

Rabbit anti-Mouse Autoimmune Regulator Polyclonal Antibody | anti-AIRE antibody

Autoimmune Regulator Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA311875	Rabbit	Mouse	Immunohistochemistry, Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Autoimmune Regulator; Polyclonal Antibody; Autoimmune Regulator Antibody; AIRE antibody; AIRE_HUMAN antibody; AIRE1 antibody; APECED antibody; APECED protein antibody; APS1 antibody; APSI antibody; Autoimmune polyendocrinopathy candidiasis ectodermal dystrophy protein antibody; Autoimmune regulator antibody; Autoimmune regulator protein antibody; PGA1 antibody; anti-AIRE antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Immunogen affinity purified
Form/Format	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Applicable Applications for anti-AIRE antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Peptide
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C.

IMAGES



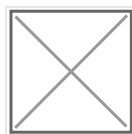
ICC (Immunocytochemistry)

AIRE staining (red) in mouse embryonic stem cells (D3) by immunocytochemistry, nuclear staining with DAPI (blue) and SSEA-1 staining (green).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry- staining AIRE in mouse thymus by immunohistochemistry using formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis on 293 cell (A) transfected and (B) none transfected with AIRE gene using anti-AIRE polyclonal antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-AIRE antibody	The Autoimmune Regulator (AIRE) is a human transcription factor expressed at higher level in thymus, pancreas, adrenal cortex, and testis. It is expressed at lower level in the spleen, fetal liver and lymph nodes. It contains zinc finger motifs and isoform 1 is localized to both the nucleus and cytoplasm. Three splice variant mRNAs products have been described. In the thymus it causes transcription of a wide selection of organ-specific genes which create proteins that are usually only expressed in peripheral tissues, creating an "immunological self-shadow" in the thymus. Defects in AIRE are a cause of autoimmune poly-endocrinopathy candidiasis ectodermal dystrophy (APECED), also known as autoimmune polyglandular syndrome type I (APS-1).
Product Categories/Family for anti-AIRE antibody	Total protein Ab

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	409168278
NCBI GeneID	11634
NCBI Accession #	NP_001258478.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001271549.1
UniProt Accession #	Q9Z0E3; Q9JLW0; Q9JLW1; Q9JLW2; Q9JLW3; Q9JLW4; Q9JLW5; Q9JLW6; Q9JLW7; Q9JLW8; Q9JLW9; Q9JLX0
Molecular Weight	44,032 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	autoimmune regulator isoform 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	autoimmune regulator (autoimmune polyendocrinopathy candidiasis ectodermal dystrophy)
NCBI Official Symbol	Aire
NCBI Protein Information	autoimmune regulator
UniProt Protein Name	Autoimmune regulator
UniProt Gene Name	Aire
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	APECED protein homolog

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/autoimmune-regulator-antibody-immunohistochemistry-immunocytochemistry-western-blot-elisa/311875>