



Rabbit Anti-MyD88 antibody

SL1047R

Product Name MyD88**Chinese Name** 髓样分化蛋白抗体**Alias**

myeloid differential protein-88; Myeloid differentiation primary response gene; MYD 88; MYD88D; Myeloid differentiation marker 88; Myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88; Myeloid differentiation primary response gene; Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88; MYD 88; Myd88; MYD88_HUMAN; OTTHUMP00000161718; OTTHUMP00000208595; OTTHUMP00000209058; OTTHUMP00000209059; OTTHUMP00000209060.

Research Area

Cell biology immunology Neurobiology

Immunogen Species

Rabbit

Clonality

Polyclonal

React Species

Human, Mouse, Rat,

WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test
(Paraffin sections need antigen repair)

Applications

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Theoretical molecular weight

34kDa

Cellular localization

cytoplasmic

Form

Liquid

Concentration 1mg/ml**immunogen**

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse MyD88: 201-296/296

Lsotype

IgG

Purification

affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer Solution

1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Storage

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Attention

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PubMed

[PubMed](#)

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].

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.

**Product
Detail**

Subunit:

Homodimer. Also forms heterodimers with TIRAP. Binds to TLR2, TLR4, IRAK1, IRAK2 and IRAK4 via their respective TIR domains. Interacts with IL18R1 (By similarity). Interacts with BMX, IL1RL1 and IRF7. Interacts with LRRFIP1 and LRRFIP2; this interaction positively regulates Toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling in response to agonist. Interacts with FLII. LRRFIP1 and LRRFIP2 compete with FLII for MYD88-binding. Interacts with IRF1. May interact with PIK3AP1 (By similarity). Upon IL1B treatment, forms a complex with PELI1, IRAK1, IRAK4 and TRAF6; this complex recruits MAP3K7/TAK1, TAB1 and TAB2 to mediate NF-kappa-B activation. Direct binding of SMAD6 to PELI1 prevents the complex formation and hence negatively regulates IL1R-TLR signaling and eventually NF-kappa-B-mediated gene expression.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous.

DISEASE:

Defects in MYD88 are the cause of MYD88 deficiency (MYD88D) [MIM:612260]; also known as 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.

Similarity:

Contains 1 death domain.

Contains 1 TIR domain.

SWISS:

P22366

Gene ID:

17874

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 4615](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 17874](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 301059](#) Rat

[Omim: 602170](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q99836](#) Human

[SwissProt: P22366](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q6Y1S1](#) Rat

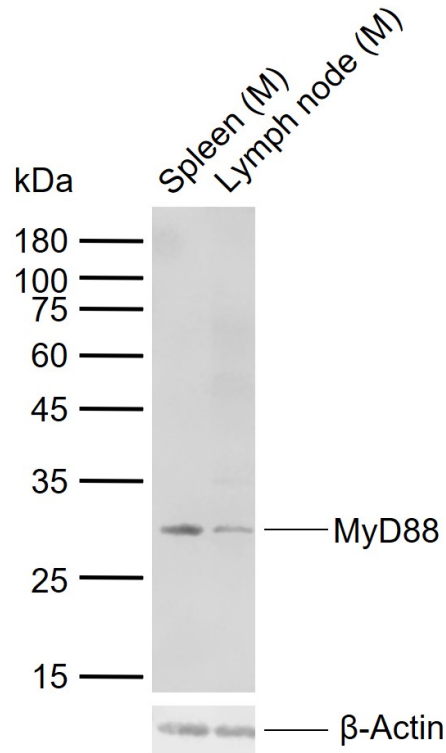
[Unigene: 82116](#) Human

[Unigene: 213003](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 37341](#) Rat

MyD88 是天然免疫中的调控分子,可能在感染、炎症、免疫等病理生理过程中具有更广泛的生物学功能, MyD88 蛋白是由 Toll 样受体介导的先天免疫应答反应中重要的胞浆接头蛋白,由它参与构成的信号级联最终引起 NF- κ B 依赖性信号通路的活化。

**Product
Picture**



Sample:

Lane 1: Mouse Spleen tissue lysates

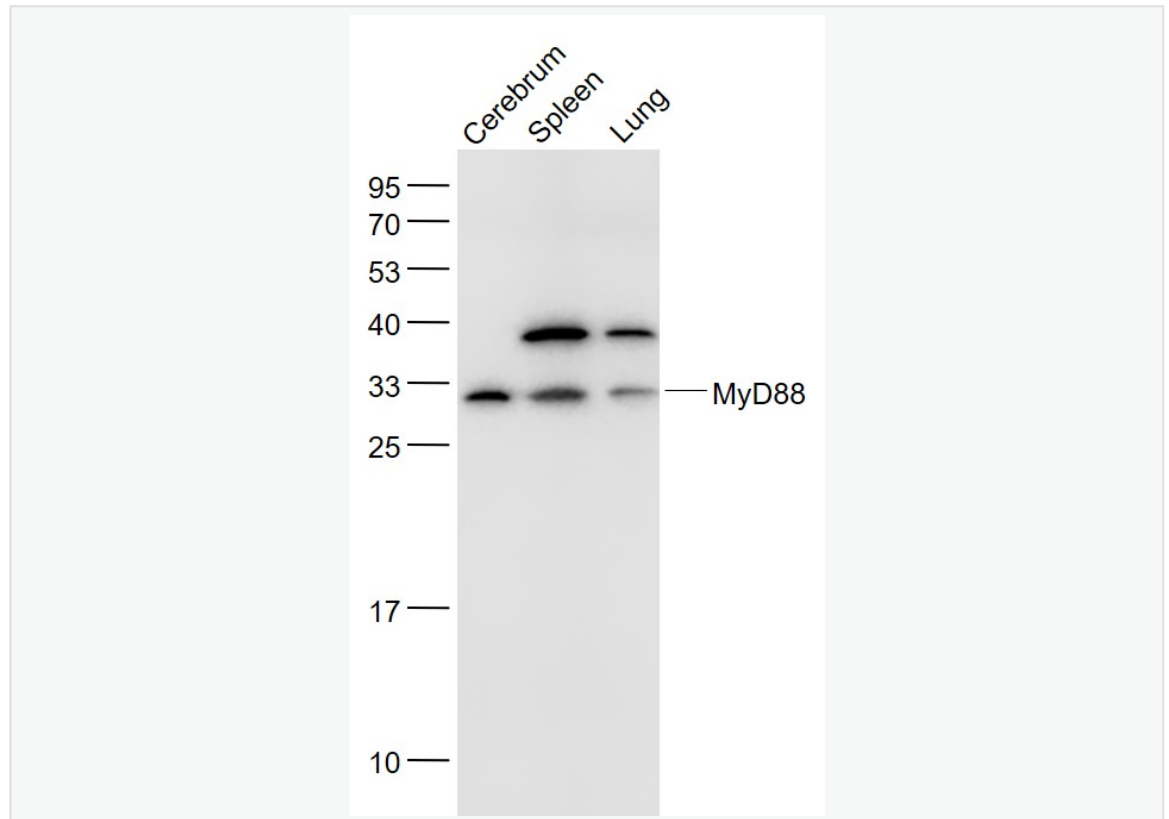
Lane 2: Mouse Lymph node tissue lysates

Primary: Anti-MyD88 (SL1047R) at 1/200 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 34 kDa

Observed band size: 30 kDa



Sample:

Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Spleen (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

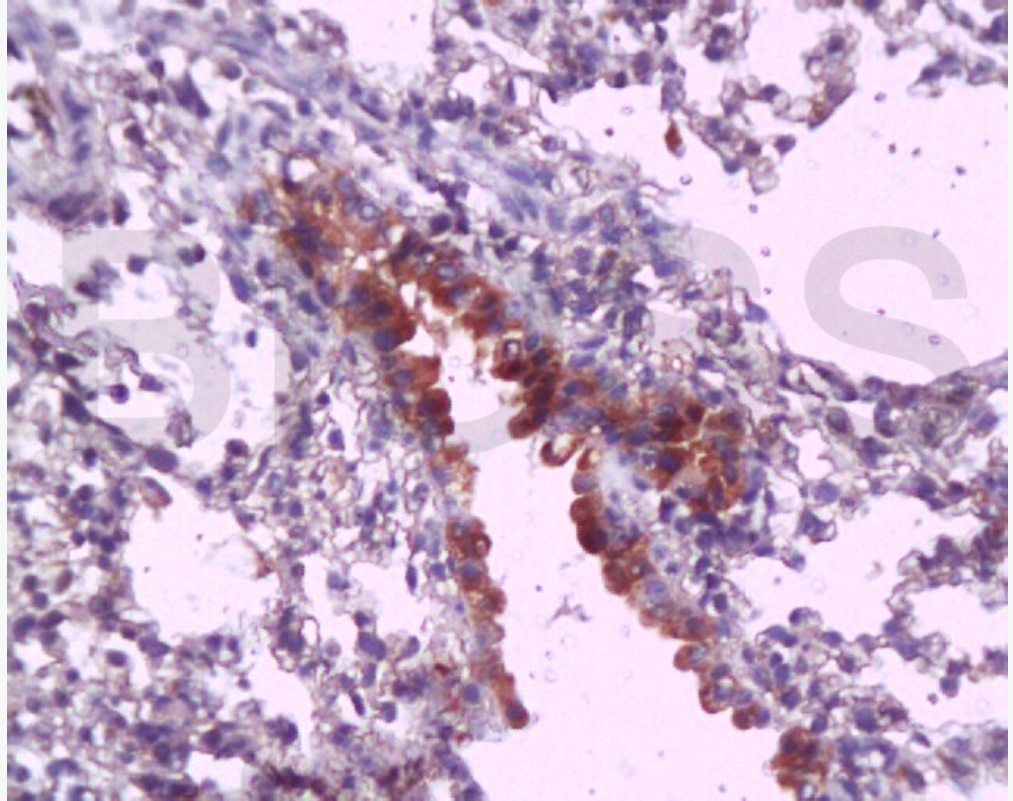
Lung (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- MyD88 (SL1047R) at 1/1000 dilution

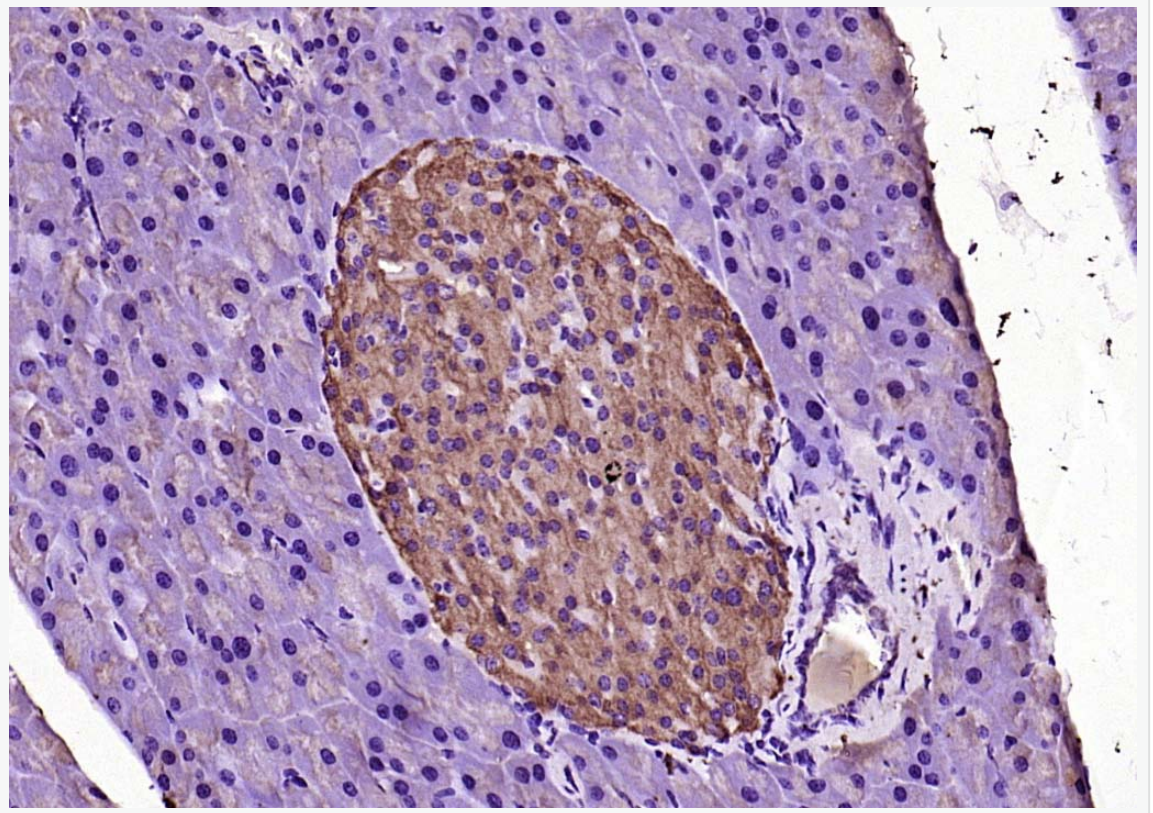
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 34 kD

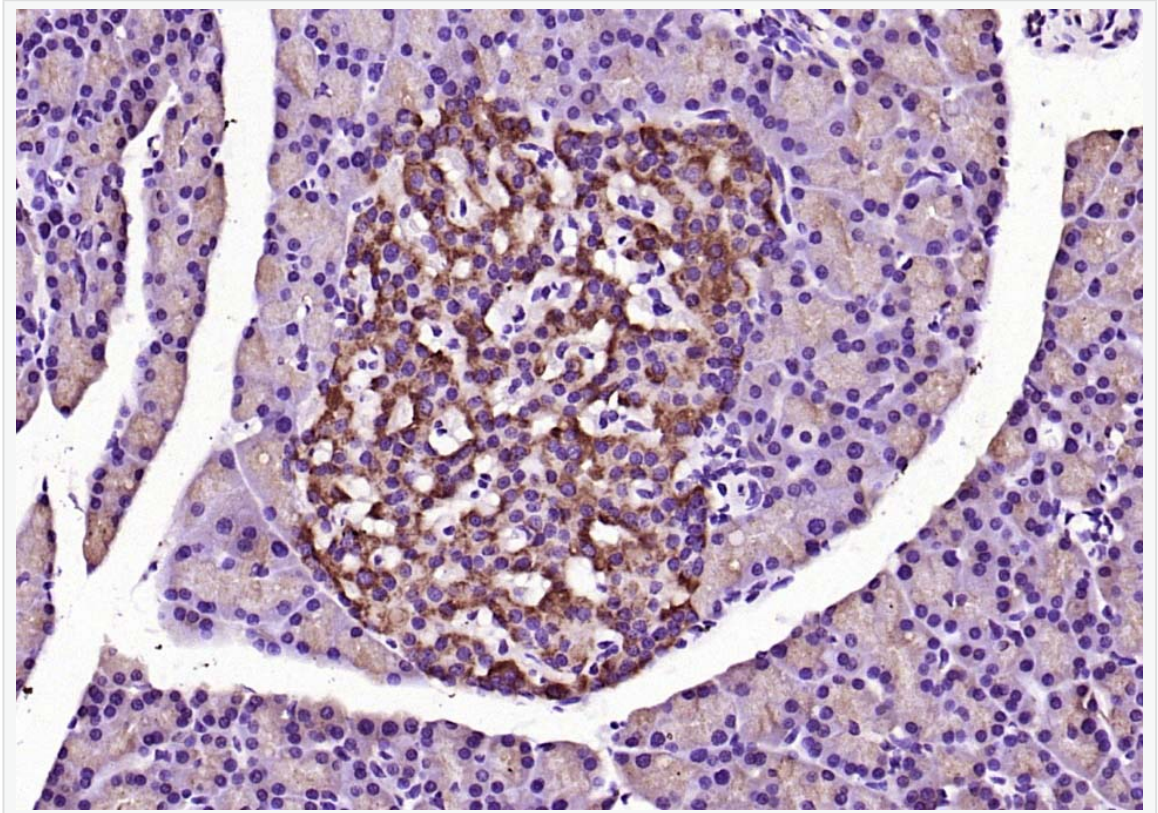
Observed band size: 32 kD



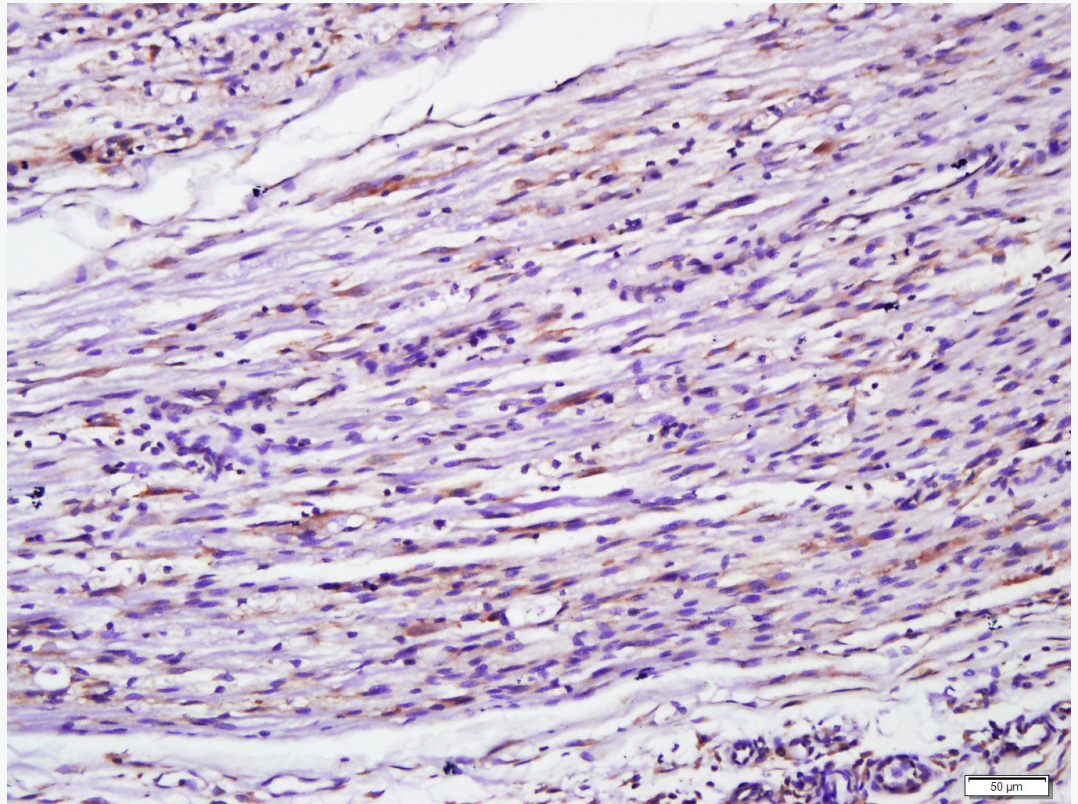
Tissue/cell: mouse lung tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (1M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL1047R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



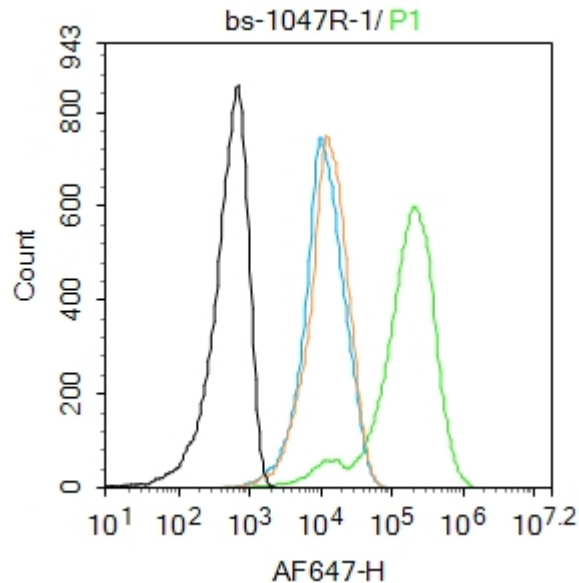
Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat pancreas); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (MyD88) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL1047R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse pancreas); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (MyD88) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL1047R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse kidney tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (HO-1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0827R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.



Blank control: Molt4.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-MyD88 antibody (SL1047R)

Dilution: 1 μ g /10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647

Dilution: 1 μ g /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at-20°C.The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events



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was performed.