

MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP711111**Specification****MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IF
Primary Accession	Q99836
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4615

Other Names

MYD88; Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88

DilutionIF~IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.
Immunocytochemistry: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein InformationName 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), PubMed: [18292575](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18292575), PubMed: [33718825](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33718825), PubMed: [37971847](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37971847)). 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), PubMed: [19506249](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19506249), PubMed: [24316379](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24316379)). Increases IL-8 transcription (PubMed: [9013863](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9013863)). 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). 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

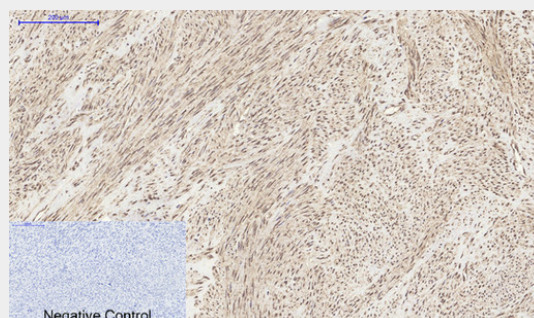
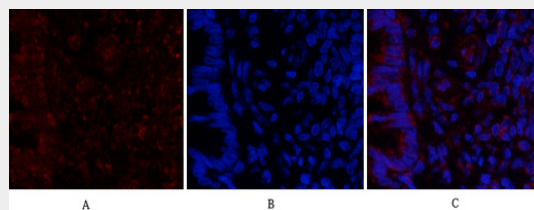
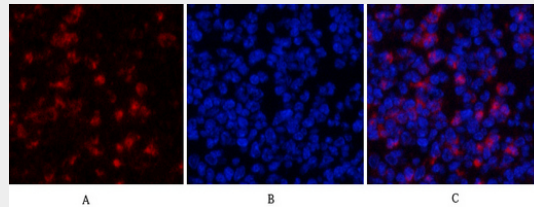
Ubiquitous..

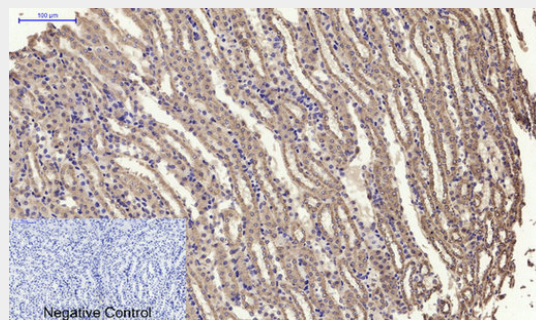
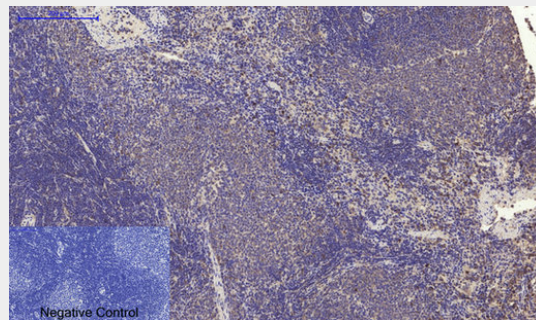
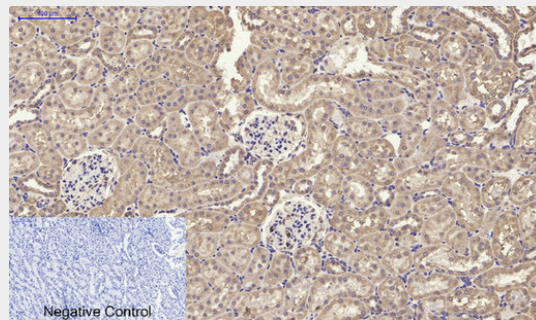
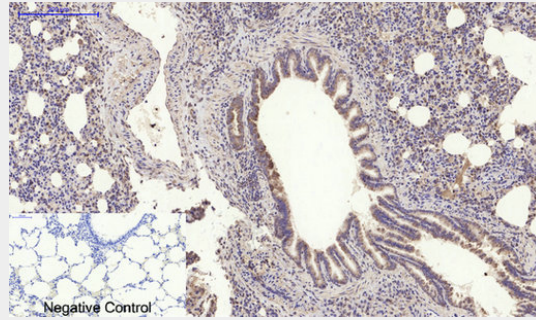
MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

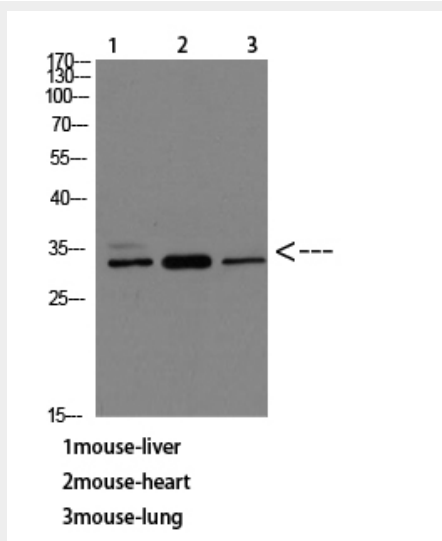
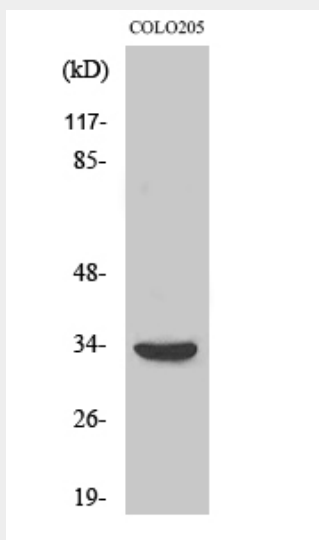
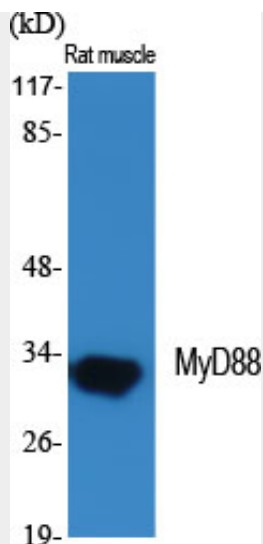
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody - Images







MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Adapter protein involved in the Toll-like receptor and IL-1 receptor signaling pathway in the innate immune response (PubMed:15361868, PubMed:18292575). Acts via IRAK1, IRAK2, IRF7 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response (PubMed:15361868, PubMed:24316379, PubMed:19506249). Increases IL-8 transcription (PubMed:9013863). 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 (By similarity).