

MyD88 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C32107



Package Size: #C32107-AF350 100ul #C32107-AF405 100ul #C32107-AF488 100ul
 #C32107-AF555 100ul #C32107-AF594 100ul #C32107-AF647 100ul
 #C32107-AF680 100ul #C32107-AF750 100ul #C32107-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
 Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Name | MyD88 Conjugated Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Species Reactivity | Hu Ms Rt |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous level of total MyD88 protein. |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein of human MyD88. |
| Conjugates | Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750 |
| Other Names | MYD88D |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#:Q99836NCBI Gene ID:4615 |
| Uniprot | Q99836 |
| GeneID | 4615; |
| Excitation Emission | AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm |
| Calculated MW | 33 |
| Formulation | 0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide |
| Storage | Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months |

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Product Description

Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

Background

Members of the Toll-like receptor (TLR) family, named for the closely related Toll receptor in *Drosophila*, play a pivotal role in innate immune responses (1-3). TLRs recognize conserved motifs found in various pathogens and mediate defense responses. Triggering of the TLR pathway leads to the activation of NF- κ B and subsequent regulation of immune and inflammatory genes. The TLRs and members of the IL-1 receptor family share a conserved stretch of approximately 200 amino acids known as the TIR domain. Upon activation, TLRs associate with a number of cytoplasmic adaptor proteins containing TIR domains including MyD88 (myeloid differentiation factor), MAL/TIRAP (MyD88-adaptor-like/TIR-associated protein), TRIF (Toll-receptor-associated activator of interferon), and TRAM (Toll-receptor-associated molecule). This association leads to the recruitment and activation of IRAK1 and IRAK4, which form a complex with TRAF6 to activate TAK1 and IKK. Activation of IKK leads to the degradation of I κ B that normally maintains NF- κ B inactivity by sequestering it in the cytoplasm.

MyD88 was originally isolated as a myeloid differentiation primary response gene that is rapidly induced upon IL-6 stimulated differentiation of M1 myeloleukemic cells into macrophages (4-6). It contains an amino-terminal death domain separated from a carboxyl-terminal TIR domain and functions as an adaptor in TLR/IL-1 receptor signaling (7). The death domain of MyD88 mediates interactions with the IRAK complex triggering a signaling cascade that includes the activation of NF- κ B (8,9).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only