

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 ld: 4615

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 17874

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

P22366

Q99836

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

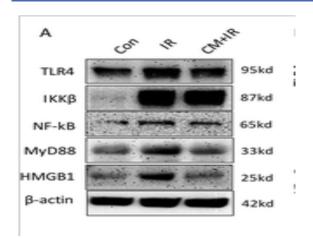
Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

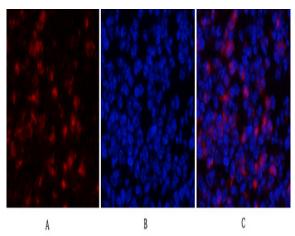
Expression: Ubiquitous.



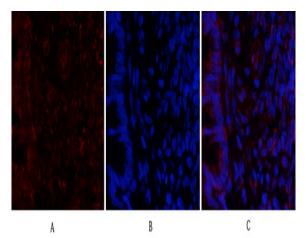
Products Images



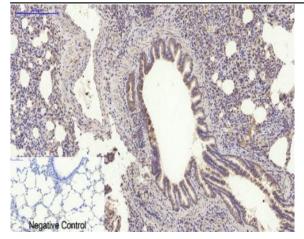
Chen, Yu-Zhong, et al. "Anti-Oxidative and Immuno-Protective Effect of Camel Milk on Radiation-Induced Intestinal Injury in C57BL/6 J Mice." Dose-Response 19.1 (2021): 15593258211003798.



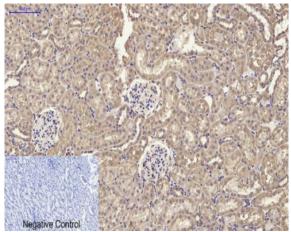
Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-spleen tissue. 1,MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



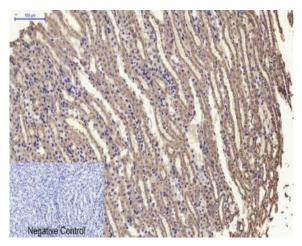
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



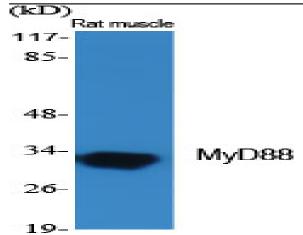
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1,MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary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



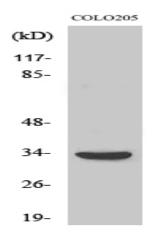
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1,MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by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



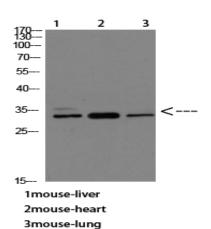
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1,MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used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



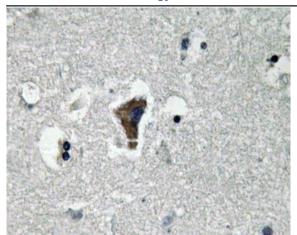
Western Blot analysis of various cells using MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



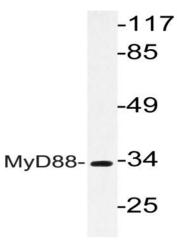
Western Blot analysis of COLO205 cells using MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



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 paraffinembedded human brain tissue.



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