

ARG54348 anti-MyD88 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes MyD88
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-Fr, WB
Specificity	This antibody recognizes human and mouse MyD88 (35 kD).
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	MyD88
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide (18aa) within the last 50 aa of Human MyD88. The sequence is identical to that of mouse MyD88.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	MYD88D; Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	WB	1:500-1:1,000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Jurkat	

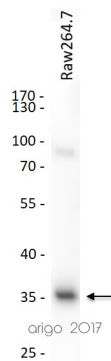
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunoaffinity chroma-tography
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 0.02% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

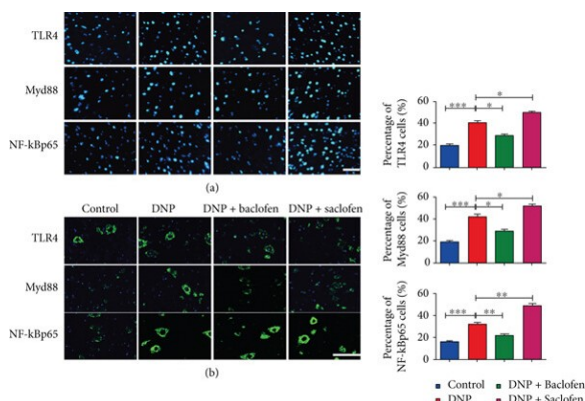
Gene Symbol	MYD88
Gene Full Name	myeloid differentiation primary response 88
Background	Cellular responses induced by the pro- inflammatory cytokine IL-1 require IL-1 receptor complex (IL-1R1 and IL- 1RacP). Recently, MyD88 was identified as an adapter molecule in the IL-1 signaling pathway. MyD88 associates with and recruits IRAK to the IL-1 receptor. Dominant negative mutants of MyD88 attenuate IL-1R- mediated NF-κB activation. MyD88 also functions as a regulator molecule for IL- 18 receptor and human Toll receptor, members of the Toll/IL-1R family of receptors. Targeted disruption of the MyD88 gene results in loss of cellular responses to IL-1 and IL-18, and MyD88-deficient mice lack responses to LPS which require Toll-like receptors 2 and 4 (TLR2 and TLR4) as the signaling receptors. MyD88 is a general adapter protein for the Toll/IL-1R family of receptors and plays an important role in the inflammatory responses induced by cytokines IL-1, IL-18, and LPS. MyD88 is expressed in a variety of tissues.
Function	Adapter protein involved in the Toll-like receptor and IL-1 receptor signaling pathway in the innate immune response. Acts via IRAK1, IRAK2, IRF7 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Increases IL-8 transcription. Involved in IL-18-mediated signaling pathway. Activates IRF1 resulting in its rapid migration into the nucleus to mediate an efficient induction of IFN-beta, NOS2/INOS, and IL12A genes. MyD88-mediated signaling in intestinal epithelial cells is crucial for maintenance of gut homeostasis and controls the expression of the antimicrobial lectin REG3G in the small intestine. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Immune System antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	33 kDa

Images



ARG54348 anti-MyD88 antibody WB image

Western blot: 20 µg of Raw264.7 cell lysate stained with ARG54348 anti-MyD88 antibody at 1:500 dilution.



ARG54348 anti-MyD88 antibody IHC-Fr image

Immunofluorescence: Rat (L1–5) spinal cord stained with ARG54348 anti-MyD88 antibody and [ARG51013 anti-NFκB p65 antibody](#).

From Peng Liu et al. Mediators of inflammation (2018), [doi: .org/10.1155/2018/6016272](https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/6016272), Fig. 5.