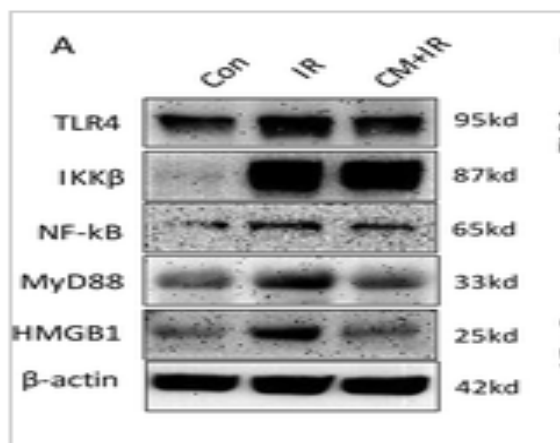


MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody

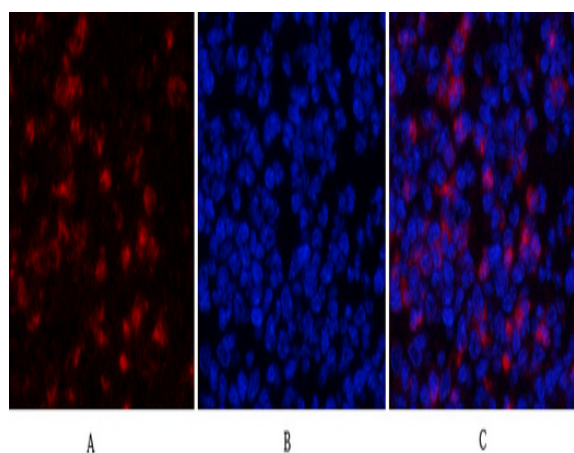
Catalog No :	YT2928
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;Pig
Applications :	IF;WB;IHC;ELISA
Target :	MyD88
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Salmonella infection;>>Pertussis;>>Legionellosis;>>Yersinia infection;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Chagas disease;>>African trypanosomiasis;>>Malaria;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Influenza A;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19;>>PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in cancer;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	MyD88
Protein Name :	Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88
Human Gene Id :	4615
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q99836
Mouse Gene Id :	17874
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P22366
Rat Gene Id :	301059
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q6Y1S1
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MyD88. AA range:171-220
Specificity :	MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MyD88 protein.

Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	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.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	33kD
Cell Pathway :	Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Toll_Like;
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],
Function :	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 hetero
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .
Expression :	Ubiquitous.

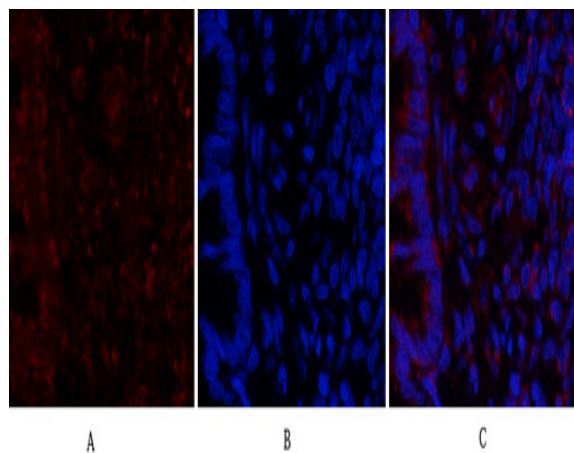
Products Images



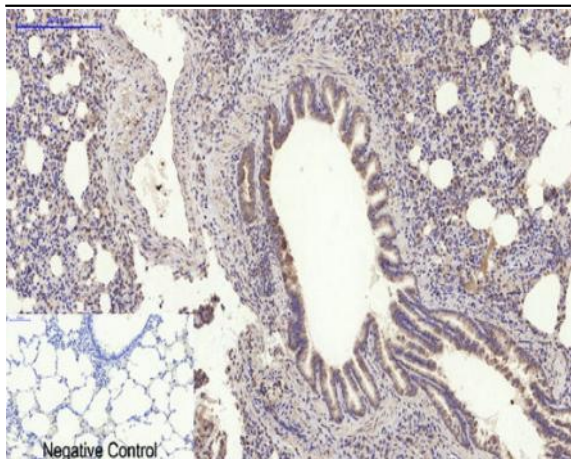
Chen, Yu-Zhong, et al. "Anti-Oxidative and Immuno-Protective Effect of Camel Milk on Radiation-Induced Intestinal Injury in C57BL/6 J Mice." *Dose-Response* 19.1 (2021): 15593258211003798.



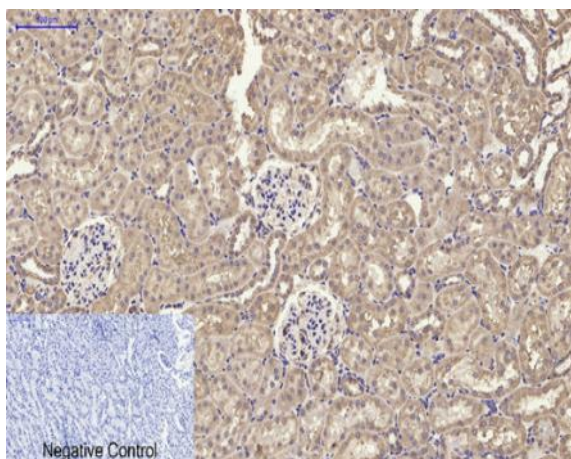
Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-spleen tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



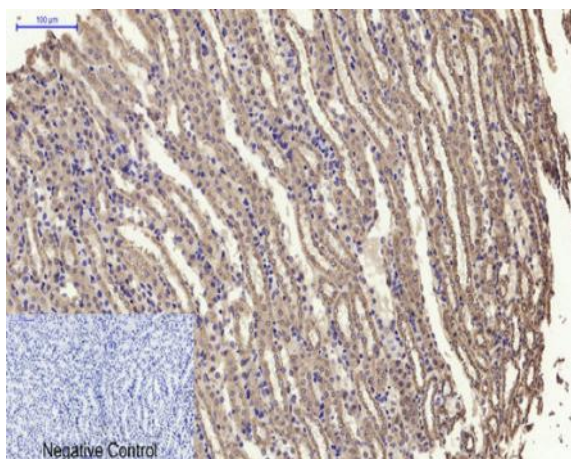
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



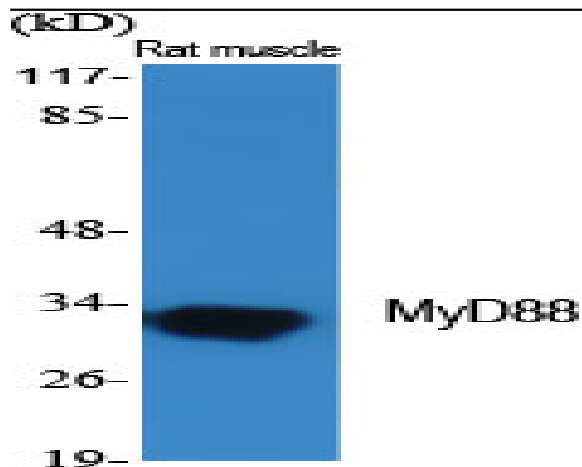
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used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



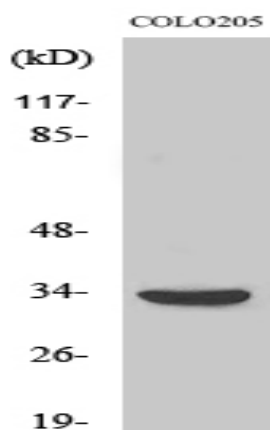
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was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



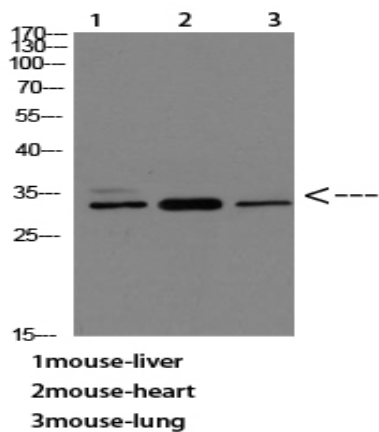
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1, MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was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



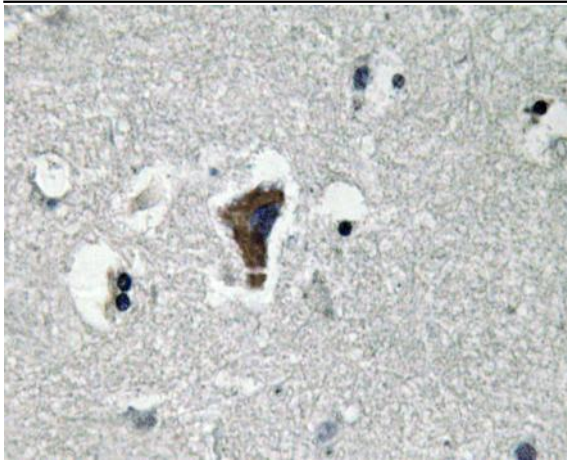
Western Blot analysis of various cells using MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



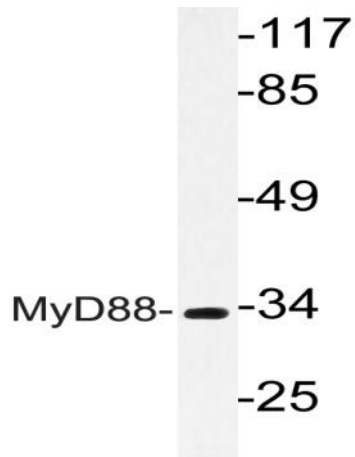
Western Blot analysis of COLO205 cells using MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Western blot analysis of mouse-liver mouse-heart mouse-lung Cell Lysate, antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



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



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