

Myd88 (Phospho Tyr257) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YP1675
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB
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 :	Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257)
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 :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257) at Human, Mouse,Rat

Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15 °C to -25 °C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 °C)
Molecularweight :	33kD
Background :	<p>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],</p>
Function :	<p>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</p>
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .
Expression :	Ubiquitous.

Products Images

Western Blot analysis of 1 A431 cell, 2 Serum-free treated ,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000

