

Anti-MyD88 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12793

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Myd88: P22366
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for MyD88 detection. Tested with WB, ELISA(Cap) in Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml ELISA(Cap), 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm
Tissue Specificity	Detected in bone marrow. Isoform 1 is expressed in testis, kidney, lung, ovary, adrenal gland, prostate, thymus and heart, and weakly in skeletal muscle, liver, spleen and brain. Isoform 2 is mainly expressed in the spleen and weakly in brain.
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	E. coli-derived mouse MyD88 recombinant protein (Position: S12-D263).
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 °C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Background

MYD88(MYELOID DIFFERENTIATION PRIMARY RESPONSE GENE 88), is a protein that, in humans, is encoded by the MYD88 gene. MyD88 is a key downstream adapter for most Toll-like receptors (TLRs) and interleukin-1

receptors (IL1Rs). And it is mapped on 3p22.2. MYD88 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. Overexpression of MYD88 caused an increase in the level of transcription from the interleukin-8 promoter. The C-terminal domain of MYD88 has significant sequence similarity to the cytoplasmic domain of IL1RAP. Inhibiting the IL1R-MYD88 pathway in vivo could block the damage from acute inflammation that occurs in response to sterile cell death, and do so in a way that might not compromise tissue repair or host defense against pathogens.

Images

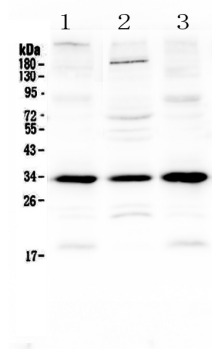


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of MyD88 using anti-MyD88 antibody (ABO12793). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: mouse spleen tissue lysates, Lane 2: mouse testis tissue lysates, Lane 3: rat spleen tissue lysates. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-MyD88 antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12793) at 0.5 ug/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for MyD88 at approximately 33KD. The expected band size for MyD88 is at 33KD.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.