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Product datasheet for TA326877

MYD88 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ICC/IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:500 - 1:2000;IF 1:50- 1:200
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant protein of human MyD88
Formulation:	Store at -20C or -80C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	myeloid differentiation primary response 88
Database Link:	NP_002459 Entrez Gene 17874 MouseEntrez Gene 301059 RatEntrez Gene 4615 Human Q99836

View online »

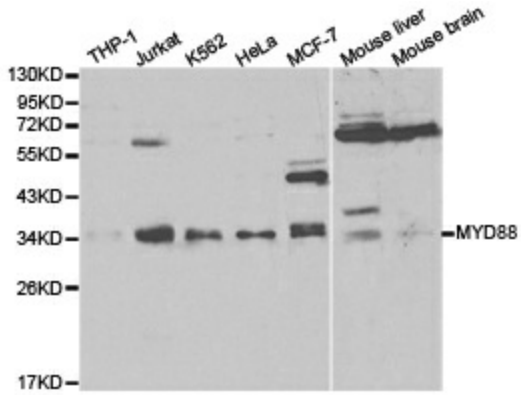
Background: Members of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family, named for the closely related Toll receptor in Drosophila, play a pivotal role in innate immune responses. TLRs recognize conserved motifs found in various pathogens and mediate defense responses. Triggering of the TLR pathway leads to the activation of NF-?B and subsequent regulation of immune and inflammatory genes. The TLRs and members of the IL-1 receptor family share a conserved stretch of approximately 200 amino acids known as the TIR domain. Upon activation, TLRs associate with a number of cytoplasmic adaptor proteins containing TIR domains including MyD88 (myeloid differentiation factor), MAL/TIRAP (MyD88-adaptor-like/TIR-associated protein), TRIF (Toll-receptor-associated activator of interferon), and TRAM (Toll-receptor-associated molecule). This association leads to the recruitment and activation of IRAK1 and IRAK4, which form a complex with TRAF6 to activate TAK1 and IKK. Activation of IKK leads to the degradation of I?B that normally maintains NF-?B inactivity by sequestering it in the cytoplasm.MyD88 was originally isolated as a myeloid differentiation primary response gene that is rapidly induced upon IL-6 stimulated differentiation of M1 myeloleukemic cells into macrophages. It contains an amino-terminal death domain separated from a carboxyl-terminal TIR domain and functions as an adaptor in TLR/IL-1 receptor signaling. The death domain of MyD88 mediates interactions with the IRAK complex triggering a signaling cascade that includes the activation of NF-?B.

Synonyms: MYD88D

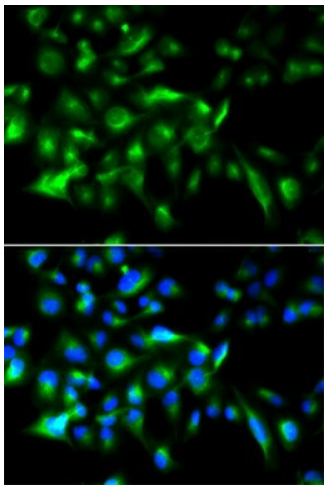
Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Apoptosis, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway

Product images:



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using MYD88 antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell using MYD88 antibody. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.