Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

AIRE-1 (phospho Ser156) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP0458
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	AIRE-1
Fields :	>>Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis;>>Primary immunodeficiency
Gene Name :	AIRE
Protein Name :	Autoimmune regulator
Human Gene Id :	326
Human Swiss Prot No :	O43918
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9Z0E3
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AIRE around the phosphorylation site of Ser156. AA range:126-175
Specificity :	Phospho-AIRE-1 (S156) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AIRE-1 protein only when phosphorylated at S156.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 50kD

Cell Pathway : Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis;Primary immunodeficiency;

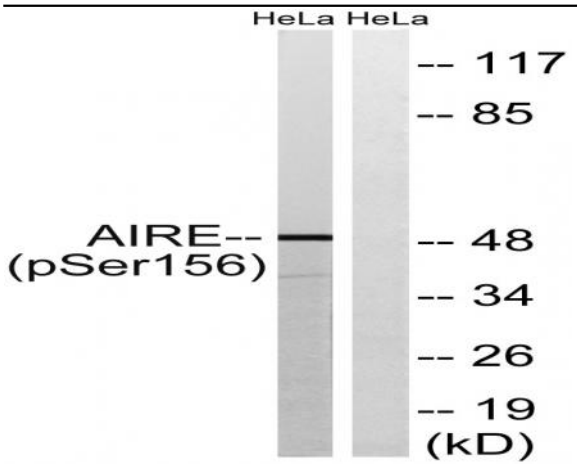
Background : This gene encodes a transcriptional regulator that forms nuclear bodies and interacts with the transcriptional coactivator CREB binding protein. The encoded protein plays an important role in immunity by regulating the expression of autoantigens and negative selection of autoreactive T-cells in the thymus. Mutations in this gene cause the rare autosomal-recessive systemic autoimmune disease termed autoimmune polyendocrinopathy with candidiasis and ectodermal dystrophy (APECED). [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2012],

Function : alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist. Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,disease:Defects in AIRE are a cause of autoimmune poly-endocrinopathy candidiasis ectodermal dystrophy (APECED) [MIM:240300]; also known as autoimmune polyglandular syndrome type I (APS-1). APECED is an autosomal recessive disease characterized by: (1) autoimmune polyendocrinopathies: hypoparathyroidism, adrenocortical failure, IDDM, gonadal failure, hypothyroidism, pernicious anemia, and hepatitis; (2) chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis; (3) ectodermal dystrophies: vitiligo, alopecia, keratopathy, dystrophy of dental enamel, nails and tympanic membranes. In addition, a high proportion of patients develop squamous cell carcinoma of the oral mucosa. The disease is reported worldwide but is exceptionally prevalent among the Finnish population (incidence 1:25000) and the Iranian

Subcellular Location : Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Predominantly nuclear but also cytoplasmic (PubMed:11274163, PubMed:14974083). Found in nuclear body-like structures (dots) and in a filamentous vimentin-like pattern (PubMed:11274163, PubMed:14974083, PubMed:26084028). Associated with tubular structures (PubMed:11274163, PubMed:14974083). .

Expression : Widely expressed. Expressed at higher level in thymus (medullary epithelial cells and monocyte-dendritic cells), pancreas, adrenal cortex and testis. Expressed at lower level in the spleen, fetal liver and lymph nodes. In secondary lymphoid organs, expressed in a discrete population of bone marrow-derived toleregenic antigen presenting cells (APCs) called extrathymic AIRE expressing cells (eTAC)(at protein level) (PubMed:23993652). Isoform 2 and isoform 3 seem to be less frequently expressed than isoform 1, if at all.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells treated with Hu 2nM 24h, using AIRE (Phospho-Ser156) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.