

Human Autoimmune Regulator (AIRE) ELISA Kit | AIRE elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA330846

REACTIVITY
Human

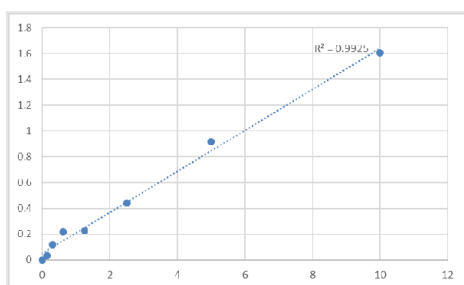
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Autoimmune Regulator (AIRE); Human Autoimmune Regulator (AIRE) ELISA Kit; AIRE; AIRE1; APECED; APS1; APSI; PGA1; OTTHUMP00000109529; autoimmune polyendocrinopathy candidiasis ectodermal dystrophy; AIRE elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Autoimmune regulator (AIRE) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human AIRE. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human AIRE and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	545
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Autoimmune regulator (AIRE) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for AIRE elisa kit	Description: This Human Autoimmune regulator (AIRE) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate AIRE in samples. An antibody specific for AIRE has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any AIRE present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for AIRE is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of AIRE bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: The Autoimmune Regulator is expressed in the thymus. It causes transcription of a wide selection of organ-specific genes. This reduces the threat of autoimmunity occurring by allowing the elimination of autoreactive T cells by the process of negative selection if they are too reactive to self. It is mutated in the rare autoimmune syndrome Autoimmune Polyendocrinopathy Syndrome type 1 (APS-1), also known as Autoimmune Polyendocrinopathy-Candidiasis-Ectodermal Dystrophy (APECED). Disruption of AIRE results in the development of a range of autoimmune diseases, the most common clinical conditions in the syndrome are hypoparathyroidism, primary adrenocortical failure and chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis. AIRE is expressed primarily in the thymus
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4557291
NCBI GeneID	326
NCBI Accession #	NP_000374.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000374.1
UniProt Accession #	O43918
NCBI Official Full Name	autoimmune regulator
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	autoimmune regulator
NCBI Official Symbol	AIRE
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	APS1; APSI; PGA1; AIRE1; APECED
NCBI Protein Information	autoimmune regulator
UniProt Protein Name	Autoimmune regulator
UniProt Gene Name	AIRE
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	APECED; APECED protein
UniProt Entry Name	AIRE_HUMAN

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.