

**MYD88 Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP51372**

**Specification**

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**MYD88 Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Application       | <b>WB, ICC, E</b>        |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O99836</a>   |
| Reactivity        | <b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b> |
| Host              | <b>Rabbit</b>            |
| Clonality         | <b>Polyclonal</b>        |
| Calculated MW     | <b>33 KDa</b>            |

**MYD88 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4615

**Other Names**

Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88, MYD88

**Format**

0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**MYD88 Antibody - 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: [15361868](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15361868) target="\_blank">15361868</a>, PubMed: [19506249](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19506249) target="\_blank">19506249</a>, PubMed: [24316379](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24316379) target="\_blank">24316379</a>). Increases IL-8 transcription (PubMed: [9013863](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: [33718825](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 Antibody - 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 Antibody - Images****MYD88 Antibody - Background**

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.

**MYD88 Antibody - References**

Hardiman G., et al. *Oncogene* 13:2467-2475(1996).  
Bonnert T.P., et al. *FEBS Lett.* 402:81-84(1997).  
Nakajima T., et al. *Immunogenetics* 60:727-735(2008).  
Kalnina N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).