



Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257) rabbit pAb

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| Catalog No | BYab-10449 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human; Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | MYD88 |
| Protein Name | Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257) |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide derived from human Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257) |
| Specificity | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257) at Human, Mouse,Rat |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.102% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | Myeloid differentiation primary response protein MyD88 |
| Observed Band | |
| Cell Pathway | Cytoplasm . Nucleus . |
| Tissue Specificity | Ubiquitous. |
| Function | disease:Defects in MYD88 are the cause of MYD88 deficiency (MYD88D) [MIM:612260]; also called recurrent pyogenic bacterial infections due to MYD88 deficiency. Patients suffer from autosomal recessive, life-threatening, often recurrent pyogenic bacterial infections, including invasive pneumococcal disease, and die between 1 and 11 months of age. Surviving patients are otherwise healthy, with normal resistance to other microbes, and their clinical status improved with age.,function:Adapter protein involved in the Toll-like receptor and IL-1 receptor signaling pathway in the innate immune response. Acts via IRAK1, IRAK2 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response. Increases IL-8 transcription. May be involved in myeloid differentiation.,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 1 TIR domain.,subunit:Homodimer. Also forms hetero |

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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. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010],

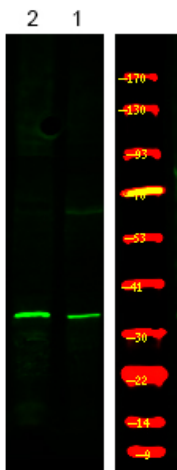
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 1 A431 cell, 2 Serum-free treated ,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000