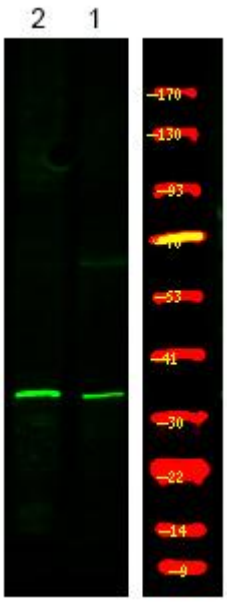
Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257) mouse mAb

Catalog No	BYmab-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	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-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

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 various cells using Myd88 (Phospho-Tyr257) mouse mAb