ARG67387
anti-MyD88 (L265P mutation) antibody [SQab30421]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Monoclonal antibody [SQab30421] recognizes MyD88 (L265P mutation)
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	SQab30421
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	MyD88
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	MYD88D; Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:100 - 1:200

Application Note

IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediation was performed in Tris/EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).
Primary antibody incubate at RT (18°C-25°C) for 30 minutes.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified
Buffer	PBS, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	MYD88
Gene Full Name	myeloid differentiation primary response 88
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	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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	33 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. [UniProt]