

Rabbit anti-Human MYD88 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-MYD88 antibody

Anti-MYD88 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA257031	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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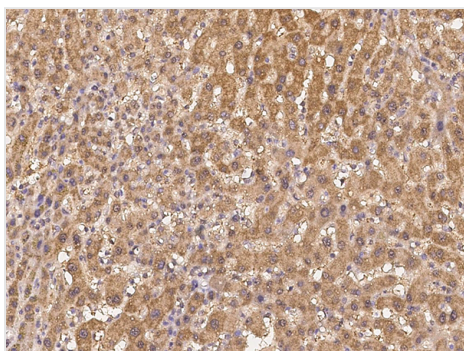
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

MYD88; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-MYD88 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; MYD88 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; myeloid differentiation primary response 88; Anti-MYD88D Antibody; anti-MYD88 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

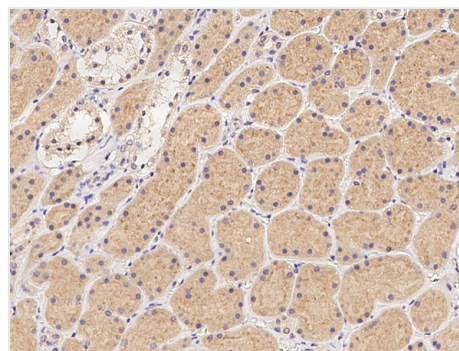
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human MYD88
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-MYD88 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human MYD88 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human MYD88 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human MYD88 in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human MYD88 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-MYD88 antibody	Myeloid differentiation primary response protein 88 (MyD88) is a critical adaptor protein involved in Toll-like receptor (TLR) and interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor family signaling controlling innate immune responses and inflammation. MyD88 links IL-1 receptor (IL-1R) or TLR family members to IL-1R-associated kinase (IRAK) family kinases via homotypic protein-protein interaction. Activation of IRAK family kinases leads to a variety of functional outputs, including the activation of nuclear factor-kappa B (NFkappaB), mitogen-activated protein kinases, and activator protein 1, making MyD88 a central node of inflammatory pathways. Genetic deletion of MyD88 function results in profound suppression of inflammation and reduced resistance of the host to pathogens indicating non-redundant roles of MyD88. Detection of MyD88 expression was to predict the prognosis of various human cancers, e.g., lymphoid, liver, and colorectal cancers.
Product Categories/Family for anti-MYD88 antibody	Apoptosis Adaptor Proteins Adaptor Proteins; NF-kB (NFkB) Pathway
References	Wang L, et al. (2018) Dual functional roles of the myd88 signaling in colorectal cancer development. Biomed Pharmacother 107 177-184.Gallot YS, et al. (2018) Myd88 is required for satellite cell-mediated myofiber regeneration in dystrophin-deficient mdx mice. Hum Mol Genet 27 (19): 3449-3463.Di Padova F, et al. (2018) Myd88 as a therapeutic target for inflammatory lung diseases. Expert Opin Ther Targets 22 (5): 401-408.Deguine J, et al. (2014) Myd88: A central player in innate immune signaling. F1000Prime Rep 6 97.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/myd88-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/257031>