

**MYD88, Biotinylated**  
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody  
Catalog # AF1701b

**Specification**

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**MYD88, Biotinylated - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O99836</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_002459</a> , <a href="#">4615</a> , <a href="#">17874 (mouse)</a> , <a href="#">301059 (rat)</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Predicted	<b>Mouse, Rat, Dog</b>
Host	<b>Goat</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Concentration	<b>100ug/200ul</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>33233</b>

**MYD88, Biotinylated - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4615

**Other Names**

Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88, MYD88

**Format**

0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

MYD88, Biotinylated is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**MYD88, Biotinylated - Protein Information**

**Name** MYD88 ([HGNC:7562](#))

**Function**

Adapter protein involved in the Toll-like receptor and IL-1 receptor signaling pathway in the innate immune response (PubMed: [15361868](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15361868) target="\_blank">15361868</a>, PubMed: [18292575](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18292575) target="\_blank">18292575</a>, PubMed: [33718825](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33718825) target="\_blank">33718825</a>, PubMed: [37971847](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37971847) target="\_blank">37971847</a>). Acts via IRAK1, IRAK2, IRF7 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B

activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15361868" target="\_blank">15361868</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19506249" target="\_blank">19506249</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24316379" target="\_blank">24316379</a>). Increases IL-8 transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9013863" target="\_blank">9013863</a>). 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. Upon TLR8 activation by GU-rich single-stranded RNA (GU-rich RNA) derived from viruses such as SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV and HIV-1, induces IL1B release through NLRP3 inflammasome activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33718825" target="\_blank">33718825</a>). 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 (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

#### Tissue Location

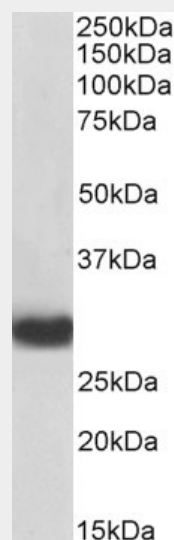
Ubiquitous..

### MYD88, Biotinylated - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### MYD88, Biotinylated - Images



Biotinylated EB06667 (0.2µg/ml) staining of Human Thymus lysate (35µg protein in RIPA buffer), exactly mirroring its parental non-biotinylated product. Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected

by chemiluminescence, using streptavidin-HRP and using NAP bloc

### **MYD88, Biotinylated - 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.

### **MYD88, Biotinylated - References**

The transmembrane activator TACI triggers immunoglobulin class switching by activating B cells through the adaptor MyD88. He B, et al. *Nat Immunol*, 2010 Sep. PMID 20676093.

Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. *Diabetes Care*, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086.

Dengue hemorrhagic fever is associated with polymorphisms in JAK1. Silva LK, et al. *Eur J Hum Genet*, 2010 Jun 30. PMID 20588308.

Helical assembly in the MyD88-IRAK4-IRAK2 complex in TLR/IL-1R signalling. Lin SC, et al. *Nature*, 2010 Jun 17. PMID 20485341.

Role of polymorphic variants as genetic modulators of infection in neonatal sepsis. Abu-Maziad A, et al. *Pediatr Res*, 2010 Oct. PMID 20463618.