

AIRE-1 (Phospho Ser156) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0458 Orthogonal Validated 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, ELISA

MW

- 50kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

ELISA 1:5000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

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. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):PGSQL

| Target Information

Gene name AIRE

Protein Name Autoimmune regulator

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	326;	O43918;
Mouse		Q9Z0E3;

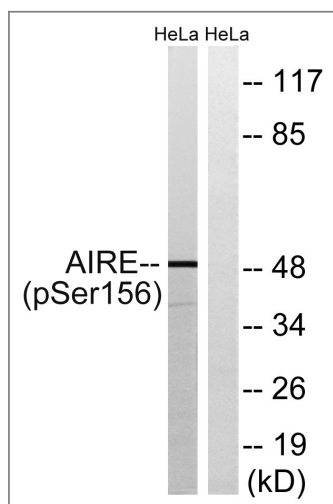
Cellular Localization Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Predominantly nuclear but also cytoplasmic (PubMed:11274163, PubMed:14974083). Found in nuclear body-like structures (dots) and in a filamentous vimentin-like pattern (PubMed:11274163, PubMed:14974083, PubMed:26084028). Associated with tubular structures (PubMed:11274163,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

Tissue specificity 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 tolerogenic 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.

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 polyendocrinopathy 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 Jews (incidence 1:9000)., Disease: Most of the mutations alter the nucleus-cytoplasm distribution of AIRE and disturb its association with nuclear dots and cytoplasmic filaments. Most of the mutations also decrease transactivation of the protein. The HSR domain is responsible for the homomultimerization activity of AIRE. All the missense mutations of the HSR and the SAND domains decrease this activity, but those in other domains do not. The AIRE protein is present in soluble high-molecular-weight complexes. Mutations in the HSR domain and deletion of PHD zinc fingers disturb the formation of these complexes., Domain: Disruption of the first PHD domain has been shown to lead to reduced transcriptional activity and to localization of the protein mainly in the cytoplasm in small granules. While the PHD zinc fingers are necessary for the transactivation capacity of the protein, other regions also modulate this function., Domain: The HSR domain is required for localization on tubular structures (N-terminal part) and for homodimerization., Domain: The L-X-X-L-L repeats may be implicated in binding to nuclear receptors., Function: Probable transcriptional regulator protein that binds to DNA as dimer and tetramer, but not as a monomer. Binds to G-doublets in an A/T-rich environment; the preferred motif is a tandem repeat of 5'-ATTGGTTA-3' combined with a 5'-TTATTA-3' box. May be involved in immune regulation., online information: AIRE mutation db, PTM: Phosphorylated. Phosphorylation could trigger oligomerization., similarity: Contains 1 HSR domain., similarity: Contains 1 SAND domain., similarity: Contains 2 PHD-type zinc fingers., subcellular location: Associated with tubular structures and in discrete nuclear dots resembling ND10 nuclear bodies. May shuttle between nucleus and cytoplasm., subunit: Homodimer and homotetramer. Interacts with CREBBP., tissue specificity: 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. Isoforms 2 and 3 seem to be less frequently expressed than isoform 1, if at all.,

Validation Data



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.

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AIRE-1 (Phospho Ser156) Rabbit pAb

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