inflammatory Factor 1-Like Human Recombinant: Investigating its Role in Immune Responses and Potential Therapeutic Applications

1. Abstract This paper seeks to provide an in-depth overview of Allograft Inflammatory Factor 1-Like Human Recombinant (AIF-1L), a significant protein involved in the regulation of inflammatory responses. By delving into the structure, biological functions, and pathological implications of AIF-1L, we attempt to shed light on its potential as a therapeutic target in immune-mediated disorders.

2. Introduction AIF-1L belongs to the allograft inflammatory factor protein family and is implicated in immune responses. With its intricate interaction with a multitude of immune cells and involvement in various inflammatory and immune-related diseases, it serves as a pivotal point

of interest for therapeutic intervention research.

3. Structure and Signaling of AIF-1L AIF-1L shares a conserved EF-hand calcium-binding motif with its counterpart AIF-1, suggesting similar calcium-dependent activities. While its signaling pathway remains largely elusive, the protein is believed to modulate macrophage activation, an integral part of immune response regulation.

4. Biological Functions of AIF-1L AIF-1L is fundamentally involved in immune response modulation, especially in the context of macrophage activation. It plays key roles in managing inflammation, cell proliferation, survival, and differentiation.

5. AIF-1L in Disease Pathology AIF-1L is linked with a range of inflammatory and immune-related disorders, including but not limited to rheumatoid arthritis, atherosclerosis, and certain cancers. This association underscores its profound physiological relevance and potential as a therapeutic target.

6. Therapeutic Potential of AIF-1L Given its central role in immune responses, AIF-1L presents a promising target for therapeutic strategies. Manipulating AIF-1L activity could pave the way for novel treatments of various inflammatory and immune-mediated diseases.

7. Conclusion and Future Perspectives Though our comprehension of AIF-1L has made significant strides, there is still much terrain left to explore. Future research directed at the precise molecular mechanisms and pathological roles of AIF-1L will undoubtedly contribute to the development of novel therapeutic strategies.