ARG67041
anti-MyD88 L265P antibody [SQab30311]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Recombinant rabbit Monoclonal antibody [SQab30311] recognizes MyD88 L265P
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P
Specificity	This antibody only detects MyD88 L265P mutation
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	SQab30311
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	MyD88 L265P
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human MyD88 (L265P).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	MYD88, MYD88 Innate Immune Signal Transduction Adaptor, Myeloid Differentiation Primary Response Protein MyD88, Myeloid Differentiation Primary Response Gene (88), Myeloid Differentiation Primary Response 88, TLR Adaptor MYD88, Mutant Myeloid Differentiation Primary Response 88, MYD88D, IMD68

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100

Application Note	The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	MYD88, L265P, HEK293

Properties

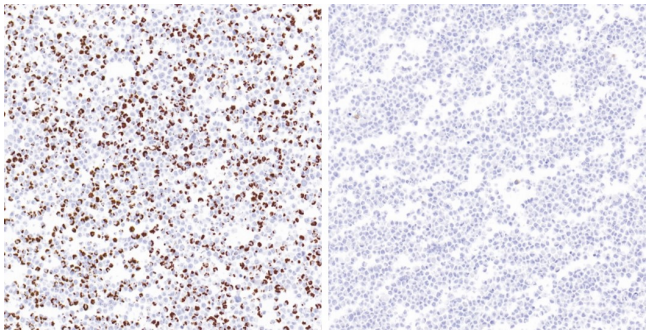
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05%BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05%BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

	before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	MyD88
Gene Full Name	MYD88 Innate Immune Signal Transduction Adaptor
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]
Function	Adapter protein involved in the Toll-like receptor and IL-1 receptor signaling pathway in the innate 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. [Uniprot]
Calculated Mw	33 kDa
PTM	Ubiquitinated; undergoes 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination. OTUD4 specifically hydrolyzes 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitinated MYD88. [UniProt]

Images



ARG67041 anti-MyD88 L265P antibody [SQab30311] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded HEK293 with L265P mutation (left) and no mutation (right) stained with ARG67041 anti-MyD88 L265P antibody [SQab30311].