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Rabbit Anti-MyD88 antibody

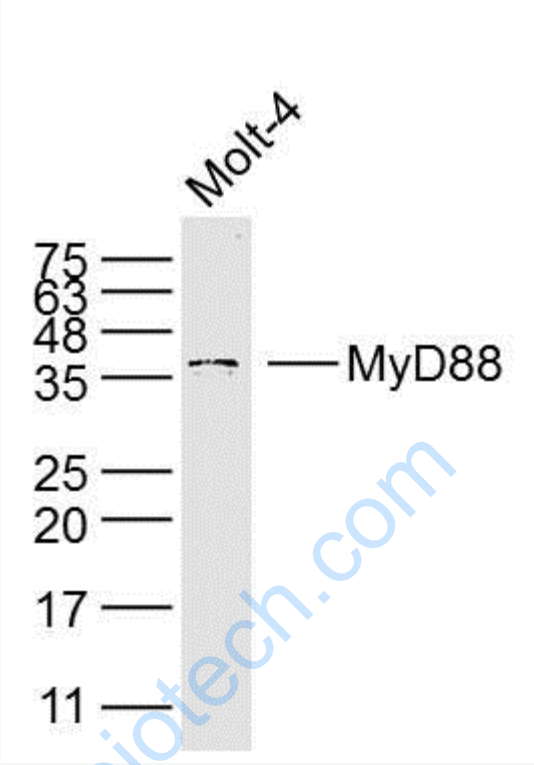
SL1047R

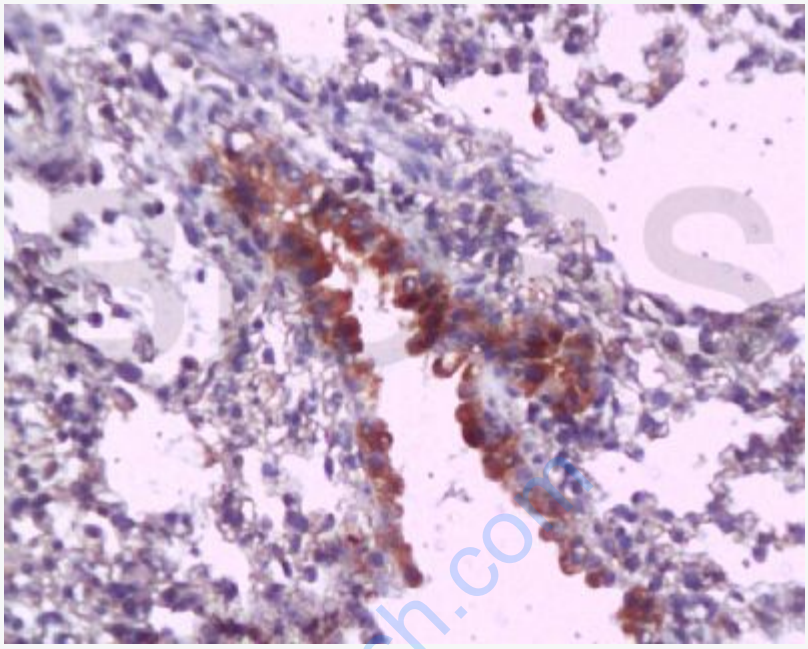
Product Name:	MyD88
Chinese Name:	髓样分化蛋白抗体
Alias:	myeloid differential protein-88; Myeloid differentiation primary response gene; MYD 88; MYD88D; Myeloid differentiation marker 88; Myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88; Myeloid differentiation primary response gene; Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88; MYD 88; Myd88; MYD88_HUMAN; OTTHUMP00000161718; OTTHUMP00000208595; OTTHUMP00000209058; OTTHUMP00000209059; OTTHUMP00000209060.
文献引用 PubMed :	**Specific References(7)**|SL1047R has been referenced in 7 publications. **[IF=1.72]**Lu, Na-na, et al. "Gene Expression Profiles Underlying Selective T-Cell-Mediated Immunity Activity of a Chinese Medicine Granule on Mice Infected with Influenza Virus H1N1." Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine 2014 (2014).**WB;Mouse**. PubMed:n/a **[IF=1.92]**Wang, Dunjing, et al. "Artesunate Attenuates Lipopolysaccharide-Stimulated Proinflammatory Responses by Suppressing TLR4, MyD88 Expression, and NF-κB Activation in Microglial Cells." Inflammation: 1-8.**WB;Mouse**. PubMed:26002587 **[IF=3.88]**Fu, Juanli, et al. "Tetrachlorobenzoquinone exerts neurological pro-inflammatory activity by promoting HMGB1 release, which induces TLR4 clustering within the lipid raft." Toxicological Sciences (2016): kfw124.**WB, IP;Rat**. PubMed:27413111 **[IF=3.82]**Fu, Juanli, et al. "The acute exposure of tetrachloro-p-benzoquinone (aka

	chloranil) triggers inflammation and neurological dysfunction via Toll-like receptor 4 signaling: The protective role of melatonin preconditioning." Toxicology (2017).**WB;Rat**. PubMed:28238930 **[IF=1.58]**Song, Fang, et al. "Correlation of TLR4/MyD88 signaling with early miscarriage." International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Pathology 10.3 (2017): 3601-3608.**IHC-P;Human**. PubMed:0 **[IF=3.26]**Chen, Gangling, et al. "Limb Remote Ischemic Postconditioning Reduces Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury by Inhibiting NADPH Oxidase Activation and MyD88-TRAF6-P38MAP-Kinase Pathway of Neutrophils." International Journal of Molecular Sciences 17.12 (2016): 1971.**WB;Rat**. PubMed:27898007 **[IF=4.26]**Li, Chengcheng, et al. "Phycocyanin attenuates pulmonary fibrosis via the TLR2-MyD88-NF-κB signaling pathway." Scientific Reports 7 (2017).**WB;Mouse**. PubMed:28725012
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	34kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse MyD88:201-296/296
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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. **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.

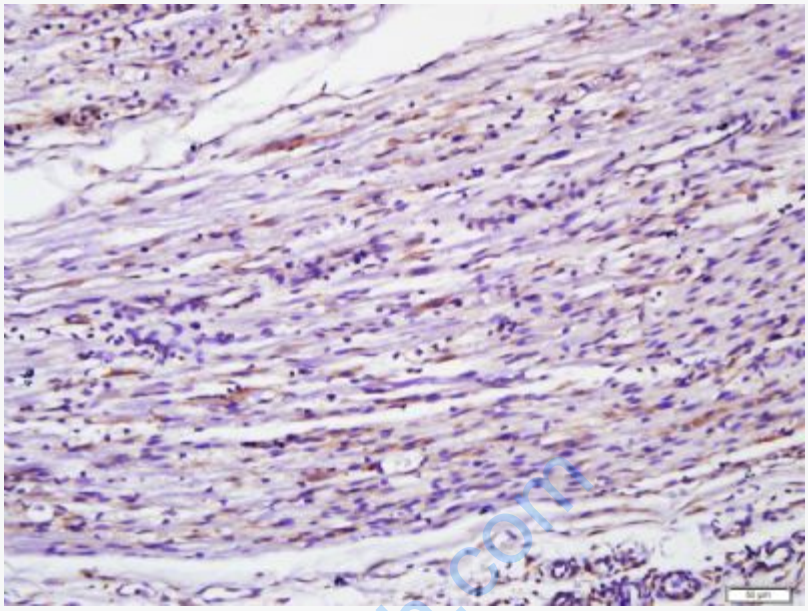
	SWISS: P22366 **Gene ID:** 17874 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 4615 Human Entrez Gene: 17874 Mouse Entrez Gene: 301059 Rat Omim: 602170 Human SwissProt: Q99836 Human SwissProt: P22366 Mouse SwissProt: Q6Y1S1 Rat Unigene: 82116 Human Unigene: 213003 Mouse Unigene: 37341 Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. 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-kB依赖性信号通路的活化。

Picture:	 Sample: Molt-4 Cell (Human) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-MyD88 (SL1047R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 34 kD Observed band size: 36 kD



Tissue/cell: mouse lung tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, 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℃ 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 (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 (SL1047R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.