
Summary

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|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Production Name | MyD88 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| Description | Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Application | IF,WB,IHC,ELISA |
| Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig |

Performance

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|---------------------|--|
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Modification | Unmodified |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Form | Liquid |
| Storage | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Buffer | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| Purification | Affinity purification |

Immunogen

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|--------------------------|--|
| Gene Name | MyD88 |
| Alternative Names | MYD88; Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88 |
| Gene ID | 4615.0 |
| SwissProt ID | Q99836.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MyD88. AA range:171-220 |

Application

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Dilution Ratio | IF 1:50-200 WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. Immunocytochemistry: 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Molecular Weight | 33kD |

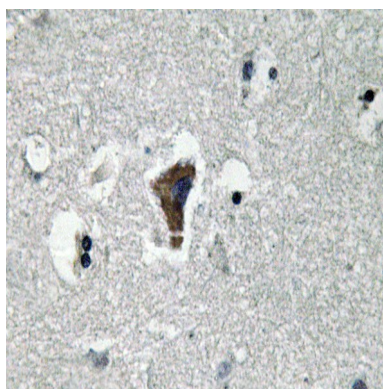
Background

This gene encodes a cytosolic adapter protein that plays a central role in the innate and adaptive immune response. This protein functions as an essential signal transducer in the interleukin-1 and Toll-like receptor signaling pathways. These pathways regulate that activation of numerous proinflammatory genes. The encoded protein consists of an N-terminal death domain and a C-terminal Toll-interleukin1 receptor domain. Patients with defects in this gene have an increased susceptibility to pyogenic bacterial infections. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010],disease:Defects in MYD88 are the cause of MYD88 deficiency (MYD88D) [MIM:612260]; also called recurrent pyogenic bacterial infections due to MYD88 deficiency. Patients suffer from autosomal recessive, life-threatening, often recurrent pyogenic bacterial infections, including invasive pneumococcal disease, and die between 1 and 11 months of age. Surviving patients are otherwise healthy, with normal resistance to other microbes, and their clinical status improved with age.,function:Adapter protein involved in the Toll-like receptor and IL-1 receptor signaling pathway in the innate immune response. Acts via IRAK1, IRAK2 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Increases IL-8 transcription. May be involved in myeloid differentiation.,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 1 TIR domain.,subunit:Homodimer. Also forms heterodimers with TIRAP. Binds to TLR2, TLR4, IRAK1 and IRAK2 via their respective TIR domains. Interacts with IL1RL1.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous.,

Research Area

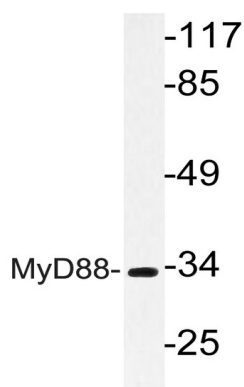
Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Toll_Like;

Image Data

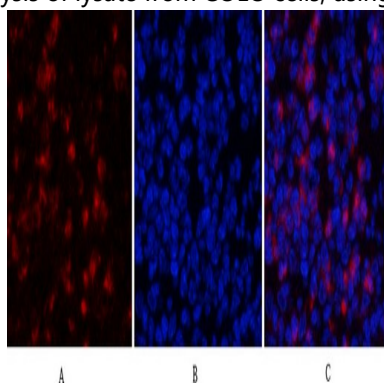


Immunohistochemistry analysis of MyD88 antibody in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue.

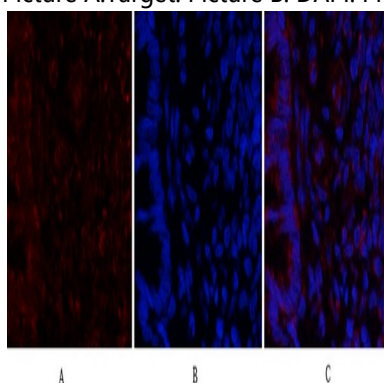
Product Name: MyD88 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab14274



Western blot analysis of lysate from COLO cells, using MyD88 antibody.

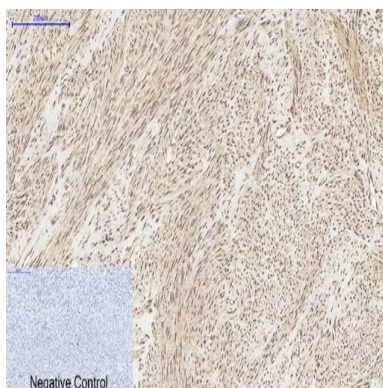


Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-spleen tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

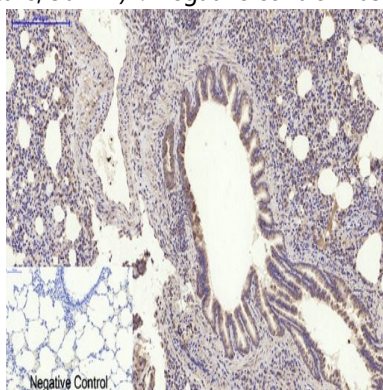


Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

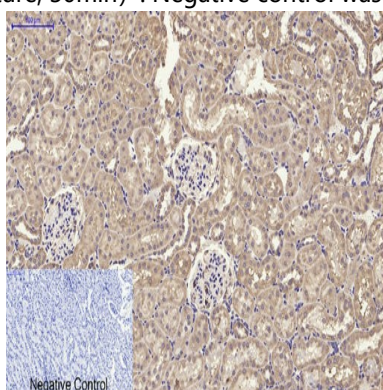
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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min) . 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

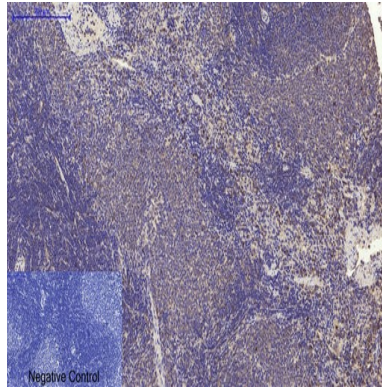


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min) . 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

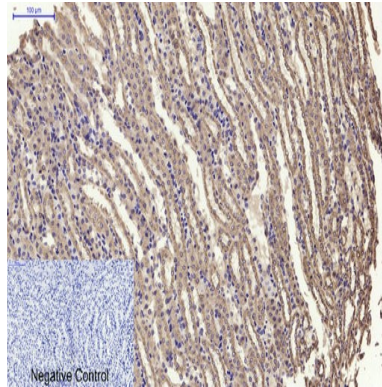


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min) . 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-spleen tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min) . 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min) . 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

Note

For research use only.