

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

Application	IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q99836</a>
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

**Dilution**IF~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 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), 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:<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

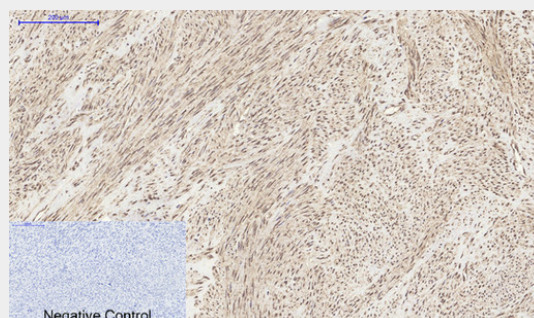
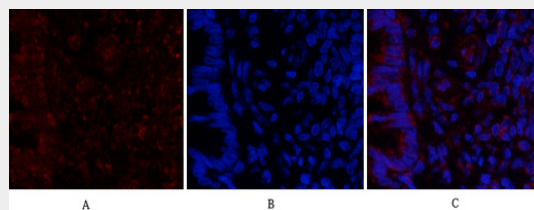
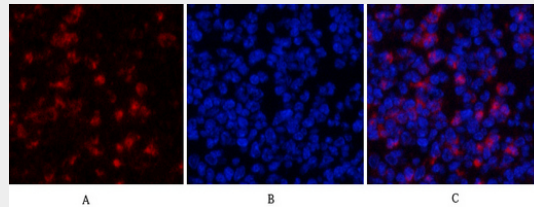
Ubiquitous..

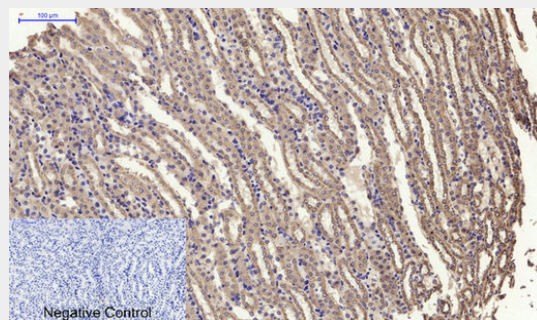
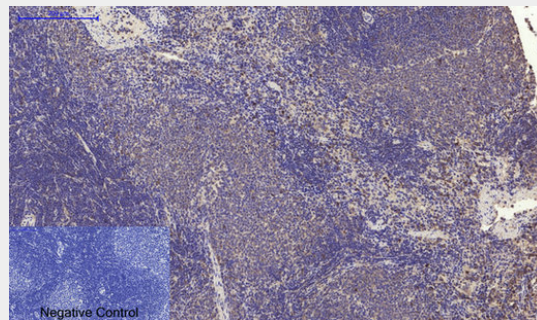
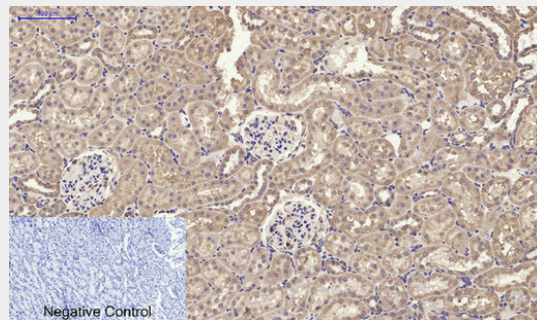
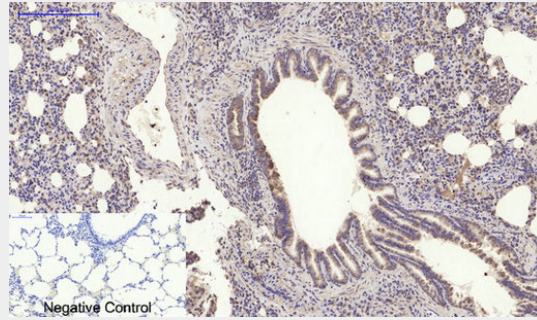
### MyD88 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

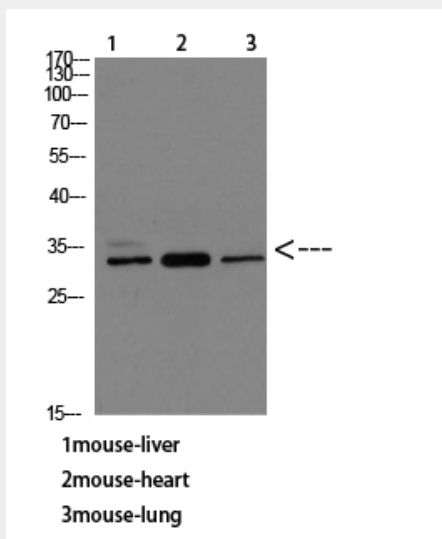
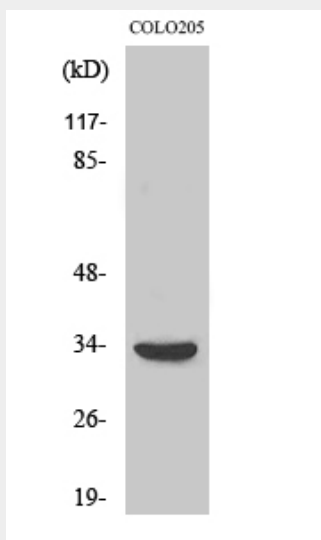
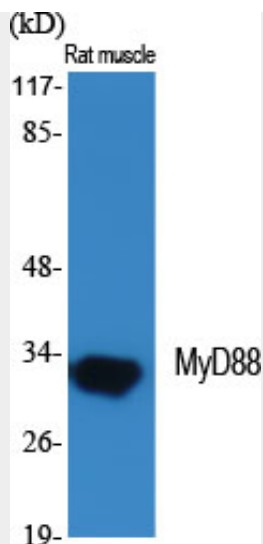
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [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).